

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1846.

With this number we commence a new volume, and as many of our subscribers are in arrears for the past year they would confer a favor by calling at our office and adjusting their accounts.

City Government of Salem.

The City Government of Salem was organized on Monday last—Joseph S. Cabot, Esq., Mayor, and Joseph G. Sprague, Esq., President of the Common Council.

The Address of the Mayor represents all the departments of the city as in a satisfactory condition. He states the present population of the city to be 16,762, as ascertained by a census the past year. There have been erected the last year, 2 brick and 59 wooden dwelling houses, 6 brick blocks containing 13 stores, a brick Steam Cotton Factory, 1 brick and 1 wooden steam planing and machine shop, a brick hall with 4 stores, and 6 other wooden buildings, making 77 buildings erected during the year.

For the Fire Department, \$8,568 were expended, of which \$3,492 were for the ordinary expenses. There are 10 Engines and 660 members as now organized.

In the Department of the Poor, the net cost of their support was \$2,114.70, there being 139 inmates of the Alms House. There were 52 sent to the House by sentence of the Police Court. The Mayor attributes the entry of this unusually large number to "the free use of ardent spirits and the greater facilities for obtaining them," and to check this evil he thinks that "no means will be effectual unless such as would place beyond the reach of those, who, from habitual excess, are rendered incapable of resisting the cravings of a vitiated appetite, the means of its gratification."

We wish our space would allow us to extract largely from this excellent Address, as it shows the superiority in fiscal accountability, of a city over a town government.

Danvers and Georgetown Railroad.

We are glad to find by the annual Report to the Legislature, that this corporation is in so flourishing condition. Its stock has never been sold at less than par, and we are assured that there is none now in the market. This is partly owing to the fact that it has always been kept out of the reach of the brokers, but principally on account of the economical structure and management of the road. The corporation has been careful to avoid those enormous outlays for grading, land damages, heavy iron rails, and various other expenses which have made many of our Railroads require so large a capital. It is also remarkable that not the slightest accident or damage has happened to any passenger, conductor, engineer, brakeman, or any other person on the road, if we accept the trifling pecuniary damage to those who obtained the charter. By the peculiar construction of this road, all danger of interference with the travel on common roads is effectually avoided. All who travel on this road are delighted with the newly patented invisible Cars and imaginary Locomotives, which render the motion while at their greatest speed, quite imperceptible. The new dumb bells and silent steam whistles are also said to be much less annoying to passengers than those in common use on other Railroads.

As some curiously may be excited among people at a distance to know how to avoid the laborious process of digging through hills and filling up valleys, in building a Railroad, it may not be amiss to state that the Danvers and Georgetown Railroad is constructed on a grade perfectly level the whole distance, the rails not being laid on sleepers, but on good, substantial drawing paper. We have heard it intimated that in a certain contingency, the Salem and Andover Railroad is to be built in the same substantial manner. It is also reported that the rails are to be secured by a new species of gum, specimens of which were exhibited to the Railroad Committee. It is an excellent article of the kind, very beautiful and quite transparent.

POTATOES. This important root is rising in price from its scarcity, and unless farmers are careful to retain enough of their old crop for seed, they will be scarce and dear next season. As potatoes increase in price, their great value as an article of food is more and more appreciated. They are now of just about the same price as apples and oranges, but these would be a poor substitute for the potato.

Tanning.

We notice that there is another discovery of an improved method of tanning leather, which is going the rounds of the papers. Like many others which have preceded it, it can be of no practical value. A friend at our elbow suggests that if a discovery could be made of a new mode of turning leather back to hides, it might become a very profitable business.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP HENRY CLAY. Of New York—*Melancholy Loss of Life.* The packet ship Henry Clay. Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 22d of February for New York, went ashore on Tuesday night last about twelve o'clock, on Squam Beach, about one mile north of the place where the John McInturn and other vessels were wrecked, on the night of the 16th of February, and four seamen and two cabin passengers were drowned. There were over 300 persons on board, the rest of whom are probably saved.

Malden Railroad.

The two Reports on this project have at last been presented to the Legislature. We may expect at any rate that but little more time will elapse before the question will be settled for this Session, and we have the greatest confidence that it will result in favor of the petitioners, which will make it a final settlement. Should the decision unhappily be against the road, we may look forward to a long and bitter struggle between the friends and opponents of fair competition in conveying passengers. It will, for it must be carried into the elections as a new element and prime mover of political strife. We do not of course mean to attach this importance to it as affecting only on the line of this road, but as a public right which affects alike all the citizens of the Commonwealth. We take pleasure in presenting the following extract touching this question, taken from the conclusion of Mr. Crockett's able argument before the Committee of the Legislature.

Why, Sir, our state map beams and sparkles, like the firmament, with competing lines. The Eastern road itself is a competing line to Berwick the Maine Railroad runs, side by side, with the Lowell, as far as Wilmington; there are many competing lines between Boston and New York, Away, then with all this stuff! And above all, away with it when pressed by these remonstrants, whose existence as a rail-road corporation is directly in controversy of the principle and doctrine they here set up.

All that, however, has nothing to do with this case. We only ask for leave to branch out to one of two roads—this same theory of "branching out" being the great pet of our opponents. We demand no parallel and competing road. We request only to be allowed to branch out to that which will best accommodate us and our interests. And I join issue with my brother, in his statement that it would be bad policy in the state to grant this charter. Bad policy to meet a popular demand by a Legislative supply? We have shown that rail-roads were made for the people, as the Sabbath is made for man, not the people for the rail-roads; and I will only say—replying to the gentleman—that the bad policy would lie in refusing this application. If the people shall see, in a case like this, that the government disregard the rights of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, having occasion to send and receive 30,000 tons of merchandise per annum, from the apprehension of a contingent effect on existing rail-road stock—then, Sir, the days of that administration which sustains such a policy, are numbered. The inscription is written, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!"

License Cases.

We had the opportunity of hearing, this week, some of the evidence in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ward presiding, on one or two of the License cases. It is astonishing, and as the learned judge remarked in his charge to the jury, it is one of the crying sins of the times, that men will take the oath of God upon them and commit the vilest perjury when called to testify in these cases. It is only a strong and convincing proof of the deep moral debasement which almost always follows from the contaminating influence of alcoholic drink and those who vend it upon the poor victims of indulgence.

It is surprising, and were it not for the melancholy feelings produced by witnessing such debasement, it would be amusing to see the miserable evasions, shuffling and downright falsehood which drop from the foul mouths where the "enemy that steals away the brains," has so often entered.

These witnesses usually have very short memories. If they know any thing they never know it certain. Something like the following dialogue between Mr. Nelson, the County Attorney, and one of these witnesses, will show our meaning.

Mr. Nelson. Have you ever drank spirituous liquor in Austin Burn's restaurant?

Witness. I have drank something there.

Mr. N. Was it spirituous liquor?

W. It tasted something like it.

Mr. N. What liquor did it taste like?

W. It tasted something like gin.

Mr. N. Was it gin?

W. I don't know. It tasted like it.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt it was gin?

W. It tasted something like it.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt about it? Answer that.

W. (After a pause) No.

Mr. N. When was it you bought this gin?

W. I don't know.

Mr. N. Was it within a year?

W. I don't know—it might have been. I can't tell the exact time.

Mr. N. Was it within six months?

W. I can't tell—it might have been.

Mr. N. Was it within three months?

W. Well, I don't know—it might have been.

Mr. N. Was it within two months?

W. It might have been; I can't tell.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt but that you drank gin in that restaurant within two months?

W. Perhaps I did; I don't know.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt about it?

W. No!

Mr. N. Whodid you pay for it? Was it Burns?

W. No, it was a man.

Mr. N. Who was the man?

W. I don't know, he tends there.

Mr. N. Who is he? answer me that!

W. They call him the Captain.

Mr. N. Can you tell me his name?

W. I believe his name is Allen.

Mr. N. Don't you know his name is Allen?

W. Yes.

Thus it is only in this way that the simplest fact is wrung out of them, and frequently the peremptory order of the Court is required to make them disgorge their testimony.

The 10th of April is appointed by the Governor of Vermont as a day of fasting and prayer.

City of Bangor.

The history of this once prosperous city is a striking example of the evil resulting to a place from extravagance in its expenditures. At the time of its greatest apparent prosperity, its inhabitants seemed possessed with a mania to imitate in its expenses the largest and richest cities. They were always ready to pour away money for every thing that promised to aggrandize their little city and give it an appearance of greatness. They went on awhile in this lavish course, hiring money to make up any deficiency of taxation, when at last they conceived the notion that they must have a splendid new City Hall. As usual they voted a large loan for this purpose, but lo! they found they were not able to hire the money! This awakened them from their long slumber, and they looked about them and found that their little place was already saddled with a debt of \$100,000. They looked blank at this, scratched their heads and set about making taxes to pay their interest and necessary expenses. In the mean time, things were changed. Business flagged, and many who were prosperous industrious, left the place to find labor, and those who had property, left it to avoid high taxation. The city has struggled along under the load, using a severe economy, which was the more necessary in consequence of their former extravagance. Instead of the splendid City Hall, the Common Council meets in the selectmen's room of the old dirty looking town hall, sitting on hard benches where they devise ways and means to make both ends of the city accounts meet. If the inhabitants had been made to feel the expense they were incurring at the period of extravagance by their tax bills, they might have put a check to it in a better season.

Hints.

There is nothing about the dress of a man that so improves his appearance and sets off to advantage his other attire, as a new, fashionable and glossy hat. On the other hand, there is nothing that gives a man such a woe-begone, seedy and lusterless appearance as a "shocking bad hat." No matter how white his linen, or how fine his broadcloth, if it is surmounted by a shabby or unfashionable hat. Any man may appear genteel with a thread bare coat, soiled pants or a sack of the coarsest material, if he will only supply himself with a fashionable hat from the establishment of Messrs M. E. Osgood & Co. at No. 58, Washington St., Boston. Mr. Osgood is well known as a worthy townsman, particularly in the north part of the town, and we advise all of our citizens in need of a hat, to call at his store where they will not fail to be suited. See Advertisement.

For the Courier.

The town of Manchester, N. H., voted at the late town meeting to petition the Legislature for a City Charter. It is the largest town in New Hampshire now, sends the most representatives to the Legislature, and casts the largest vote.

Town Expenses.

Mr. Editor—I want you to explain a little about the Auditor's Statement of the town expenses. I put on my glasses last evening after the children had gone to bed, and looked it over and find some things that puzzle me not a little. There's the Fire Department. After all the expenses of all the Engines and Engine houses and Reservoirs and Sails and Fire Hooks and Pumps and Cisterns then comes another item for "Miscellaneous." Now Mr. Editor, I want to know what that means. I want to know what that means. I want to know what that means. I want to know what that means. I want to know what that means.

Then there's the Poor Department. After the Overseers have spent \$5,731.30 for supplies, it seems as if \$2,456.44 is paid back into the treasury. Now I want to know what this is for. Do the paupers get up a subscription paper and raise the money for the benefit of the town? Or, do the overseers sell things from the farm? If they do, why cant they tell us what things they sell and about it? Then there's the Town Clerk. They pay him \$117.48 for services in 1844. Why cant the town pay the Clerk what's right for all his services and have no extras about it. I ain agin paying a man for all he ains.

Hoe Hill.

The following is copied from 'The Orphans Advocate, and Social Monitor,' the well known publication in Boston, edited by the Misses A & E C Fellows.

"DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS."

"The efficacy of Galvanism in the cure of diseases, particularly those affecting the Nervous System, has long been acknowledged. The difficulty has been, that while the patient received a benefit in one direction, he was injured by the severity of the shocks. This difficulty has of late been in a great measure remedied by an improved construction of the Galvanic Battery. But the great desideratum lay still beyond; it was to apply the Galvanic power gently and unobtrusively. This important object has been accomplished by the Galvanic Rings, which have lately been invented, and have suddenly risen into much public favor. In relation to these Rings, we have witnessed some very practical results, unless we are greatly mistaken in the cause. One was that of an orphan girl in our own charge, and temporarily in our family, who had been a great sufferer under paralytic shocks, till she had nearly lost the use of her limbs. One of her hands for example, was completely twisted up. She has used Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings and the Magnetic Fluid which accompanies them, for a few weeks and she is now almost completely cured. We could name other instances of persons in poor health being greatly benefited, if not completely restored by their use. The expense of trying them is but little, and they can certainly do no harm. Many of the simplest remedies are, after all, the most efficacious."

See Advertisement in another column.

COURT OF COMMONS.

[From the Salem Register.]

The following actions have been Samuel Morrill vs. Paschal Abbott for the plaintiff.

Timothy Bailey, 2d, vs. Daniel for plaintiff.

[These were both actions on note William Poor & al. vs. Sarah Lee bond, by which she had indentured plaintiff, whom he had deserted left of his term of apprenticeship. For proof that the apprentice was not a slave with the conditions of the act Verdict for the defendant.

Jacob Farnham, appellant vs. Thomas F. Fyfe. This was an action of replevin brought against the defendant for taking and impounding the plaintiff's sheep, in Andover. Verdict for defendant.

Isaac Pickard vs. Wm T. Howe, appellant. This was also an action of replevin, brought for taking and impounding cattle of the plaintiff, going at large in the town of Rowley.

The Grand Jury came in on Friday afternoon, with a budget of indictments of all sorts.

On Monday morning, the Jury were charged in the action of Pickard vs. Howe, which had been on trial for three days, and on Tuesday, after a tedious deliberation, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

After the charge of the Judge, the Court proceeded to the consideration of criminal business, and the following arraignments were made.

George Grant and Charles D. Jewett, boys of Ipswich, for larceny, pleaded guilty.

Ebenezer Rand, for escaping from the workhouse in Salem, plea not guilty, and was afterwards convicted.

Patrick Downey of Salem, for larceny, plea guilty. Nelson Gardner, alias James Emerson of Danvers, for larceny, plea not guilty.

The same, for falsely assuming to be a constable, plea not guilty, and has been acquitted on both charges.

David Harris and Thomas McCarty of Salem, for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and were convicted.

Thomas H. Clark, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward Barry of Lynn for riot; Barry pleaded guilty, and the others were convicted.

George A. Hase of Newburyport, for an assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, and was convicted.

The same, for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was convicted.

The same, also for escaping from custody, pleaded not guilty.

Charles B. Gorways of Newburyport, for burglary, pleaded guilty.

Luther and George H. Morrison of Newburyport, for tearing up and burning school books not their own, pleaded guilty.

Justin Smith of Newburyport, for larceny, pleaded not guilty.

John B. Perkins of Salem, for adultery, pleaded guilty.

Sarah Smith of Salem, for fornication, pleaded not guilty.

On Tuesday the Court listened to Henry Clapp, Jr. of Lynn, for a long time, who asked for mitigation of sentence on two indictments for libel on which he was convicted at the last term, and then sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for 30 days in Salem jail upon each indictment. Since then the time has been occupied in trying appeal cases from Magistrates, several of which are for breach of the license laws, from Lynn.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Important Message from the President—Increase of the Army and Navy asked for.

The President cites his message of December recommending generally an increase of the defenses, and especially the construction of a Steam Navy. Since December, he says, he has seen no reason to change his opinion in regard to the importance of the subject. In Dec. last he had caused communications to be made as to the increase necessary at that time, and his views were unchanged in reference to these recommendations.

Preparation for war in time of peace is also recommended as the most effectual mode of preserving peace.

England is also arming at all points, and a rupture may ultimately grow out of the Oregon question. In case of a rupture with the British government all this increase would be used against us.

The speech from the throne and the letter from Sir Robert Peel are referred to as facts proving that England is arming for an emergency.

The President, therefore, says he cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our forces by land and sea. Should peace continue still, the increase would be necessary, for an exhibition of a determination on our part to maintain our national rights while if war should come it will be needed for the defence of the country.

The notice is again recommended as provided for by the treaty of 1827, and the President says the giving of the notice cannot be construed into a war measure.

The unsettled condition of our affairs with Mexico also warrants an increase of the Army, and states that at the last advices our minister had not been received at Mexico.

Two thirds of the Army were now in Texas, owing to the threatening aspect of our affairs in that quarter. Towards Mexico he desires to act in an amicable manner and for the maintenance of an honorable peace, but whatever measures may be necessary for the vindication of the rights of the nation will be executed with determination.

Mr. Polk having referred to the fact of laying estimates before the Committee in December last, Mr. Webster wished to know what they were. Mr. Benton, (from the Military Committee) did not regard them as altogether proper to communicate in public session, and Mr. Fairfield, (from the Naval Committee) was so much at fault as hardly to remember what the estimates of the message were.

The message was ordered to be printed.

A DESPERATE CONVICT SHOT. A letter from Harrisburg published in the U. S. Gazette says, that a convict named Gibbs, under sentence for nine years in the penitentiary, for burglary, and a notorious rogue—having previously been convicted of arson; on the morning, of the 22d inst., suddenly sprang on Mr. Watson the keeper of the prison, intending to despatch him and make his escape. Mr. Watson had one of Colt's revolving pistols, and after a desperate scuffle for possession of the weapon, in which Mr. Watson's hand was severely lacerated, Mr. W. shot Gibbs, first in the back, (reaching round him) and twice in the breast. Gibbs staggered into his cell, and in a few moments expired. Mr. Watson displayed great courage and presence of mind, or he must himself have been killed.

A box containing two corpses has been brought to light by the high water at Ithaca, N. Y., and they have been identified as those of the wife and child of Edward H. Rulloff, recently sent to the state prison for abducting them. He will now be tried for murder. He was a Thomsonian doctor, and schoolmaster, and jealous of his wife.

"Where is Henry Clay?"

Where is Henry Clay? At present, he is in jeans, pursuing with that system and energy he is distinguished, the duties of his profession. He will be glad to learn that, though an old man, he deals kindly with his constitution, and that of advancing years, while it sends snow on his brow, has not chilled the genial fountain of his generous heart. His frame is still erect, Boston firm, and that same frank and expressive nose still the faithful image of his fearless

days since the people of New-Orleans were led in a spacious church to witness the inauguration of their new Democratic Governor. There a great crowd. Statesmen, orators and men in arms attended. There were heavy, wealth and fashion; military pomp and civic display congregated to do honor to the Governor elect. In the midst of this gorgeous scene, a door is gently opened. An aged citizen, in a plain garb, unattended and alone, quietly enters. Instantly, and as if by some electric impulse the whole audience start to their feet! The rafters ring with their enthusiastic shouts. The old man be comes the center of a thousand burning eyes. There was Henry Clay!

"Where is Henry Clay?" We said he was in New-Orleans—but no, that is a mistake. He is not there alone. In the frozen mountains of the North, in the vast prairies of the West, in the crowded cities of the East, in the sunny plains of the South, go ask the question. "Where is Henry Clay?" and a million hands will be clasped upon warm hearts, and a million voices answer, none! Tell us not that he is out of office; that he is a defeated candidate; that he can never attain the imperial purple. It may all be true, but here, deep in the heart of a patriotic people, he has an empire more powerful and enduring than any office on earth could give. We love the man, and in loving him, we feel that we love our country, truth, honor, courage—all that can ennoble the human race. We loved him in the bright noon-day of his fame. We love him now even more, as his glorious sun, every cloud of calumny vanishing from before his face, goes down in calm and majestic beauty. Alas for the country, when that luminary descends, and the shadows of night close upon the scene, with nothing to irradiate its gloom but the feeble light of glow-worm politicians!

"Where is Henry Clay?" Above and beyond the reach of his unforgiving foes. His history is identified with that of his country. She will point with pride to the statesman who has twice saved the Republic from the yawning vortex of civil discord. Future patriots, when assailed by prosecution, and tempted to despair, will remember the unshaking fortitude of Henry Clay, in the face of desperate opposition—how, in the forefront of the fight, that that man of marble, his head towering above the conflicting hosts, his broad breast the target for every foe, while the poisoned arrows of vindictive miscreants rattled in vain upon the bright shield of his spotless fame. The Republic will point her young men to his example—pure, fearless, and unswerving, they will recall his early career—how in obscurity his young days were passed; like some great hidden deep under the ocean waves, and tossed and buffeted by many an angry billow, but brought at last from its concealment, and after being polished and made more brilliant by the rude assaults of adversity, placed as the crowning pearl in the diadem of the country's glory. "Where is Henry Clay?" Future ages will give the answer, pointing to the highest name upon the scroll of American statesmen. Where then will be his traders?—Where the petty politicians who now fawn and flatter upon the stage of public affairs, endeavoring to carry a contempt upon their Republican shoulders? Echo will answer, "where?" Their very names will have passed into oblivion, or if they are remembered, it will only be to censure the check of posterity with the thought that for them, and such as them, an immortal patriot, world-renowned for his wisdom and virtue, was ostracised and condemned. (Richmond Whig.)

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The petitions for Railroad branches from Amesbury Mills to the Boston and Maine Railroad, via South Hampton to E. Kingston, N. H., and by two separate routes through West Amesbury to New-town, N. H., have severally been referred to the next General Court. The revival of the charter for a branch from the Eastern Railroad at E. Salisbury to Amesbury Mills, meets with no opposition, and therefore a favorable report has been made.

The bill obliging the Eastern Railroad to widen the draw of the Newburyport Bridge to accommodate ship building above that Bridge, is looked upon by many as rather unjust; but whether the opposition is sufficiently strong to accomplish any thing effectual, I am undecided. The ground upon which the Railroad is particularly called upon to make this alteration, is that they purchased all the rights in said Bridge, except that of the usual travel over the same, and can easier draw upon the public, through their fares, for remuneration.

The Senate have passed a bill repealing the State Paper Law; this, I believe, has been done several times before, in other years, by that body, but it generally meets defeat in the House. If it does not meet a similar fate this year, I am certain it will awaken strenuous opposition.

The petition of the I. O. of O. F. for incorporation has been refused—the objections in Committee, as I understand, being more to the peculiar method proposed, than to the grant itself. As the object sought is merely for legal investments of funds accumulated and accumulating for charitable purposes, there seems to be no reason for refusing this grant, when it shall come up in proper shape. The Legislature of Alabama have recently incorporated a similar Institution, and one branch at least of the Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed a similar act.

A bill has been reported incorporating the Cape Cod Railroad Company, and leave to withdraw reported to Plymouth and Wareham, and Sandwich and Plymouth Railroads.

Mr. Silsbee, of Salem, has got leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

On Wednesday, leave to withdraw was reported on the Salem and South Reading Railroad, and the Long Pond bill passed its debatable stage.—The bill for the government of the House of Corrections in our County passed to be enacted, and the Nantucket Bridge bill passed to be engrossed in the House.

THURSDAY, March 26.—In the Senate, leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of M. N. Smyth, and others, for a railroad from Chelsea to Boston; same, on the petition of Royal Whitton and others.

In the House, a bill authorizing the city of Salem to construct a bridge over South River, passed to be enacted.

A REMARKABLE COW.—A correspondent of the Georgetown Telegraph, writing from Gulf Mills, gives an account of a cow, owned by Benjamin Lyle of that county, from which three hundred and eighteen pounds and a quarter of butter were manufactured in 42 weeks, averaging 7 1/2-100 lbs per week, including the winter which just passed. This cow was raised in Delaware county.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine Pills, when they have been taken.
Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.
See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.
Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and his, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.
Unable to raise the Hands to the Head?
Sir:—For three years, Sciatica had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.
Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.
AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Andover. J. M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsham—B. P. Adams.

Feb 21
S. DODGE has just received a new assortment of Plain and Ruled, Cap and Letter Paper of the best quality. Also—Plain and Tack Bibles and Testaments; Plain and Ornamental Cards, Danbar's Blue and Black Ink, Gillott's School and extra Fine Pens; Watercolor, Sealing Wax, together with a new assortment of Toy Books, Primers, Games, etc., to which he would particularly invite the attention of his little friends, whom he will not fail to please on very reasonable terms.
FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.
MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.
KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Window and Common Bedsteads, Cribs, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Stoves, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.
N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.
J. F.

Feb 7
JUST RECEIVED at No 2 Allen's Building. A beautiful article of colored Letter Paper—also, a lot of first rate Drawing Pencils. On hand a grand assortment of Steel Pens, an excellent article of Red Ink, &c.
A few more left of Dicken's 'Cricketer' on the Hearth, 'a Fairy Tale of Home,' for only six cents.
mch 14
LACE GOODS.
PLAIN, figured and plain spot Cap Laces, Thread, Lisle Thread, Gimpure and Suture Edgings, Muslin and Cambric Insertings and Edgings.
Also—Wrought Muslin Collars, various prices and very Cheap.
For sale by
M. T. DOLE.
march 14

Jan 26
Plated and Britannia Ware.
An assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of Dixon English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, JR., Jan. 26.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.
THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.
It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.
The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.
As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.
BENJ EDWARDS,
No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.
Wanted—trustworthy and worthy AGENTS in the neighboring towns and vicinity.
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.
Benjamin F. Brown, Salem Mass.
Smith & Fiske, Boston.
H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.
Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.
Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.
John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.
Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.
Charles Edwards, Marblehead.
Wm. Edwards, Beverly.
March 15, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite No. 305 Washington street, Boston. entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.
Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief in three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try a Truss of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call upon him.
The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now confident to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adopt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of a Truss that can be had elsewhere.
J. E. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beattie, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with the spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of fracture, and a large proportion produce a perfect cure; they can be worn day and night, improved longer and give Truss; umbilical spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints, Trusses, for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety.
Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous ones have failed. Such Trusses, knee caps, and back boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he does not suit them; after a fair trial they can exchange for any of their own. Dr. Hodge's spinal Truss; Russell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single. Stone's Truss; also, Trusses for children of all sizes.
Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years. He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to order to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their names known.
The readers of this paper, are respectfully invited to call and examine the variety of Trusses now on hand.
May 31 JAMES FRIDRICK FOSTER.

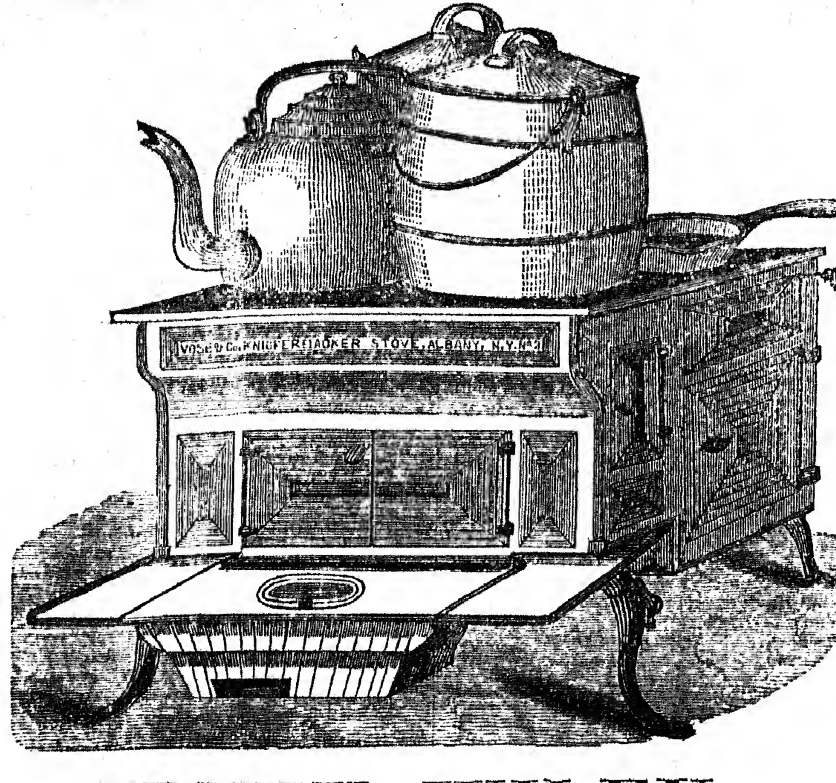
G. W. CRAFTS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,
174 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
HAS constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all kinds of Blank Books, from the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and bound in a neat and substantial manner.
FINE STATIONERY,
of almost every description, adapted for counting rooms and schools, comprising in part, Letter and Writing Papers, ruled and plain; Drawing Papers; Note, Tissue and Wrapping Papers; Watercolor; Sealing Wax; and Steel Pens of every variety; Quills of every description; water Cups; sand boxes; writing fluids and inks; penknives; razors, &c.
PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING.
Printing of shop bills, cards, bill heads, catalogues, &c. executed in the neatest manner and on the best terms. Ruling, to any pattern desired, at short notice. Binding, of every description, executed with despatch.
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
A constant supply of school books, of the best editions, together with every kind of School Stationery also, all kinds of miscellaneous books furnished at the lowest rates.
mch 15

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A GOOD assortment of Drugs, Medicines usually kept in a Druggist Shop, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by
DR. JOSEPH SHED, (Ag't.)
(OPPOSITE THE MONUMENT.)
And a variety of Patent Medicine, consisting of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; Bichon's Hungarian Balsam; Schenck's Pulmonary Balsam; Trifluoride Compound; Danielson and Tomato Bitters; Davis' Compound; Tooth Wash; Harrison's Peristaltic, and Worm Lozenges; Thompson's Eye Water; Warren's Croup Syrup; Whitwell's Opodeldock; Different kinds of Pulmonary Balsams, and genuine Thompsonian Medicines; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, also, Brandreth's Indian, or Huckleberry, Balm, and a variety of other Pills, Candies, Nuts, Almonds, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, &c. Particular attention to Physicians' Recipes.
Danvers, May 31, 1845.

SPECTACLES
WE would inform our customers and the public generally, that we have received from the Manufacturer, a supply of Pearstone and common Spectacles, which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the city.
SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
291 Essex street, Salem.
sept 27

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BAKERY Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

SPOONS. SPOONS.
A GOOD assortment of Silver Spoons, warranted to be made of the best silver, at
SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
291 Essex street, WMA.
aug 1



ARNEY WILEY,
OFFERS FOR SALE
At his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of
STOVES,
of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of
COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Rathbun.
The New England Saver—a new pattern; Douglas, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hallowell. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;
Columb; Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.
We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
South Danvers, Aug. 30. eplj1

New Furniture Store.
SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Two Doors East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Newham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of
CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Solas, Sofa Beds; Windlows, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables—Mahogany, Gane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Racking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cris; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and common Writing Desks; Toilets, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.
CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.
FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.
N. B. J. W. will continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of
Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.
Salem, April 12, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. B. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation, in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.
His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both supply and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.
Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
JAN 31.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleaning all kinds of
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.
His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the dye and dye in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.
Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.
WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.
Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in FELTON'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 20th.
METALLIC POLISHING POWDER for Silver, Brass, Copper, Table Cutlery, Steel, Iron, &c. This article is superior to Bristol Brick, for the purposes for which it is used. Put up and for sale by the Box or pound, by
CHARLES R. STORY,
No 9, Washington street.
eplf

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
HAVE just finished a large amount of Jewelry which, together with our former stock, makes a complete assortment. We would call the attention of purchasers to examine these articles, some of them entire new patterns, which we can warrant to be made of the best of gold, and as cheap as can be had at any other store in the city.
We are now manufacturing a new article, designed for a Bracelet and Daguerreotype Miniature, which will make a beautiful present. As we are constantly increasing our stock by the addition of new patterns of Jewelry, and other goods usually found in such a store, persons in want of such articles would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
All kinds of Jewelry repaired in a superior manner and warrantable. Old Gold or Jewelry made over or exchanged for new, at
291 Essex street Salem.
Wanted, as above, a Boy about 16 years of age, to learn he trade.
dec 13

SHOWER BATHS & STEAM BOXES
SUITABLE for Bed Chambers, manufacturer upon the most approved plans, and for sale cheap at
O. H. MANNING'S,
Corner Grove and Main streets, South Danvers.

TO LET
Two Tenements and a Shop on Main street. Inquire of
LEONARD POOLE.
Danvers, Jan 10, 1846.

Periscope Spectacles.
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.
WILLIAM ARCHER JR.,
Essex st. Salem.
oct 25

EASTERN RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Oct. 13th, 1845, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted.)
Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
" Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 and 4 1-2 P.M.
Salem for Portland, 8 A.M., 3 1-4 P.M.
Salem for Portsmouth and Newburyport, 8 A.M., 3 1-4 P.M.
Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
Saco for Boston, 8 A.M., 3 1-2 P.M.
Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 9 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.
South Berwick lot Boston, 9 25 A.M., 4 55 P.M.
Portsmouth for Boston, 7 1-4, 10* A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.
Newburyport for Boston, 8 10 3-4 A.M., 6 1-4 P.M.
Salem for Boston, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 5, 7, P.M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.
MARLBHEAD BRANCH.
Trains leave Marlhead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 10, A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-4, P.M.
Leave Salem for Marlhead, at 8, 9 3-4 A.M., 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 5 1-4, 6 3-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.
Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.
JOHN KINSMAN,
Master of Transportation.
oct 11
winter arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES
THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
" " 8 3-4 " " 9 1-4
" " 9 3-4 " " 11 3-4
" " 11 1-4 " " 12 3-4
" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.
" " 2 3-4 " " 4
" " 4 1-2 " " 6 1-4
" " 5 1-2 " " 6 1-4
" " 6 1-2 " " 8
For seats apply at Macintire's Hotel, or at Joseph G. Shed's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.
Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
SYMONDS & TELL,
apr 19

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).
All orders left at Hunt's Hotel, or Fols & Jacobs' store Danvers, No. 14 Brattlestone, and No 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN,
April 19, 1845.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
JONATHAN W. OSBORNE has taken into Co-partnership MICHAEL L. WHIDDEN, and they will continue the
Painting, Glazing & Papering
business, at the old Stand, No 10 Park Street, under the firm of
OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 20 ly

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES AND HARNESES
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chains, Staps and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, &c.
ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.
T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as he is found at any other establishment.
A good article of Russia Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845. ly

Watch and Clock Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share patronage.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

Great Bargains
ARE NOW BEING HAD AT THE
Washington Street Clothing Store, Salem.
At prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Great care has been taken in the getting up of every garment, all of which is warranted equal, if not superior to any Clothing in the city.
The subscriber continues to take measures to do, merly, and all garments bespoke, will be made according to the wishes of the customer, and will guarantee both the style and fit.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, JR.
Salem, March 12 if

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of
Joseph Griffin,
late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds to the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to
JOSEPH GRIFFIN, Adm'r.
Danvers, March 7, 1846.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1846.

The Railroad, again.

The two Reports or statements from the two sections of the Railroad Committee, have been printed and we acknowledge ourselves indebted to JOHN I. BAXTER, Esq., of Beverly, for several copies of this document, and also for the Argument of Mr. Derby, and another pamphlet, containing the newspaper articles signed "N." which appeared in the Salem papers.

Of the Statement made by the Chairman and his colleagues against the road, it is sufficient to say to those who have read the Argument of Mr. Derby, that it is a condensed abstract of that speech put in the form of a Report, and fully sustains the obnoxious doctrines there advocated. We publish below the concluding portion which will sufficiently indicate its character. We also publish the closing part of the Report made by the three members of the House, who composed one half of the Committee and who think the petitioners entitled to a charter. Unless the rotten Borough conservatism of English legislation is to be maintained in Massachusetts, we may rely with the utmost confidence on obtaining our road. Sir Robert Peel is now far in advance of some of our sapient legislators in his deference to the will of the people.

There will probably be some action upon the subject in the early part of next week.

And when the State has invited individuals to such investments, there is a reasonable expectation that government will not unnecessarily aid in its destruction or deprive them of a fair return. We say unnecessarily, for when the public good demands it, or a new exigency arises, there is not only the right but the duty of exercising the same powers again. Any other policy would defeat the very ends sought to be obtained. Enterprize would be paralyzed, capital withheld, and the character and safety of our railroads retrograde, instead of advancing.

The good faith and good policy go hand in hand, against that narrow and short-sighted system which would seek to cheapen present accommodations by a fatal and ruinous competition.

In the application of these principles to the case in hand, to grant the prayer of the petitioners, would, to our minds, be against obvious and sound policy, and unjust towards the existing road. It would be a parallel road, competing for the same business which now supports the Eastern Railroad, and giving no additional valuable accommodation to the public.

It shows neither an exigency nor any reasonable prospect of remuneration to those who may build it; and a higher degree of safety and convenience, and lower fares, will be realized by the Eastern Railroad alone, than with the additional road here prayed for. We therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

Which is respectfully

Thomas Hopkinson, Jas. F. Baldwin, J. H. W. Page.

It was testified, that their freight, which now goes by teams would be carried over the proposed route, if granted. There was some contradictory evidence, however, on this latter point.

There was much and strong evidence to prove that there would be amply sufficient business to warrant the construction of the road prayed for to sustain it, if granted.

There was also strong evidence to show that the road would be built, if chartered.

It was also proved that the route is a feasible one, having no objectionable grades or curves, and that it could be built at a moderate expense.

The objection to taking the land of private holders for the construction of this road, is greatly obviated by the fact, that a large portion of the people, over whose land it passes, are favorable to the road, and the land damages would consequently, in all probability, not be large. A strong fact in this case is, that there are no remonstrances against the proposed road excepting the Eastern Railroad Company.

There has been no action of the citizens of Salem, in their collective capacity, upon this subject. When notified that a hearing on the proposed road was to be had, they took no vote to appear or to remonstrate, nor did they appear before the Committee in reference to it. They stood—and there is no doubt wisely so—entirely neutral on the subject.

It is well known that openings to the country on all sides by railroads, have proved highly beneficial to other towns and cities; and, that this opening to Danvers, Saugus, Lynn, Malden, and other places, would, by the termination of this road in Salem, be highly beneficial to the interests of Salem, there can be very small doubt.

On the other hand, there is a very numerous body of petitioners for the proposed road, amounting to over three thousand legal voters, besides more than a thousand females—with regard to most of whom, it may be said, as it cannot be said to many cases, that their hearts and their intelligence go with their petitions.

If it were not, then, for the opposition of the Eastern Railroad, it is apprehended, that a clear case is made out for a charter, and that the Legislature would readily grant it. The question then arises, whether that opposition should, under the circumstances, vary the decision of the case.

There was evidence, or uncontradicted statements made to the Committee, tending to show, that it was always understood that Danvers should be further accommodated than it now can be by the Eastern Railroad from the first building of the Eastern Railroad. It appeared that the Eastern Railroad had done nothing in reference to the accommodation of that place, until the presentation of the present petition of David Pingree and others to the last Legislature. The Eastern Railroad then presented a petition for a right to construct a branch to Danvers, which the Legislature of last year, for obvious reasons, refused to grant.

Has then, the Eastern Railroad any legal right to the travel and business proposed to be accommodated by the road prayed for by the petitioners? The doctrine upon this point has been established beyond question in this Commonwealth, that they have not. Is it unjust then to grant the proposed route? If it were, it certainly should never be granted. If the Legislature should choose, survey and point out the line which any particular railroad should take, and confine the petitioners to that, it might well be questioned whether they ought not to sustain it. But this is not so. The petitioners for railroads come and ask for a particular route. The Legis-

lature grant or reject it. If they grant it, the petitioners and those who build the road alone, take the responsibility of so locating it, that the public on which they depend for business, shall be fairly accommodated by it. If not so accommodated, or if not accommodated at all, that public may certainly seek other accommodations in any manner by which they may be better afforded.

As to the question of public policy in granting a charter for this road, if it be conceded that a proper case for granting it, were made out, provided there were no opposition from the Eastern Railroad, or upon a withdrawal of that opposition—and if, in the absence of their opposition, it would be granted, as it is apprehended it would be—and that public policy would not in that case forbid it, how, it is respectfully asked, is the question of public policy varied from the fact of that opposition? They do not remonstrate on the ground of public policy, but of their own individual interests. Can a charter be refused in a case fairly made out for one, because of an opposition on that ground merely? It is apprehended the case cannot reasonably be so treated.

Signed by J. C. Perkins, Walter A. Bryant, Luther Lawrence.

Sermon on War.

Rev Mr Braman of the North Church, in this town, preached a Discourse on Fast Day, in Rev Mr Field's Church, on War, from James. 4, 1. "From whence come wars and fightings among you, come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members?" It was just 33 years ago on a Fast Day, that the late Rev. Mr Walker preached a sermon at the same place on the same subject and from the same text. The Sermon at that time was well spiced with party politics and was printed by request of the hearers.—There are but few copies of this Sermon now extant.

Life and Adventures of the Reformed Inebriate, D. G. Robinson, M. D.—We have received a copy of this publication, which is dedicated to the Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, and Rechabites. It portrays in vivid colors the evil tendency of indulgence in the first instance in moderate drinking and the ultimate result. It is a faithful Narrative of the Life of the Author and should be read by every young man. Mr Chandler has for sale a few more copies. Price 25 cts. He has also for sale in pamphlet form the Report of the Trial of Albert J. Tirrell for the Murder of Mrs Maria A. Bickford.

LARGE UNDERSTANDING.—The following are the dimensions of a last, on which a pair of shoes is to be made by Mr. F. DANE, for a Southern lady; it was turned at the manufactory of Mr. Sanger of this town:—

Size 25; length 17 inches, ball 14 1-4 inches, waist 14 1-2 inches, heel 15 1-2, width of the toe 3 inches, width of the ball 5 3-4 inches, width of the heel 4 1-4 inches; weight 8 1-2 lbs.

Our thanks are due to Mon. D. P. KING, for Congressional documents.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning about 12 o'clock, the building standing on the corner of Essex and Boston streets, was discovered to be on fire. By the active exertions of the firemen it was extinguished before it had obtained much headway. We understand that the interior of the lower room was considerably injured, and the stock in the store occupied by Mr. Collins was much damaged. There was an insurance on the building of \$800, and on the stock \$600.

The Danvers Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Warren Bank has declared a dividend also, of 3 per cent.

Register of Deeds.—The vote of Newburyport on Monday, for Register of Deeds, was for French 363; Dalton 18; Shove 4; others, 49. This makes the aggregate as follows:—

	French	Shove	Dalton	Others
24 towns,	2681	1083	910	875
There being 2681 votes for Mr French, and 2848 for all others, he is now in a minority of 167, with Boxford, Bradford and Rowley yet to vote.				

The Salem Observer states that a young colored lad, by the name of Lawrence, at the recent examination of the English High School, obtained the highest number of marks in his class.

The Hon. John Miller, ex-Governor of Missouri, died on the 17th inst., near Florissant, in that State.

Tirrell Acquitted.—On Saturday the Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. At the announcement, Tirrell burst into tears. He was committed to jail to await his trial on an indictment for arson.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL. The Boston Post says:—Nothing will be done in relation to the indictment against Albert J. Tirrell for arson until May.—Nor will Mr Parker even then take the responsibility of entering a nolle prosequi, unless the court shall distinctly intimate that such a course would be proper under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The Penobscot Journal of March 14, chronicles the death of an old and respected citizen of Brunswick, Me., and says:

"When his remains were conveyed to their last resting-place, it was found that the grave which had been dug the day previous, was occupied by a large cow, that had fallen in and broken her neck. The earth being frozen and the body of the beast completely wedged in, considerable time was occupied in extricating her carcass from the grave."

COAT OF A "LITTLE WAR."—The cost of the French war department the present year is estimated at \$25,000,000 of francs, or about nearly sixty millions of dollars; so that it seems the luxury of making razors on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

A bill totally prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on all vessels navigating rivers, lakes, or canals, in the State of New York, has passed the House of Representatives of that State.

TOWN EXPENSES.

Mr Editor.—I have been looking over the Statement of the Town Expenses and have also read the remarks of 'Hog Hill' about it; and I think I have found out a way to make a much greater saving than he can with all his ingenuity. I propose in the first place to sell off all the Engines and Engine houses and Fire apparatus at auction and then get our property insured. That would be a very great saving. Then I would sell the Alma House and farm and turn off the inmates to be relieved by private charity and appropriate the proceeds of all the sales to pay off the town debt which would save the interest. I would then vote not to raise any money for public schools, which would be another great saving. It might be objected to this that the children would grow up in ignorance and crime but then I would ask if it would not be likely to save them from committing crime? For instance if a child is brought up without being able to read and write is he not out of all danger of reading novels or committing forgery? Then I would have all the town officers serve for the honor of it or pay a small sum into the town treasury for the privilege. It were should be any expenses left I would recommend that a subscription paper should be circulated among the poorer part of the population to pay them up as it would be a shame to resort to taxing property to pay town expenses. I hope 'Hog Hill' and others will take my suggestions into consideration and see if we cannot get along without being taxed. I go against all taxation.

Buxton's Hill.

SCHOOLS.

Mr Editor—I hope the town will not, in its zeal for cutting down expenses, cut off any of the school money. In our District we don't have so much money now as we could spend to the advantage of our children but as the town is so poor I am willing to make it do. If the boys and girls don't have schooling they will be likely to grow up idle and vicious. I don't know what it is to have learning myself and that's the reason I don't want to deprive my children of it.

I am sorry to find that so many of the School Committee are declining to serve next year. I don't see but we shall have almost all ministers on the Committee. Now I like the clergy well enough and think it's their duty to look after the children and the youngsters and they always have been, but then every young good minister ain't a good committee man. I think they ought to be tall and half. We ought to have the services of the cheerman, who has had long experience in schools, and a number more of the clergy and the rest ought to have learning enough to know reading, riting and rithmetic and how to spell well.—As for one I think it is well enough to have the professional men if we can get the right ones that will attend to the schools but the notion that the school committee should be college larn't is all a vulgar error.

Hog Hill.

Mr. Editor.—I was pleased and somewhat amused in reading communications in your paper signed 'Hog Hill'—and to be serious about the matter, it is not high time that the auditors 'Why should not all the citizens of the town know to whom their money is paid? We want the amount of each bill and to whom paid under each department. The neighboring towns adopt this measure, thereby affording to every citizen the opportunity of knowing who makes extravagant charges against this town? Those who have the privilege of monopolizing all the offices understand of course, but we, who have not the honor of being called to the duties of any office, are and always shall be left in ignorance upon this subject. I have heard it hinted that our honorable Selectmen have charged for horse-keeping and their dinners, contrary to the express vote of the town; is it so? Let us have the truth. And sir, if it would not delay the business of the town, I should hope some one would venture to move to recommit the present auditors' report with instructions to report in detail at an adjournment; at any rate I hope the auditors for the present year may be so instructed. Certain out-door reports would lead us to suppose that the principle which seems to govern the political parties of the country—'no victors belong the spoils'—were being adopted by those who hold the offices of honor and trust of this town. 'There is a screw loose somewhere.'

N. M.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The Chelsea Bridge Toll Bill has been rendered more satisfactory by restoration of the foot toll of one cent to each passenger. The Chelsea people this winter petitioned the Legislature to grant the Railroad from that place to Boston, prayed for by R. M. N. Smyth and others; or if they would not do that, to grant them a branch from their town to the Boston and Maine Railroad in Malden—and accordingly, the committee having before reported against the Smyth petition they now report in favor of said branch to Mulden.

Thomas B. Newhall and others, of Lynn, protest strongly against the alteration of the Eastern Railroad to Lynn, as designed to interfere with and defeat the Salem and Malden Railroad.

The petition of the Holyoke Mutual Insurance Company, for leave to insure out of the state has been reported against.

Leave to withdraw has been reported upon the petitions of David Buffum and others, respecting the regulation of Steam Engines.

On Tuesday we had a very interesting discussion upon raising the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and it would have done your senior good to have heard the expose Mr. Speaker Walley gave (in Committee of the Whole) of the doings and undosings of the Legislature of 1843. The bill finally passed establishing the salary of the Chief Justice at \$2,100, and the others at 2,000, by a vote of 115 to 93. There are yet other salary questions undisposed of, which will cause some debate.

FEVER IN SWINE.—This disease is frequent among swine. The best remedy is digitalis, three grains; antimonial powder, six grains; nitre, half a drachm. The above ingredients should be mixed in a little swill, mush, or other liquid food, and administered as soon as circumstances admit.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The large and massive stone dam on the river at Great Falls, N. H., was washed away on Friday morning. It was nearly 30 feet high and was built at great expense.

Great Floods in Maine.

The freshest at the East during the past week, is without parallel since 1805. The greatest amount of injury seems to have been done in the vicinity of Bangor. We extract the following account from the correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

BANGOR, Me. March 29, 1846.

We are now in the midst of a most fearful and overwhelming calamity. The flood which commenced a few days since, is now upon us with most destroying force. At the moment of closing my letter yesterday, the great jam of ice which had been approaching the city had broken up and thrown back the waters into our streets. Soon after, the upper or Franklin Bridge over the Kenduskeag gave way and floated down. The middle or Smith's Bridge, has since gone, and a portion of the lower of Kenduskeag Bridge. The waters were, however, soon stayed on the reflux of the tide, and so remained until high tide, about midnight. The jam then gave way and passed partly by the city. This occasioned a very sudden flow of the water backwards to such an extent that all the lower part of the city, including Market Square, Broad, Wall, Exchange and a large part of Main streets, are now completely submerged to the depth of several feet. So sudden was the rise, that persons in the Square at the time were obliged to wade up to their middle in water before reaching dry ground. The water rose about five feet in a many minutes. Since that time it has continued to rise up to the present moment. Those acquainted with localities here, will form some idea of the quantity of water from the following facts: A ferry is now plying from a point in Hammond street, near City Hall steps, to a point on State street, nearly up to Exchange street. Smith's block, including the Post Office, is in water almost to the top of the doors, and the same is the case with all the stores on Market Square. The water is several feet deep in front of the old 'Hatch' Tavern, and is also about to the windows in the Exchange. The large wooden block on the East end of Kenduskeag Bridge is afloat and turned over in the market house on the bridge, the water fills almost the whole lower story.

The greatest amount of loss however will be felt by our lumber merchants. The wharves and piling places were all covered with valuable lumber to the amount of several millions of feet.

It was found necessary to remove the establishment of the Bangor Whig. The editor says, on Saturday:—

The ruins of forty-four saw mills, besides shingle and lath mills, are now, or will be, mingled in the jam of ice. The danger of still greater destruction is not yet passed.

On Sunday he says: The scene of destruction is absolutely appalling. The stream is filled with store houses floating from the wharves, and with enormous piles of lumber, of shingles, &c., scattered in wild confusion.

The Penobscot Exchange Coffee House cannot be approached except with boats.

We hear of three persons being drowned. The approach of the water was so sudden last night they could not escape in season.

In several of the houses are more or less in the water, from the banks above the city many dwelling houses have been swept away, and are now ground up in the ice.

The Flood subsided. Sunday—There was no regular service during the day in any of the churches.

A little before seven o'clock the jam gave way, and the whole mass moved off with a majesty and power beyond all description. The noble Penobscot Bridge went off with the moving mass.

Kenduskeag Market building, in which our office was situated, passed over the Kenduskeag bridge, just delicately courtesying as it crippled and passed.

There passed out from the Kenduskeag stream three bridges and some eight or ten buildings, besides the large market house.

The most melancholy account of destruction, by the present freshet, that has yet come to our knowledge, is the sweeping away almost entirely of the flourishing little village at Livermore Falls, situated on the Androscoggin river. Seventeen buildings, consisting of stores and houses, with all their contents, was carried down the river, and are now told so sudden was the overflow that the occupants had no time to save their property.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier states that "Mr Pingree, of Salem," loses to a considerable amount, in lumber.

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor.—Sir, the reports on the Danvers and Malden Railroad petition have at last been made. The Committee were equally divided.—The report of Messrs. Perkins, Bryant and Lawrence is a well-written document, and would do honor to any Legislative committee; it sets forth the facts in a modest, fair and intelligent manner, which is respectful to the Legislature and the petitioners, and shows that they have hearts that beat in unison with the people, and must make them popular with all save the soulless corporations. The report of Messrs. Hopkinson, Baldwin and Page speaks for itself, and every reader must make his own comments. Some of the matter in this report will be familiar to many of your readers, who have had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Derby's argument in behalf of the Eastern Railroad; some other portions have been in type in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and have had proper replies. On page 12th reference is made to the testimony of J. W. Proctor; none of the petitioners, as I learn, remember to have seen Mr. P. before the Committee in this hearing. I do sincerely hope and believe that the time will come when corporations will be put on a par, in the Legislature, with other people, and that some law will be made which shall protect the masses from the concentrated influence of the few.

DEATH OF EBENEZER HUSSEY.

We have the melancholy intelligence to announce, of the death of our highly esteemed and universally lamented townsman, EBENEZER HUSSEY. He died at Charleston, S. C., last Friday night. He had been spending his winter in Aikin S. C., whither he went, last fall, for the benefit of his health. Anxious to reach home before he died, he had proceeded as far as Charleston. But his earnest desire to see his friends once more, were not gratified: His brother met him at Charleston, and stayed with him until his death. After a quick passage, the body passed through this town on Tuesday, on the way to his friends in North Berwick, Me.—*Lynn News.*

CONGRESS.

THE HARBOR BILL. In the House of Representatives the River and Harbor bill being under discussion, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, rose and said, he intended to propose to amend the bill, by inserting as follows:—
'For the completion of the breakwater at Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, \$30,000.'
'For the protection of Lynn harbor and Nahant Beach, \$20,000.'

'For the improvement of the harbor at Lane's Cove, \$7,000.'

Mr. King said he had no scruples of conscience in straining him from giving his support to the present bill. It was entitled to his support and should receive it. Mr. K. said he had not risen for the purpose of making a set speech; he did not intend to vote on the constitutionality of the power of Congress to provide for works of internal improvement, nor to maintain the expediency of the various items of the present bill; he had risen merely for the purpose of inserting the amendments he intended to propose, to offer to the committee, and say a few words only to show how necessary were the objects for which they contemplated to provide.

Mr. K. then went on to state the great value of the harbor at Lane's Cove; after which he asked the attention of the committee to the breakwater at Sandy Bay. The work, he said, was commenced about ten years ago; it was a most valuable improvement, but in consequence of storms, &c., it was now in state of dilapidation and was fast going to ruin. He hoped that the Government, after the expending \$40,000 on this work, would not now abandon it, to lose the large amount already laid out, which would certainly be the case if sufficient appropriations were not speedily made. The next object to which he would call the attention of the committee was Lynn harbor. It was one of the most valuable, useful and important harbors on the coast of Massachusetts, and he was sure it was so well known that he need not consume the time of the committee by any long statement of its importance and advantages, and of its claims on the Government for the small appropriation now asked.

The amendments were afterwards rejected.

On Wednesday, in the House, the River and Harbor bill being still before that body, Mr. King moved to insert in the bill the following item:—For a new survey of the harbors of Lane's Cove, Sandy Bay, Marblehead and Lynn, \$1,000. The amendment was negatived.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30.

General Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, appeared in the Senate, to-day, as the Senator elected from the state of Texas, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr Speight, ballots were prepared for the purpose of arranging the Texas Senators into their respective classes.

Three ballots were put in the box—one for March 3d 1847, one for March 3d, 1849, and one for March 3d, 1851.

Gen Houston drew first, and he drew 1847; a slight smile passed over his face, at this ill luck. Gen Rusk drew 1851.

Gen Houston's term will expire on the 3d March 1847, and he will have but one more session to serve in, under his present credentials.

Mr Benton reported the House bill for increasing the rank and file in the army, with an amendment fixing the term of service at five years instead of three.

The Senate took up the resolution of Mr J. M. Clayton, calling on the President for copies of every further correspondence that may have taken place between the British Government and that of the United States on the Oregon question.

Mr Webster presented his views on the subject, in a very brief and interesting manner.

He said he had committed his views to writing after premeditation, in order to avoid the possibility of misinterpretation.

You will find his views in the papers, as represented by himself.

He is impressed with the opinion that public opinion, in both countries, is settling down upon 49, as the line of demarcation between the British and American possessions on the North West coast.

Mr Webster enlarged upon the merits of the question, and reminded the Senate of the frequent offers which had been made to compromise it upon the line of 49°.

The 49th was a line of which England would not allow herself to expect any territory. While the navigation of the Columbia, for a limited period, was a fit subject for friendly negotiation, the strongest reasons addressed themselves to both countries for an amicable adjustment, and the present was a most propitious moment for the settlement of this long pending controversy.

The line eventually agreed upon would undoubtedly be the one which had been proposed by this country many times, and his wish was that the whole controversy might be settled—here and now. The country, he earnestly desired, should at once get about a friendly negotiation of the question. The question of notice, he hoped, would be postponed for one month, in order to afford time for negotiation.

He meant 49 substantially, and the variations from it would be a matter of friendly negotiation. Great Britain must not expect any thing more. He was willing to pass the notice, because it would quell the excitement at home; but he apprehended that it might disturb negotiations which were pending or in prospect.

In fact, Mr Webster hinted that despatches were passing to and fro between the two governments.

If it depended upon him he would defer the question of notice to the day after next month. As to the call now proposed, he would be willing that it should be passed over for the present.

Mr Allen replied, in his usual exaggerated tone and commenced upon what (he said) was the fact that this was the first avowal in the Senate of a willingness to accept the Columbia River as a boundary.

After beginning the session by claiming the whole of Oregon, we had now come down to the Columbia, and in three months more would get up the whole.

The Senate wished to wait for another speech, to see whether Queen Victoria pointed or not. Mr Webster rejoined, by stating that he had no reason to congratulate himself that he had stated his views in such a manner as to avoid misinterpretation.

He re-stated them. He had not spoken of the Columbia River, as the line of demarcation. He asked Mr Allen if the parallel of 49 was not in his (Mr Allen's) opinion the line that public opinion in this country had fixed upon.

Mr Allen, in reply, said that he had no evidence that the people of this country would be willing to take any thing short of the line that divided them from the Russian possessions.

The subject was postponed over.

The special order was taken up and Mr Sumner made a good speech in favor of conciliation and compromise.

In the House, the bill making appropriations

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POETRY.

Bye-Gones.

"Let bye-gones be bye-gones"—they foolishly say,
And bid me be wise, and forget them;
But old recollections are active to-day,
And I can do nought but regret them;
Though the present be pleasant, all joyous and gay,
And promising well for the morrow,
I love to look back on the years past away,
Embalming my bye-gones in sorrow.

If the morning of life has a mantle of grey,
Its noon will be blither and brighter,
If March has its storm, there is sunshine in May,
And light out of darkness is lighter;
Thus the present is pleasant, a cheerful to-day,
With a wiser, a soberer gladness,
Because it is tinged with a mellowing ray
Of a yesterday's sunset of sadness.—[Tupper.]

Nest among the Graves.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

The cloudless sun went down
Upon a church-yard scene,
And a quiet nest I marked
Hid in an evergreen,
As wandering 'mid the hallowed mounds
With velvet verdure dressed,
I paused where two sisters lay
In death's unbroken rest.

There was a marble seat
Beside that couch of clay,
Where oft the mother sat
To pluck the weeds away,
And bless each infant bud,
And every blossom lay,
That breathed a sigh of fragrance round
The idols of her care.

The unfledged birds had flown
Far from their nest away,
Yet still within the imprisoning tomb
Those gentle sleepers lay.
But surely as those bright winged birds
Pursued the silencing tree,
And soared with joyous flight to heaven,
Such shall their rising be.

MISCELLANY.

Temperance Prize Tales.

Two prizes, one of \$50, and another of \$25, were offered last fall by the publishers of the New England Washingtonian for the two best tales illustrating the nature and effects of the Washingtonian Reform. Of these prizes, the first has been awarded to Mrs. Mary Livermore of Fall River, and the second to Harriette M. Carlton of Dorchester.

Mrs. Livermore's tale, the "Trials of Charlotte Austin" appeared in the New England Washingtonian of last week. We extract a passage from it, promising that it is founded on facts,—it is the picture of a drunkard's wife.

One wintry afternoon, when huge drifts of snow blocked up the narrow and irregular streets of the city, when the fitful wind which blew from all points of the compass dashed hither and thither through the keen air the broad snow-flakes, Mrs. Austin, scantily clad, and illly calculated to brave the raging tempest, left her home to seek one of the numerous seamen's clothing stores, called "slop-shops," which were scattered throughout Ann street and its vicinity. In her hand was a large bundle of work just completed by herself, George and Emma, and upon the payment which she was expecting for her labor, the family was depending for their evening meal. During her absence, her husband staggered homeward in a shocking state of inebriety, where Emma, and Charles the younger son, were endeavoring to amuse the infant Charlotte, not yet a year old, who, always delicate, was now helpless as infancy itself, from a recent severe illness, and who lay in the cradle, wailing her mother's absence. As Mr. Austin approached the little one, and raised her in his arms with the natural kindness which not even intemperance could banish from his nature, Emma, unaware of her father's deep intoxication, accustomed as she was to seeing him more or less so, constantly, and perceiving that the babe was quiet, ran down stairs to the almost empty wood-shed, where her brother George was seeking fuel to prepare their supper, and Charles followed after her. Mr. Austin moved towards the fire-place, and endeavored to seat himself; but losing his balance, he fell; and in falling, the babe rolled from his arms, with his face downwards, into the fiery bed of glowing coals that lay on the hearth-stone. The child was too much enfeebled by recent illness to extricate itself, the father so dreadfully intoxicated that some minutes elapsed before he was fully aware of its condition, or could recover his feet; its cotton garments when then blazing, its tender face, neck and bosom were hissing on the hot coals, and its efforts to shriek were only convulsive and agonized gasps.

One glance at his infant's excruciating situation, drove the fumes of intoxication from his brain; clearness came to his head, steadiness to his hand, and with the quickness of lightning he drew the burning babe from the flames, dashed over it a vessel of water, and was hastening to the door for assistance, when the fleet and anxious footsteps of his wife sounded on the stairs, and whiter than the sheeted dead, his tongue rigid with horror, with the reeking, blistered, blackened, form of his babe in his arms, he stood face to face with his mother.

Oh, God! who can tell the unspoken agony of the moment! paralyzed, rooted to the floor as if transformed to stone, with parted lips from whence issued no sound, her heart beating loud and heavily so that she almost reeled from the force of its sickening throb, she fixed her eyes steadily on her husband for a moment, as if to read the whole tale, and then prompted by the instincts of her maternal heart, she threw off her trance of horror, and flew to seek relief.

But the poor little innocent had inhaled the scorching gas of its fiery billow, and the severest of its burns, terrible as they were externally, could neither be seen or reached. The small veins of its neck were tense and knotted under the quivering flesh, its every breath caused convulsive throbs and rolling upwards its sightless eyes, spasmodically clenching its feeble hands, its delicate sinew tightened with agony, the half-released soul that hung quivering on its lips, was speedily freed.

It was months ere Charlotte Austin could throw off from her spirit the horrible torpor which settled upon her, after the agonizing death of her delicate babe. It seemed as if paleness would never more leave her cheek, as if her eye would never more burn steadily, or her voice be cleared of its huskiness, as if she had forgotten even to smile or converse, for she moved about as if all but the animal mechanism of her life were paralyzed. None knew the secret of the accident which had occurred says the parents, and the vague reply of Mrs. Austin, that her babe fell in the fire during her absence, fastened upon her the charge of carelessness and neglect, both among her neighbors, and in the multifarious accounts of the occurrence that found their way into the city. She never repelled the charge, but Christ-like, was content to bear the sins of him who had so cruelly wronged her and hers, and to receive the odium which he deserved. With the same meek, uncomplaining kindness, she continued to minister to his wants, uttering no words of harshness looking no rebuke save what was conveyed by the mournful gaze of her eye.

Duties of Women to their Country.

The shelter and protection of a free government also demand awakened and grateful energies.—Since its welfare is involved in the virtue and intelligence of its subjects, the character and habits of every member of its great family, are of importance. I imagine that I hear from the lips of some of the young and sprightly of my sex the inquiry, "Why need we concern ourselves in the affairs of politicians? What share have we in the destinies of our country?" The same share that the rill has in the rivulet, and the rivulet has in the sea. Should every little streamlet tarry at the fountain head, where would be the river that dis-

seminates its never-ending tide. Woman possesses an agency which the ancient republic never discovered. The young fountains of the mind are given in charge to her. She can tinge them with sweetness or bitterness, ere they have chosen the channels where to flow, or learned to murmur their story to the time-worn pebble.—Greece, that disciple and worshipper of wisdom, neglected to appreciate the value of the feeble sex, or to believe that they who had the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its first formation might help to infuse a principle of permanence into national existence. Rome, in her wolf-nursed greatness, in her fierce democracy, in the corruption of her imperial purple, despised the moral strength that lay hidden under physical weakness. But our country has conceded every thing, the blessings of education, the quality of companionship, the luxury of benevolence, the confidence of a culturer's office, to those young buds of being, in whom is her wealth and her hope. What does she require of our sex in return for these courtesies? Has she not a right to expect that we give our hands to every cause of peace and truth—that we nurse the plants of temperance and purity—that we frown on every inroad of disorder and vice—that we labor in all places where our lot may be cast, as gentle teachers of wisdom and charity, and that we hold ourselves, in domestic privacy, the guardians of those principles which the sage defends in the halls of legislation, and the priests of Jehovah upon the walls of Zion.

AGRICULTURAL.

Strawberries.

There is no fruit more delicious than the strawberry, and as there is no difficulty attending its cultivation, it has often been matter of surprise to us why it is so much common. Our markets afford only the native fruit, plucked in the fields—not enough of the cultivated fruit appearing, to induce the supposition, in the minds of any one, that such an article can possibly be obtained. The following judicious observations and directions relative to the culture of this fruit we abstract from the American Gardener. The writer, it should be observed, has reference only to the two important requisites, soil and manure. The soil proper for this last mentioned variety, as well as all others, is light, warm and gravelly; and the manure to be applied should be exclusively vegetable, and not animal manure. The usual practice is to manure the ground with rotten dung with a view to increase the size and quantity of fruit; but, in doing this, the flavor of the fruit is destroyed in proportion to the richness of the soil. Besides, high manuring produces strong vines and little fruit. Rotten leaves, decayed wood, ashes, in small quantity, mixed with other vegetable substances in a compost heap, will make better manure for strawberries than any animal substance whatever. As the vines which bear this fruit require great moisture to bring the fruit to its proper size, the soil and situation in which they are placed must not be too dry.

A Lemon weighing 11 oz., 9 1-2 inches in circumference, has been shown at the New York Sun office; raised at Paterson, by Mr. Nathan Cole.

Planting Potatoes.

Mr. Drew, of the Banner and Ploughboy, says: "Spread your seed potatoes, forthwith (in April) on greenward in a sunny place, and cover them at night when a frost is apprehended. As soon as possible after they begin to sprout, plant them in the field, not in very rich land, nor in wet ground. They will get their growth early in the season, before the top-disease on the potato extends to the roots, ruining all later crops. You never heard of a potato injured by the rot."

Wash for Fruit Trees.

A new subscriber in Northampton wishes to know what is the best wash for young fruit trees, and the best time for putting it on.

Lye that will bear an egg will kill all the vermin and the moss that gathers on young trees.—Apply it in May or June, when the vermin are to be seen. It will do more service than in cold weather.

One pound of potash, dissolved in one gallon of water, will form a lye that will be strong enough for the vermin and not injurious to the bark.—[Ploughman.]

It has been beautifully said that the drying of a single tear was more worthy of fame than shedding seas of gore. Nothing could atone for the crime that would hurry us into a war which might honorably be avoided.

[Republished from last Saturday's Courier.]

Awful Calamity! Entire Destruction of a Railroad more than ten miles long! Loss of Life! Great Excitement!

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the greatest calamities that ever befell our village and town. We hasten to lay before our readers such particulars as we have been able to obtain amidst the general tumult and excitement consequent upon the occurrence of so great a disaster. We can only say at present that the entire line of Railroad between Salem and Malden is utterly destroyed, with all its depots, cars, and locomotives, and we have reason to fear, with loss of life. It seems that on Wednesday of last week, a slight rumbling sound was heard, and after that a cracking noise as of the breaking of timbers and sleepers in connection with the gradual sinking of the bed of the road. This continued until the next day, when the final catastrophe took place with a tremendous crash. We are at this moment only able to state that the whole road has sunk into the earth and scarce a vestige remains. The ruin is awful and complete, tremendous excitement prevails in our midst. No words can describe the consternation of our citizens. Should any further particulars come to hand we will take care to inform our readers.

Further particulars! We regret to learn that the calamity is even more disastrous than we had at first anticipated. There has been great destruction of life as well as property. It seems that the disaster happened on the day appointed for a trial of the road, and that all the directors, engineers, ticket and baggage masters, the superintendent, clerk and treasurer were in the cars, and have by this sad event come to an untimely end! The pecuniary loss to private individuals as well as to the public is immense. The depreciation of property in the immediate vicinity of the several depots must also be very great. Grief is depicted on almost every countenance.

As to the cause of this terrible catastrophe there appears to be various conjectures, some attributing it to one thing and some to another, and we shall probably not be able to arrive at the exact truth until the matter shall undergo a complete investigation. We learn that most of the bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and that the coroner is holding an inquest over the remains, by which we hope some light will be elicited. At present the excitement is so great that we can give credit to scarcely any of the rumors afloat. The prevailing opinion however appears to be, that this disaster was designedly caused by the Directors of the Eastern Railroad, a rival corporation, who had been suspected of being engaged in undermining this road. Among the thousands of rumors, to which of course we do not give much credit, it is reported that they have employed some "infernal machines" to accomplish their object, and that the excavations have been going on all winter. It is said that satisfactory proof can be obtained that they have openly threatened to destroy this road, and that some of their agents have frequently been seen prowling about the scene of the recent disaster. As the accused will undoubtedly be brought to trial before the proper tribunals we forbear to give currency to rumors which might prejudice their case before the trial.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

After a long and laborious investigation the jury have agreed on a verdict. One of the jurors, an honest Hibernian, wished to render it "accidental murder." Another of the jury was desirous of calling it "suicide by hanging by parallel lines." Others were for "wilful murder," but whether by the hands of the Eastern Railroad or by the Massachusetts Senate, they could not determine. At length they compromised all their difficulties by agreement on the simple verdict of "murder," which was accordingly rendered.

Arrest and Trial.

The Directors of the Eastern Railroad have been taken up, charged with the late murder, and the examination commenced. Hon Rufus Choate, who assisted in the prosecution and E. H. Derby, Esq., for the defence. The court room is very much crowded, and the most intense excitement prevails. Our reporter is present, and we think we can promise our readers full notes of the evidence.

The prisoners were arraigned and severally pleaded "Not guilty." The prosecuting officer not being able to be present, Mr Choate opened the case in behalf of the people in a brief address

to the jury, laying down his views of the law applicable to the case and the several points he expected to prove against the accused. He disclaimed any feelings of enmity or ill will toward the prisoners at the bar, and only sought their conviction as a means of protection to the public against similar disasters. He cheerfully admitted the past good character and high standing in society of the prisoners, while he lamented the cause which now brought them before the court. He described in glowing language the tremendous loss of life and property by the appalling calamity caused by the accused, and then went on to show what was the evidence on which he should reply for their conviction. He expected to make it appear that they had, for a long time—ever since the new road was contemplated—openly declared their intention to do all in their power to prevent the construction of the road, and after its construction, to destroy it. It was upon these confessions and upon their acts in accordance with them that he principally relied to make out the case against the prisoners. He feelingly portrayed the great loss to the community in the sudden departure of the highly respected President and Directors of the lost road, and in this connection alluded to the loss of their testimony—"dead men tell no tales"—which if living they would be able to give. He then proceeded to examine the witnesses.

The first witnesses examined were the medical gentlemen, who gave their testimony in relation to the appearance of the bodies of the deceased, and their situation previous to the sitting of the inquest. Great excitement and indignation was manifested during these dreadful details. We proceed to give the evidence which relates to the cause of the disaster.

Engineer of the Malden Railroad, sworn. Made the surveys preparatory to the construction of the road. Was present at the destruction of that road, and narrowly escaped with my life, having just been on the track in conversation with some of the deceased. That portion of the road between Salem and Danvers began to sink first. Was fearful that it might carry down a portion of the Georgetown Railroad with it, but the latter being built on an "air line" was not affected in the least. Think this part of the road might have been affected by the excavations on the Essex Railroad which runs parallel with it. Witness the catastrophe of the sinking of the road, but cannot describe it or the consternation of the inhabitants on its route. Have no doubt that it was caused by undermining. Have often seen excavating machinery used to undermine new railroads. Every old established road is well provided with the machinery. Saw some of the machinery used to destroy the Malden road. Cannot describe it accurately as it does not belong to Civil Engineering. Recollect that one of the machines had sixteen points and was worked by the counsel for the prisoners. Cannot say how much agency it had in producing the melancholy catastrophe of the 8th of April. Have no doubt that the de-

struction of the Eastern Railroad. Cross-examined. It is not considered very derogatory to the character of railroad directors to be concerned in undermining rival roads. They always try to make people believe that competition in railroad travel is different from all other competition and that its effect would be to raise prices. Think they sometimes make themselves believe it. There is room enough for two railroads to Boston without necessarily undermining each other. Excavating machinery is very costly and requires a great deal of palm oil. It cannot be used effectually except by powerful corporations. Prisoners always bore a good character. Mr. Choate then called the present Master of Transportation of the Eastern Railroad. Sworn.

Mr. Choate: Please state to the jury what you know of a plot to "blow up" the Malden Railroad. Witness. I am knowing to the fact that the prisoners ordered two trains to be laid for that purpose. Mr. C. At what particular time were these trains to be laid? W. One of them early in the morning, the other at 8 1-4 in the evening.

Mr. C. Do you know anything about the procuring of a "heavy iron rail" which was intended to be used against the deceased?

W. I knew that they intended to procure— Mr. Derby. I object to the question. You may ask the witness if the prisoners have already procured such deadly weapon.

The Court. The question is a proper one; the witness will answer it.

W. I was knowing to their intention to procure the heavy rail which I knew was to be used against the Malden Railroad.

Bell ringer at the Salem depot, sworn. [This witness attracted much attention from his great celebrity in his profession of bell ringer, and his intelligent and striking physiognomy.]

Mr. C. Are you the bell ringer of the Eastern Railroad?

W. I am. [Here the witness produced his badge, having on it a representation of a bell and under it the words, "BELL WETTER."]

Mr. C. Have you heard the evidence of the last witness in relation to "blowing up" the Malden Railroad by two trains—and will you confirm it by stating whether you gave the signal for those trains?

W. I did. I rung the bell on the high scientific notes. I played Ole Bull's "Prairie and Niagara."

Mr. C. How far can your bell be heard?

W. [With a peculiar smile.] That depends on who rings it.

Mr. C. Well, when you ring it yourself?

W. About six miles when the sun shines. I can hear it twelve miles off when I ring it myself. [A laugh.] If I am ever so far off and I hear the bell ring I know it aint me that's ringing it.—by the ring I know it aint me that's ringing it.—by the ring I can lift myself up ten inches from the ground in a basket and I can bite my left ear—that is, I can my most do it. [Here witness repeatedly attempted to do the latter feat by opening his mouth wide and snapping suddenly towards his left shoulder, amidst shouts of laughter.]

Crier of the Court. Silence! silence! Silence there! I say silence in the court!

After silence was restored, Mr. Choate asked Mr. Derby if he wished to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Derby. No, I thank you, he is your witness, make the most of him.

Mr. C. He is the "bell weather" of the Eastern Railroad.

The witness then took his seat. Brakeman on the Eastern Railroad, sworn. Have been in the service of the company several years—

Have seen the excavations going on under the Malden road. The company kept a good many hands employed there. Thought they worked some of them rather hard, particularly a gang from State street, Boston. Couldn't help pitying them, they had to wheel such heavy loads. Never saw a gang of Irishmen work so hard as these laborers. They were called "breakers," or "breakers," cannot recollect which. There was another set of laborers from Salem, about 30 I should think; they came from the City Hall; I talked with several of them. They seemed to think that they were at work on the Andover Railroad when all the time they were excavating under the Malden road. They said the Malden road would get all the gravel and there would not be enough left to build the Essex Railroad. These laborers worked rather awfully hard as some of the other gangs. Some of them shoveled smartly and wheeled heavy loads, others appeared indifferent and some refused to work at all.

Cross-examined.

Mr. Derby. How did you know that these Salem laborers were in the employ of the Eastern Railroad?

W. Because they used the company's wheelbarrows and shovels.

Mr. D. How did you know that these tools belonged to the company?

W. Because they were stamped with the letters, E. R. R.

Mr. D. Might they not have belonged to the Essex Railroad which has the same initials?

W. Perhaps they might. I did not think of that, but think I could swear that I have seen some of these tools on the Eastern Railroad.

Mr. D. Did you see any other laborers on the excavation?

W. Yes, there was a stout fellow from New Bedford. He worked so strong and earnest that he wasted half his gravel and threw the dust into every body's eyes. When he got his wheelbarrow loaded he was very apt to upset it. He appeared to be rather quarrelsome and was full of fight.

The next witness called was the chairman of the Railroad Committee of last year. After being sworn this witness testified as follows:—Was chairman of the Railroad Committee last year. Petitioners for Malden Railroad appeared before the committee to present their claims for a charter. Prisoners at the bar opposed granting the charter. Said there was no public necessity for a new railroad. Would not pay any income if it was built. It would destroy the investment in the Eastern Railroad, as more than half their income came from the first fourteen miles of their road. Prisoners also said that a ferry was to be preferred to draw bridges; that a new road chartered in competition with theirs would be a violation of the faith of the State, it was worse than repudiation, it was robbery and ought to be opposed by every good citizen.

Mr. Choate. Did any man or any body of men except the prisoners at the bar appear against the road?

W. I don't recollect that they did.

Mr. C. Do you know of any man or any body of men except the accused who were interested in the destruction of this road?

W. I do not.

seen while on the committee that it was the intention of the prisoners to destroy the new road?

W. I have not.

Mr. Derby. [Hastily.] I object to the question, must please your Honor. The jury want facts, not opinions.

After some conversation between the counsel on this point, the question was withdrawn and the cross examination commenced, Mr Derby asking the questions.

W. Did make a report adverse to granting the charter for the Malden Road. Was induced to do it partly because the Eastern Railroad proposed to reduce their fares. Thought the ferry a great objection to a Railroad, but supposed it would be discontinued. Object on public grounds to parallel roads. Prisoners appeared to be of good character. They acted in this case as other men do when they think their interests are at stake. Think the tendency of parallel roads would be to injure one, or both, although perhaps the public might be benefited. Am not prepared to say that it would be justifiable for one road to destroy a rival one.

Mr. Choate here called to the stand the late Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad.

This witness having conscientious scruples in regard to taking an oath, made affirmation and testified as follows. Have been for several years Superintendent of Eastern Railroad and have been Director of several roads. Have often been consulted on Railroad matters by Directors of the Eastern Railroad. Have no doubt of opposition to Malden Railroad. Have heard prisoners say that they would do all they could to destroy it. They made no secret of it but justified themselves by the law of self preservation. Think they have great power to excavate and undermine a rival road if they choose to exercise it. Have been knowing to their efforts to undermine the Malden Railroad, and don't blame them for it. I would have done the same if I had been in their place. Heard them congratulate each other when the Malden road began to settle. I congratulated them on the prospect of its destruction. Heard them say, "things worked well." Understood them to mean the excavating machinery. Heard prisoners threaten frequently to run a "spur" into the deceased.

Mr. Choate. I have done with the witness, you may cross examine him, Mr. Derby.

Mr. Derby. Take your seat, Mr. Witness.

Mr. Choate then called the Mayor of Salem, and said he wished to ask him what agency, if any, the prisoners at the bar had in the passage of certain resolutions of the City Council of Salem which originated in the Board of Aldermen, relating to the Malden road?

Mr. Derby objected to the question although the witness expressed himself willing to answer it. Mr. Choate waived it for the present and the witness sat down.

Mr. Choate here rose and stated to the Court, that owing to that bloody and atrocious act of the prisoners at the bar, by which so many innocent beings were cut off in the midst of their days he was deprived of the kind of testimony usual in public trials and sympathies were in favor of the prisoners. He therefore shouldn't call any more witnesses at present, but depend on what may be elicited by the examination on the other side. He should however reserve the right to call more evidence if, at a later stage of the trial it should be necessary.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning when it is expected that Mr Derby will commence the defence. The prisoners were carried to the jail under charge of the Sheriff.

Capital Trial, continued.

At an early hour in the morning the Court room was densely thronged, and an excited multitude stood about the Court House, anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoners as they came from the jail. Those who heard the evidence of the preceding day seemed to think there was little doubt of the conviction of the prisoners. The most sanguine of their friends were probably of the same opinion, as they were very active in circulating memorials to the Legislature against Capital punishment. Soon after the prisoners were placed at the bar, the members of the Court came in, preceded by the High Sheriff with his sword and staff of office. The prisoners looked very pale and emaciated from their confinement and anxiety in regard to their fate. The jurors and members of the bar rose and kept standing until the Judges were seated.

Grief of the Court. O yes, O yes, O yes, all who have anything to do before this honorable Court, will draw near and give their attendance and they shall be heard. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Clerk. Gentlemen of the First Jury, Stand up and answer to your names.

(All the jurors were found to be in their seats.) Mr. Derby, the Counsel for the prisoners, intimated his readiness to commence his opening for the defence. Mr. Choate then rose and requested the privilege of introducing additional evidence, such as he was not able to produce yesterday.

Mr. Derby objected. Objection overruled by the Court.

Mr. Choate then called one of the conductors on the Georgetown Railroad, who was sworn.

Mr. C. Please state to the jury what you know of the disaster of the 8th of April.

Witness. I was on that part of the Georgetown Railroad lying between Salem and Danvers, when the disaster happened. Acted as conductor and sometimes as brakeman on one of the invisible cars. Saw the train on the Malden Road as it was coming at a very rapid rate in the direction of Salem. Heard a rumbling sound long before I saw the train coming. It was different from the usual sound of cars on a Railroad. Heard a cracking noise at the same time. Observed that the Malden train had an undulating motion as the cars approached. Our road began to shake a little. Our Engineer noticed it and reversed the motion of his engine. We applied the brakes and checked our speed a little just as the Malden train came within about a hundred rods of us, and then stopped the train. Their road was shaking and trembling and their locomotive leaping and plunging dreadfully. Just as they came opposite to us, the engine lost the track and the rails flew into the air while the road and the whole train, passengers and all, sunk into the ground with a tremendous crash. Fragments of the cars and bodies of the passengers were scattered in every direction. Heard a shout from a crowd of people on the Essex Railroad. Saw the prisoners among them and am confident I saw them swing their hats and shout with the others—Saw these people run from the track of the Malden Railroad as our train came along. Many of them had shovels and crow-bars and other tools. Think I have seen some of these tools before.

Cross-examined.

Mr. D. How are the three roads situated with regard to each other?

W. They ran in parallel lines in a westerly direction, the Malden road being on the south side, the Essex road in the middle and our track on the north.

Mr. D. How could you distinguish the voices of the prisoners at the bar, to know that they shouted, at such a distance?

W. I will not swear that I could distinguish their voices, but I saw that they were in shouting attitudes.

Mr. D. How do you know that these tools belonged to the Eastern Railroad?

W. I did not say who they belonged to, I only said I had seen them before.

Mr. D. Where have you seen them?

W. Oh, at different places.

Mr. D. At what particular place?

W. In Boston.

Mr. D. (Sternly.) State explicitly on your oath at what particular place in Boston you have seen these tools.

W. At the State house—in the lobbies and the Senate chamber.

Engineer on the Andover Railroad, sworn.

Mr. C. Did you make the surveys on the Essex Railroad?

W. I did.

Mr. C. How is that road constructed?

W. In the usual mode as far as Danvers Plains, and the remaining distance on the suspension principle.

Mr. C. How are the fares on that road compared with other roads?

W. The fares through are regulated by the price of tickets on the Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. C. Did the Malden Railroad necessarily interfere with your road?

W. No.

Mr. C. Who was to furnish gravel for the Andover road?

W. We depended on the Eastern Railroad.

Mr. C. On what conditions were you to have it?

W. We were to be supplied by them in case the Malden road was destroyed.

live till he dies, so every corporation has a right to exist till its existence ceases. This, indeed, is said to be the very end for which corporations were established; that is to say, their very endlessness is the end they are designed to answer.

I trust therefore, that your Honors will instruct the jury that their verdict must be made up in reference to the guilt of the prisoners at the bar and not of the corporation to which they belong.

The Court took time to make up their opinion on the point.

Bell ringer at the Salem Depot, called again. [This witness wished to make some explanation of his testimony given yesterday.]

Never said he could bite his left ear. Don't believe any body can do it. Never said he could lift himself in a basket ten inches high—has lifted himself six inches from the ground in that manner when he was younger. Cannot do it now. Never was in General Court out of it in his life—but once—and then he went on top to see Boston Common and the Railroads. Don't remember whether he saw the Malden Railroad. Never had any thing to do with a train to blow up that road. Always told Danvers people that he was in favor of that road.

Mr. Derby then rose and addressed the jury, cautioning them not to lose sight of the solemn and immensely important duty intrusted to them of deciding a question affecting the lives of seven of their fellow beings. When we consider the respectable position as society but recently occupied by the prisoners at the bar, the number arraigned, the crimes of which they were accused, the feeling of popular indignation aroused and the eminent Counsel in the service of the State, this trial has no parallel in the judicial history of the Commonwealth. The charge against the accused is no less than the wilful destruction of a Railroad and its train of cars with all their living freight, by which the lives of many human beings were cut off in an instant of time.

In making their defence I shall introduce testimony which I think cannot fail to convince you not only of the absolute and entire innocence of the prisoners, but that they have been unnecessarily if not wantonly dragged to the bar of this Court. The points I shall attempt to prove are,

First—That the deceased were killed by the prisoners in self defence;

Second—That they were killed by accident—and

Thirdly—That they never were killed.

I might quote as a precedent for this arrangement the case of the *Kettle*, as laid down—not the kettle, but the law—in *Starkmad on Evidence*, page 422.

After proving to the satisfaction of the jury by the most unquestionable testimony, that the unfortunate deceased came to their untimely end by a conflict in which they were the aggressors, and by which the prisoners at the bar in protection of their own lives, most unfortunately and without malice, caused their death, I shall proceed to the second point and make it equally clear that this is not only a case of justifiable homicide, but that the whole calamity was caused by one of those accidents which so often happen on Railroads as well as other public conveyances where "no blame whatever is to be attached to the driver."

On the third and last point, which, to a superficial observer might be considered inconsistent with the other two, I hope to make it as clear as noon day, not only that the deceased fell in a conflict where they were the aggressors, and that their deaths were caused by a Railroad accident, but that nobody, after all, has been killed. Before proceeding, however, I cannot but express my surprise that my learned friend on the other side should attempt to prejudice the minds of the jury against the prisoners, by insinuating that they were in any manner guilty of the blood of those who perished on the road. The eloquent counsel on the other side is well aware, gentlemen of the jury, that those unfortunate persons only suffered *official* death. That they were only deprived of life as Railroad Directors, Engineers, &c., and not as men. On the contrary, you can see them in this Court room, looking calmly on as interested spectators of this trial for their own murder, while at the same time they are, in the Railroad sense, ghastly corpses. It is therefore important to keep this distinction in view in the present trial. I shall not attempt to deny the fact of the deceased having been killed in the above sense, but I hope to prove by my witnesses the entire innocence of the prisoners and to

propose to run daily?

W. Ten or twelve.

Mr. C. Did you not consent to charter the Chelsea Railroad notwithstanding this increased obstruction to navigation?

W. Why—yes.

Mr. C. What reason do you assign for bestowing a charter to the Chelsea and withholding one from the Malden Road?

W. Why? Because the Eastern Railroad did not oppose the Chelsea project.

Mr. C. Then you regard the claims of existing Railroads as entitled to more respect than those of the travelling community?

W. Certainly.

Mr. C. Did you have many petitioners for the Malden road?

W. About 3,000.

Mr. C. Did the prisoners at the bar oppose it?

W. They did.

Mr. C. Did any body else oppose it except at the instigation of the prisoners?

W. Nobody else that I know of.

Mr. C. Sit down.

Laborer on Eastern Railroad, Sworn. Was born in France. Am one of the sappers and miners on the Railroad. Worked on the Railroads very much in this country. Know all about the Railroad. De principal thing in making the Railroad is to make money. Money very scarce when they make Eastern Railroad. One, two, three per cent a month, very scarce indeed. It would pleasure me very much to give my speech on this occasion. I came down from the city to speech very hard against making the road. On the way down in the cars I buy the stock very low, very well, very good operations. So I make speech about the Railroads to both sides of the question. I tell them how many people there were, little infants one, two, three, four year old, who will grow up and be travellers on the Railroad.

Cross examined.

Mr. C. Do you furnish powder to blow up Railroads?

W. By gar! Can't I do mine own pleasure with mine own powder?

Mr. C. To whom do you sell it?

W. To the purchaser, Sars.

Mr. C. For what purpose is your powder principally used?

W. Sometimes to make the big Railroad and den again to blow up the little ones. We get all the powder on the great roads. We run right into the mountains, into Manchastans and Gloucesters, and when we offair to run him into Danavase peoples, dey flare up like one fighting cock. [Excited.] Dey ought to be poison—to be strangled—to be down in the water—to be blow up wid gun-powder—to be—Court. Stop, stop—take your seat, Mr. Witness.

Chairman of 2nd Railroad Committee, Sworn. Am opposed to all parallel Railroads. Think new Railroads should not be built without consent of the present roads. Think a double track will compensate the passenger for being obliged to travel several miles out of his way to reach a Railroad. Think it is for the interest of old Railroads to strangle new ones. Assisted in strangling ten Railroads in one day. Think they ought to be made to die easy.

Cross examined.

on the Railroad? By the powers, I'll not say that at all at all. The Doctours said they died for want of breath and wasn't that accidental, yer Honor?

Mr. C. Sit down.

Engineer who constructed the E. R. Road—sworn.

Have surveyed and constructed several Railroads. Am often in friendly intercourse with Directors of different Railroads. Think it is the universal belief among Directors, with regard to competing Railroads, that killing is no murder.

New Railroads are considered aggressors and they are usually overpowered and killed by the old roads in self defence. Never heard of a non-resistant Railroad. Think the Malden Railroad petitioners deserved punishment for presuming to ask for a parallel road. Think the Government should not aid in waste of capital. It ought to prevent it.

Mr. C. Is it not as safe to trust the community with the use of their own capital in Railroad enterprises as in any other?

W. I don't know—the Railroad Directors don't think so.

Mr. Choate. Did you not, at the time of asking for the Charter of the E. R. Road state that Ferry boats might be built so as to take the train of cars on board and across to Boston?

W. I think I did.

Mr. C. When do you think this will take place?

W. Probably not until the tide ceases to rise and fall and remains stationary in Boston harbor.

The next witness called was the man who kept the "log" on board the Ferry boat. After being sworn he testified as follows.

Was on board the boat at the time the catastrophe happened to the Malden Road. It took place just 2 minutes and 27-3 seconds after the boat left the East Boston side. Noticed that the speed of the boat increased immediately and she arrived at the Boston slip 7-3-8 seconds sooner than usual. Several of the prisoners at the bar were on board the boat and could not have been present at the murders.

Cross questioned by Mr. Choate. How can you be so certain of the exact time?

W. I always set it down in my log book.

Mr. C. Do you always keep your log book with you?

W. No, I chalk it on my boot "five and tally" and take it off when I get home. When the piece of chalk makes two marks, I call it double entry.

Mr. C. Do you always carry a watch?

W. Yes, and I set down every thing in the log book. I always set down the exact time I go to sleep to a second, by the watch. Can tell to a second the exact time I went to sleep for any time this ten years.

Mr. C. Can you offer any proof of that?

W. Proof? yes. I can prove it by this [shows his watch triumphantly.] There's the very watch. Aint that proof enough?

Mr. C. Very satisfactory. Take your seat.

The Chairman of the 1st Railroad Committee, Sworn.

Was chairman of the joint Committee on Railroads this session. Heard the evidence in the case of the Malden Railroad. Committee were equally divided. I drew up the Report against it. Government should protect Railroads already built and be careful not to let new ones take the same business. Free competition tends to monopoly. Don't know as it does in any other business but carrying passengers nor that except they are carried on Railroads. One great objection to the Malden Road is that it would increase the obstructions to navigation.

Cross examination.

Mr. C. How many trains did the Malden Road propose to run daily over the draws?

W. Four.

They replied that they had nothing more to say than had already been offered in their defence. They however persisted in declaring that they were innocent of the crime of which they had been convicted.

The Chief Justice, after a short consultation with the other members of the Court, put on the fatal black cap and proceeded to pass the sentence of the law upon the prisoners as follows:—

Prisoners at the bar! It becomes my solemn but painful duty, holding the position I do on this bench, to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, for the crime of which you have been convicted.

You have had a fair and impartial trial, been defended by most able counsel, every lewly consistent with justice has been shown and you have been found guilty of the wilful murder of scores of your fellow beings!

Your guilt has not only been fully proved, but it has been shown that the wholesale assassination was committed under the most aggravating circumstances.

You used not only open violence, but secret stratagems to accomplish your horrid purpose. You resorted to undermining, to well laid trains, to turn-outs and turn-arounds, to double tracks and heavy iron rails, to spurs and other infernal machines, and alas! with too fatal success.

On that calm and beautiful morning of the 8th of April, when your unfortunate victims came forth full of hope to enjoy their first excursion on their newly built railroad, while they were surrounded by troops of friends assembled at their station, their iron steed apparently impatient of restraint, they stepped for the first time into their elegant cars, and at this joyous moment, you, prisoners at the bar, had just completed your incendiary designs and were waiting to witness the issue of your diabolical plot. You watched the glittering train as it moved majestically forward to what you knew was certain destruction!

You witnessed the yielding structure as it sunk into the ground and heard the awful crash, mingled with the shrieks of your victims! Instead of lending your aid when this awful calamity came upon them, you uttered an exulting and demonic shout at their downfall! May you, in your last extremity, receive that mercy you would not extend to others!

It only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you severally be taken to the prison whence you came and on the 31st of April, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, be taken from thence and carried to the place of execution, where you will be hung by the neck until you are dead—DEAD—DEAD!

The prisoners were then conveyed to the jail followed by an immense multitude of the populace, and placed in the cells of the condemned criminals.

The excitement still continues and various reports are in circulation. It is said that a strong application is to be made to the Governor for a pardon or reprieve and it is currently rumored that all the prisoners have made full confessions. The news boys are making a profitable business out of the excited state of public

Mr. C. Will you state to the jury what you know in relation to the disaster to the Malden Railroad and the killing of the Directors of that road on the 8th of April?

W. Our Committee had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. C. That is not the answer to my question. Do you, or do you not know any part taken by the prisoners in causing that disaster?

W. I—I—[to the Court] Am I obliged to criminate myself?

Court. Certainly not.

Mr. C. Sit down, sir.

Mr. Derby and Mr. Choate made their closing arguments, which we regret to say we shall not be able to present to our readers for want of space. They were both able, ingenious and eloquent. The appeal of Mr. Choate the jury was most powerful and was said by gentlemen of the bar to be one of his greatest efforts.

The charge to the jury by the Chief Justice was able and impartial. He gave the opinion of the Court in favor of Mr. Choate's views in regard to the offence being one by which the individuals and not the corporation should suffer, if found guilty. He also said that it should make no difference on account of the kind of death suffered by the deceased, as, if found guilty, the same description of death would be inflicted on the prisoners. After further explanations of the law and an impartial summary of the evidence on both sides, the case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock, A.M., with instructions if they should agree, to bring in their verdict in the afternoon.

The jurors were then conducted by a sworn officer to their room and charged not to separate until they could render a unanimous verdict. The Court then adjourned until the afternoon.

At 2 o'clock, the jury came in and resumed their seats. It was a time of most intense excitement and anxiety, a great part of the crowd having waited in the court room from the time the jury retired. After a restless movement among the multitude succeeded by a solemn stillness, the foreman was asked if the jury had agreed on a verdict.

Foreman. We have.

Clerk of the Court. Mr. Foreman and you gentlemen of the jury, stand up and look upon the prisoners. Prisoners, stand up and look upon the foreman. Mr. Foreman, what is your verdict?

Foreman. GUILTY.

Clerk of the Court. So you say, Mr. Foreman; so you all say, gentlemen of the jury?

All the jury nodded assent.

As the word GUILTY was pronounced the countenances of the prisoners fell and several of them came near fainting away. Great sensation was exhibited in the court room and a suppressed murmur ran among the spectators. Although the verdict was expected and not much feeling had been hitherto manifested in favor of the prisoners, their present situation as convicted criminals seemed to excite much commiseration.

Mr. Derby wished to ask if the verdict was accompanied by any recommendation to mercy.

The foreman replied that the jury had no disposition to interfere with the ordinary course of law.

Mr. Derby then made several exceptions to the verdict which were all overruled by the Court.

Mr. Choate suggested to the Court that sentence be now passed upon the prisoners. Much as he commiserated their unhappy situation, he thought that a due regard to the exercise of public justice required an inflexible and speedy infliction of the penalty of the law. Those who had so unfeelingly been guilty of such wholesale butchery on so many unoffending citizens of the community, could surely have no claim to mercy or even delay of justice.

The criminals were directed to stand up and were then asked if they had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon them.

They replied that they had nothing more to say than had already been offered in their defence. They however persisted in declaring that they were innocent of the crime of which they had been convicted.

The Chief Justice, after a short consultation with the other members of the Court, put on the fatal black cap and proceeded to pass the sentence of the law upon the prisoners as follows:—

Prisoners at the bar! It becomes my solemn but painful duty, holding the position I do on this bench, to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, for the crime of which you have been convicted.

You have had a fair and impartial trial, been defended by most able counsel, every lewly consistent with justice has been shown and you have been found guilty of the wilful murder of scores of your fellow beings!

Your guilt has not only been fully proved, but it has been shown that the wholesale assassination was committed under the most aggravating circumstances.

You used not only open violence, but secret stratagems to accomplish your horrid purpose. You resorted to undermining, to well laid trains, to turn-outs and turn-arounds, to double tracks and heavy iron rails, to spurs and other infernal machines, and alas! with too fatal success.

On that calm and beautiful morning of the 8th of April, when your unfortunate victims came forth full of hope to enjoy their first excursion on their newly built railroad, while they were surrounded by troops of friends assembled at their station, their iron steed apparently impatient of restraint, they stepped for the first time into their elegant cars, and at this joyous moment, you, prisoners at the bar, had just completed your incendiary designs and were waiting to witness the issue of your diabolical plot. You watched the glittering train as it moved majestically forward to what you knew was certain destruction!

You witnessed the yielding structure as it sunk into the ground and heard the awful crash, mingled with the shrieks of your victims! Instead of lending your aid when this awful calamity came upon them, you uttered an exulting and demonic shout at their downfall! May you, in your last extremity, receive that mercy you would not extend to others!

It only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you severally be taken to the prison whence you came and on the 31st of April, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, be taken from thence and carried to the place of execution, where you will be hung by the neck until you are dead—DEAD—DEAD!

The prisoners were then conveyed to the jail followed by an immense multitude of the populace, and placed in the cells of the condemned criminals.

The excitement still continues and various reports are in circulation. It is said that a strong application is to be made to the Governor for a pardon or reprieve and it is currently rumored that all the prisoners have made full confessions. The news boys are making a profitable business out of the excited state of public

feeling and selling off rapidly the "Last words" dying confessions of the Eastern Railroad Directors. Travelers are beset by these little urchins with opportunities to buy a "pair of verses, only a cent," ten in doggerel rhyme and printed on a small sheet headed by seven very black looking comas. Catchpenny publications are afloat illustrating coarse wood engravings representing caricatures of the criminals which probably look much like the originals as they do like their gramothers.

We shall not publish any of these confessions as we can be fully assured of their genuineness as would not on any account give circulation to a thing not strictly true relating to the unhappy prisoners.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 18, 1846.

We have been induced by repeated requests to republish on our first page that portion of the issue of the Eastern Railroad Directors which appeared in our last paper. We have concluded to do so, partly because many of our subscribers failed to receive the paper last week. We wish our patrons would report to the office any omissions of the carriers, and we will endeavor to see that they are supplied. The "Disaster" has occupied much of our space, that we are obliged to omit several communications intended for this paper, and the summary of Congressional proceedings and other items.

We have been honored with a call from the accomplished Bell Ringer at the Eastern Railroad Depot at Salem, JOSHUA PITMAN, Esq., who wishes us to state that there were several misstatements in regard to him in our last paper. We regret this extremely and cheerfully take it all back, as we have a high respect for the Corporal. We are very glad to learn from Mr. Pitman himself, that he has always been in favor of our Malden Road because we before supposed that he had been "bought up by the Eastern Railroad," and was against it. When we have a railroad depot in Danvers, our people will know where to go to find a bell ringer. We never looked through our spectacles upon a man to ring a bell at all equal to the Corporal.

The Malden Railroad.

The Committee of conference appointed by the two houses of the Legislature, as was expected, were unable to agree and Mr. Hopkinson, Chairman on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Fowler, on this town, chairman on the part of the house, have so reported to their several branches, each insisting on its own vote. Thus falls before the two houses this favorite project of our citizens under circumstances almost without a parallel in Legislative proceedings. The tie on the Committee, the twin Reports, the strong vote of four fifths, in one house against, and a vote equally strong in the other branch, in favor of the petitioners—all these circumstances give a novelty and importance to this decision not usually attached to questions of this kind. There is of course much regret felt at its unfortunate result, as so much was hoped from its success. It is useless to deny that it is having and will have an influence on the town.

We however hope that the thoughtful and considerate of the whig party will not forget that there are principles and measures advocated by our political opponents of vastly more importance as they would affect the business interests of this town than the postponement of those rail road facilities to which we are, and shall always claim ourselves to be entitled.

Town Meeting.

The Annual Town Meeting has been a second time adjourned, to Monday afternoon next, when there will be considerable important business to come before the town.

Proposals will be received for Collecting the Town and County Taxes, by the Moderator, (Lewis Allen, Esq.,) any time previous to the meeting.

We learn that we were misinformed in relation to the compensation voted to the town officers, and that the former vote was re-considered, leaving the compensation as it now stands, one dollar per day.

During the discussion on the Danvers and Malden road, in the House, Mr. Page of New Bedford went out of his path, and used very abusive language toward J. W. Proctor Esq., of this town, on account of a letter which he had written and which was published by the petitioners. It was entirely out of place and uncalled for. Mr. Proctor in that letter took the ground, and the precise ground, which he has invariably supported for the past year. We know that Representatives are to be protected in the freedom of debate; and we know also that when they make use of this privilege to vilify and abuse private individuals their meanness in so doing is proportionable to the protection to which they are entitled.

Fire.—On Saturday forenoon, of last week, fire was discovered in the house owned by Nathl Pope, Esq., at the North Parish, which entirely consumed the portion occupied as a kitchen, but was fortunately prevented from extending its ravages to the main body of the house, by the active exertions of the citizens in the immediate vicinity. The alarm did not reach the South Parish until the fire was extinguished. The building is insured at the Rockingham Office.

The County Commissioners have officially announced that there is no election for Register of Deeds. May 4th is appointed for another trial.

Greenhouse Plants

Greenhouse Plants
AT AUCTION.
THE subscriber will sell at Auction at his Greenhouse, in Aborn street, on **TUESDAY, April 21st**, at 10 o'clock, 12 different varieties; Tea, Bouquet of Geraniums, 12 different varieties; Ten, Bouquet of China and Noisett Roses, Verbenas, all varieties, Cactuses, Heliotropes, Fuchias, Lixias, Calceolaries, Calceas, Clematises, Carnations, Pinks, Wall Flowers, &c., all exotics, healthy plants, and many of them in bloom. All young, healthy plants will be warranted what they are sold for, the above plants with many of them for sale. If not fair weather on Tuesday, the sale will take place on the first fair day.
WM. D. JOPLIN, Aucr.
-apr 18

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction on **FRIDAY, the 24th inst.**, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Edbridge G. Towne in Topsfield.
All the real estate of said Towne, an insolvent debtor; including the fine and well cultivated farm in Topsfield on which said Towne now lives—
Also, at the same time and place, certain personal property, consisting of:
Six tens of English and meadow Hay;
One horse; one cow; a Pung Sleight; a wagon and harness; one Bbl. of Pork; 10 bushels of Corn; and 2 bushels of Beans.
Also, a lot of Manure.
Terms made known at time and place of sale.
A. A. EDGERTON;
A. A. ABBOTT, Assignees.
Danvers, April 18th, 1846.

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD,
Auction and Commission Store,
No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE,
FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES:
C. A. FAIRBANKS, Esq.; Boston;
G. G. NEWHALL,
JOHN HENFIELD, Salem;
JAMES KIMBALL, "
W. O. ANDRUE, "
J. S. HARRISON, " Oct 18

W. D. JOPLIN,
AUCTIONEER.
Will attend to sales of Real or Personal Estate, in any part of Essex County.
Danvers, Jan 18 1846.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
AT A. C. DIX'S—240 Essex St.,
SALEM.
SOME beautiful Corded Cashmires; Mousmelins de Laines; Alpines; Alpaccas; Silks; Cash-
mores, &c.; Shawls; Fancy Doekings, new styles

Pickings; Blankets; Linens; Linen Sheetings;
Pillows; Linens; Linen Hdkfs. from 12 1-2

cents to \$1.50, and many other articles; making a prime assortment, none of which which will be offered for less than cost at present; but those about to purchase are informed that some of the old styles of Dress Goods will be offered ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~cheap~~ ^{cheap} ~~indeed~~, (allowing them to be the judges.)

A lot of super all wool French ~~M~~ de Laines, such were sold last Summer from 62 1-2 to 87 1-2 cts, will now be sold at 50 cts per yard, and are better styles than some of the new Goods at 75 cents—they are worthy the attention of those about to purchase Dress Goods.

[N]ew Goods will be added almost daily to the Stock and any article on hand will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

1846. Spring Style of Hats. 1846

M. E. OSGOOD & Co., Hatters

Managers. No. 58 Washington Street

patrons in Danvers and vicinity, that they have increased

their Spring Style of Hats for 1840, which are
the reputation for beauty of style, finish and durability
which their hats have ever acquired. As they manufac-
ture their own Hats and Caps they are enabled to sel-
them at as low a price at wholesale or retail as any sold
the city. Gentlemen from Danvers visiting Boston are
respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Recollect the No.—58 Washington street, 3 doors No-
of State street, Boston.

March 28 3m

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at Peabody st., So-
Salern,

250,000

FEET of good Bang
Lumber.

300,000 Shingles, and other short Lumber, of vari-
kinds, such as Pickets, Clapboards, Lath and Blind S-
etc. etc.

As the subscriber is about to make a change in his bu-
ness, he will sell the above articles low for cash, or
short credit. Persons about to buy, are invited to call
and examine for themselves.

HENRY B. WARD
of

Salem, Mch 21, 1846.

CASH STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully infor-
his friends and the public generally, that he
has commenced this business, to commence

and after the first of April next. I hereby give notice
I have adopted the Cash System, and shall sell my s

of Goods so low, that every buyer will find it is for their interest as well as mine, to pay cash save a large profit on all they may buy. I w have the pleasure of paying customers, my kindest thurs for their past favors and solicit a continuance of their rorunge.

To delinquents, I hereby request an immediate settlement of their accounts as I want to bring my business to a close, I have in store a new and good assortment of

West India Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold for cash and cash only. Call and amine Goods and prices for yourselves.

J. C. FREER

SON, ..
Salem

received
SON,
Salem.

oved Peri-
all cases.
es, for
s, No. 222
ER, Jr.

S.
saley 500
oldest va-
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s large
YALOR

and Ameri-
colors" and
ing Houses
d fast col-
as cheap
cloths, to
all low as
ARDS'S
Front st

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,
Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,
Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled
in the manner of M^orelin, Skeiton and Bailey;
several styles have been so universally adopted by the
artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and worn
for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the stage, their
fast and classical style add dignity and grace to the
contour of Laetee Moustaine.

Felix I. Fountain's Jampoon, for cleansing the
hair with will No. extra Blendraft in five minutes, is one of
the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean
graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, gennip
Marrow Pomade, Beav's Oil, Soudats and other Juvie
tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth
Nail Brushes, &c.

SEAVING expected in the most easy and expre-
ment. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction
all those who may favor him with their patronage.
Women's and Ladies' Heads Jampooned. Please not
get the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.
mch 28

SHEET HEAD. A new lot just received a
saley by
april 11

ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street, Sal

GOLD PENS. The Washington Pen, a
and superior article, just rec'd and selling at a
discount from former prices at 222 Essex st. oppo
the Church, Salem.
april 4

WAL ARBER.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Ingrose for the purpose of sustaining some of his original charges, of a very unimportant character. One was the interference in the McLeod case.

EASTERN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted.)
Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 P.M.
" Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 P.M.
" Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 P.M.
Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M.; 3 P.M.
Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M.; 4 1-4 P.M.
Portsmouth for Boston, 6 3-4, 10* A.M.; 5 1-4 P.M.
Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-2, 10* A.M.; 5 1-4 P.M.
Salem for Boston, 5 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-4, 3* 5, 6 1-2 P.M.
Lynn for Boston, 6 3-4, 9, 10 1-2 A.M.; 12, 2 1-2, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 7 P.M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 8 1-2, 10 1-2 A.M.; 2, 4, 5, 7 P.M.
Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, A.M.; 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.
A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.
Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots and on the line of the road at the several Depots.
JOHN KINSMAN
Master of Transportation.
apr 4

Spring Arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
" " 8 1-4 " " 9 1-2
" " 9 3-4 " " 11
" " 11 1-4 " " 12
" " 12 " " 1
" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.
" " 2 1-2 " " 4
" " 4 1-2 " " 6
" " 6 1-4 " " 7
" " 7 " " 8
For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Sheel's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.
Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
SYMONDS & TEELE.
apr 11

Danvers Express and Baggage
Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Pole & Jacobs' store Danvers, No. 14 Blackstone, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN.
April 19, 1845.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept. 20, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure, or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality. His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation.

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESSSES, of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Dragoon Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGLISH HORSE, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing February 1, 1844, have issued 547 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, but had premium-notes of others.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the above named Institution, would hereby give notice that he is ready to receive applications for Insurance on lives, for one year, seven years, or for life, at very low rates of Premium.

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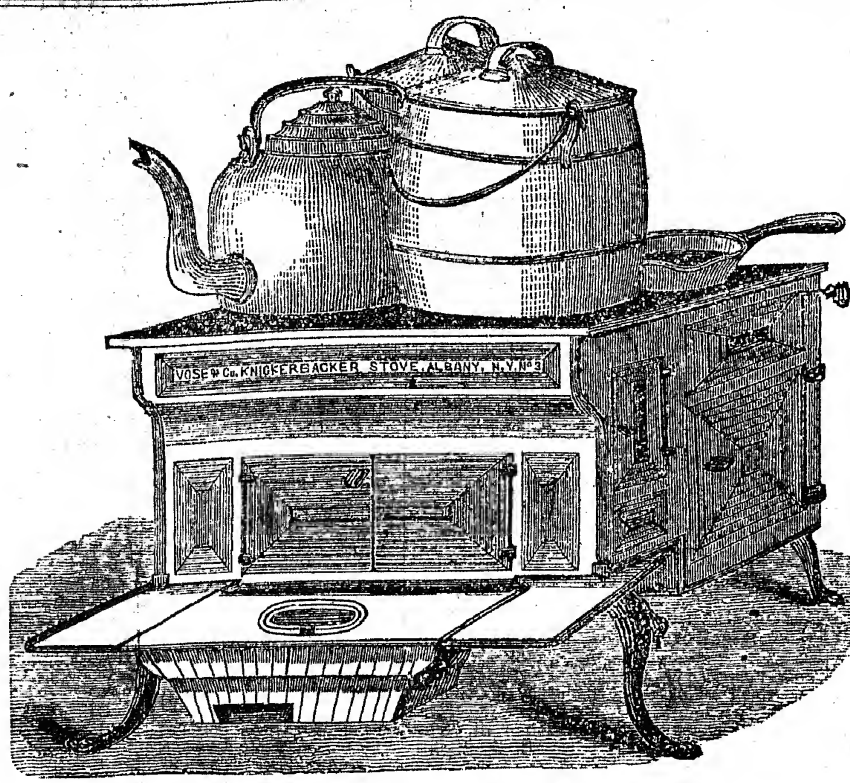
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ARNEY WILEY,
OFFERS FOR SALE

AT his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of STOVES, of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; Douglass, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend, a size; Lewis Improved; Hathaway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$18 dollars. We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following: Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country. We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and satisfactorily executed. We have manufactured a large lot of WASIL-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered. RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment. Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE. Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. South Danvers, Aug. 30, 1845.

New Furniture Store.
SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.)
JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety. N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chills, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism. THIS invaluable article is now for the first time prepared by the subscriber.

DANDELION AND TOMATO

THE PROPRIETOR would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians. He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocuous as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded, there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION. The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stearns' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton. George P. Farrington. 1y

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand. South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office in FELTON'S (late Osborn's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appears to be facts. REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken. Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843. Sir; I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases, where the cures have been as great, but have no time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me! Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843. Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844. Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head! Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such an effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides, cured!! Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath.

ay that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Plated and Britannia Ware.

AN assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of Dixon English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots, Castors, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, Junr.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Oreg. Lambert & Merrill's Store, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

His system, or rule for cutting (which is a very superior one) was recently obtained in London, at considerable expense.

Particular attention paid to Gaiter Pants, and his style of cutting is respectfully submitted for examination. A share of patronage is solicited.

SILVER WATCHES.

THE subscriber has this morning received a lot of superior Silver LEVERS and LEPINES, which he will sell at very low prices on the spot, for Cash.

W. M. ARCHER, Jr. feb 28 222 Essex st.

TOOTHACHE CURED!

BY the use of the Extract of Cloves.—This extract is an effectual remedy for the Toothache, and can be used without injury to the sound teeth. Sold by Danvers, by S. PROCTOR JR. and J. SHED.

SOLD by Danvers, by S. PROCTOR JR. and J. SHED.

DODGE has just received a new assortment of Plain and Ruled, Cap and Letter Paper of the best quality. Also—Plain and Tuck Bibles and Testaments; Plain and Ornamental Cards; Dunbar's Blue and Black Ink; Gillott's School and extra Fine Pens; Water, Sealing Wax, together with a new assortment of Toy Books, Primers, Games, etc., to which he would particularly invite the attention of his little friends, whom he will feel not to please on very reasonable terms.

feb 21

OBITUARY.

Lines, suggested by the death of Lieutenant Timothy Tompkins, Esq.

He shall not float upon his watery bier Without the meed of one melodious tear.—MILTON.
Death's fatal scythe is ever on the wing, And countless numbers daily prostrate sink Before the glittering grass-cutter; all ranks, All sects, all parties, nations and degrees. The wise and foolish, good and bad, the sage Whose eye anointed, sees philosophy Walk hand in hand with wisdom o'er the earth; And ragged loafer, cosily ensconced In empty hoghead, plunged in problem deep, How (lacking coin) to compass his next drink. "All flesh is grass,"—but, fondly, wandering wide In the Destroyer's field, I must return From such a far circuit unto one poor blade, Cut off untimely in his green estate;— For thou, Lieutenant Tompkins, dost demand A pyramid of bones piled to thy praise: So now, with sleeves uprolled, I am prepared. And competent to handle a few bricks Towards thy well deserved monument.

The manner of his death was thus; one morn, Ere rose the sun above the heaving wave, He sallied forth with shovel and wheelbarrow, His business (clam-digging) to pursue. Hope swelled his heart, (deceitfully, alas!) As rose upon him the inspiring thought, That the production of his daily toil, Unlike the toil of others, quickly changed, By aid of magic commerce, into cash. He reached the spot; 'twas where a low, flat bar Projected far into the yielding tide, Rich in the shelly tenants of the mud, Though not in classic fable,—better far the first As present claims are worth more than past crimes. But, ere his purposed labor he began, His spade he planted in the cozy mire, As 'twere a standard, such as oft of yore, Have been set up in lone, secluded glens, By kindly wandering fugitives, to draw The wild and disaffected to their sides, Then his great coat unbuckling, opened wide And took from out a pocket in the breast A vessel, which the vulgar call a "smuggler," Filled with the drops that heat and cold dispel Whenever either feverishly prevails;

This to his lips applied, with head thrown back, And long and steadfast looked upon the sky. His invocation o'er, straight he returned The spirit and the body to their tomb. And then commenced with vigorous zeal his task. Not long he plodded, ere, again he reared The 'standard,' (just removed,) again invaded The 'spirit's' resting place, with fated hand, And looked absorbingly on high. This pleasing rite repeated, he, until A change came o'er his spirit and himself, An hour of weakness, yea, most wondrous weak— An hour of darkness, for he saw not how Th' advancing tide came stealthily to fold The destined victim in its stern embrace. His 'standard' lost, his basket and his claims, He floundered on among the flounders, till Striving to pass between two treacherous holes That, yawning in his way, he dimly spied, He sank in one, deep, inextinguishable!

And now with added power, the waves came on, Rushing and rising round the hapless man; Up! up! ascending, gaining inch by inch, They reached his waistcoat; button after button Was hidden 'neath the wild, submerging sea! Higher! and then his flaming face alone, Glowed like a beacon-fire upon the deep! Higher! and then the first rude billow met That visage rubicund, when, wonderful! Such hissing rose, as oft in crowded hall, In times political, greets some poor wight, Who, undesignedly stumbles on a truth, Which is unwelcome to some-loving ears. But why protect the scene? no longer now, Lieutenant Tompkins is behold 'mong men. And we are left to weep his loss, withdrawn To life's young morning, scarcely forty-five, When he was full of hope, and gay and fresh. He will be missed by those who nightly deal O'ram chowder forth to hungry stomachs leak. We lack his presence at the old resort— The village bar room, where he oft would sit, And with calm, placid, philosophic grace, Puff out the cloudy incense of his pipe. We lack his presence when the annual call Summons the villagers with burnished arms To meet on tened plain,—not there his voice

The noisy multitude, resounding clear No more,—but I forbear; the saddening theme Must be resigned, for whelming grief compels Abrupt conclusion to the doleful song.

BILL BUTTERNUT.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

- Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
- Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
- Columbian 3 00
- Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
- New York Illustrated 3 00
- Democratic Review 3 00
- Whig 5 00
- Eclectic Magazine 5 00
- Lady's National Magazine 2 00
- Sears' Pictorial 2 00
- Littell's Living Age 5 00
- Knickerbocker, New York, 1 50
- New England Family Magazine 1 00
- Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
- Family Circle 2 00
- Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 1 00
- Lady's Garland 1 00
- The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
- Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
- Christian Pastor Magazine 3 00
- Law Reporter 7 00
- New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
- Mother's Magazine 1 00
- Assistant 3 00
- New Englander, Quarterly, 5 00
- Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers, and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Esopium, Morrie's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of Windlass and Common Bedsteads, Cribs, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chair of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.

N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE.

A two story house and lot of land on Holten street. The House is convenient for two families and will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of

HIRAM GRANT.

Danvers, April 19, 1845,

COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1846.

ake up the dead body of Miriam's father, and lifting into his saddle her now lifeless form, he galloped with his troop away.

Our story is told. It only remains to explain, in conclusion, that Salvaldo was no longer a poor scholar, but a graduate of Spain, having come into possession of a title and large estate by the death of a distant relative. The instant he heard of the rising against the Jews, fearing for Miriam he had hastened to her side, though his relative's affairs were yet unsettled. Arriving at the time of the riot, and finding he could not reach the house in front, he betook himself to the entrance in the rear, how opportunely the reader has seen.

The father of Miriam had a decent burial, and, in due time, she became the wife of Salvaldo, having first acknowledged herself to be a Christian. Some of the proudest families of Spain are descended from the daughter of Israel.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 2, 1846.

A REPREIVE!

Great disappointment and some indignation was expressed by the populace who visited Gallows Hill on the 31st ultimo to witness the public execution of those convicted of the late murder, on account of a *Repreive* having arrived from the Executive. Early in the morning of that day, great numbers of people came in from the country in all kinds of vehicles, while many others who have a distaste for such exhibitions, left the city for the day. Not only the private carriages and wagons, but the stage coaches and Railroad cars were crowded with passengers having a morbid curiosity to see their fellow beings put out of existence by the hands of the law. Not only the Eastern Railroad, but the Essex and Georgetown Roads must have made an exceedingly profitable day of it. The crowd increased until the hour appointed for the execution, when Gallows Hill was completely covered by the multitudes who were situated favorably to see the execution and to look down upon the spot where the road disappeared and where those who were in the cars met their untimely fate. It was probably partly owing to this circumstance that so little sympathy was felt by the throng for the unhappy criminals, and symptoms of impatience began to be manifested on account of the slow march of the procession from the jail. At length it came in sight, and as it slowly wound its way up the hill, all eyes were directed to the carts containing the condemned persons who were seated on their coffins. They appeared to be in conversation with the attendant clergymen who were those who responded to the call made a few years since, to preach on the "moral influence of Railroads." It was generally known that a strong representation had been made to the Governor, in favor of their pardon and that the friends of the deceased had, in generous sympathy for their wretched condition, united in asking a commutation of their punishment, and the eminent counsel who procured their conviction had exerted himself in their behalf. Until the moving of the procession it is believed that the prisoners had retained strong hopes of a *repreive*.

They had now arrived at the gallows and were placed in a row on the platform, the ringleader on the right and all was ready for the final launch. The ropes were attached to the beam, the knots adjusted, the fatal caps drawn over their pale faces and by the dial of the Sheriff's watch, the moment had just arrived when the cord should be cut that would sever them from this state of existence! At this exciting moment, when a breathless stillness reigned over the vast multitude and every eye was watching for the dropping of the frail platform, there was a motion on the outskirts of the mass—a murmur—then a shout—*Repreive! Repreive! Repreive!* went from mouth to mouth, from group to group until the hill rang with the sound. After the commotion had somewhat

horseback with a roll of paper in his hand, rode rapidly to the foot of the gallows and presented his scroll to the Sheriff. The instrument proved to be a *repreive* of all the prisoners whose execution so many had as seemed to witness. Although the news of the pardon had at first given satisfaction and a joyous shout ran through the crowd, there was evidently much disappointment and many seemed greatly exasperated at this unexpected result. Whole editions of "dying confessions" and "last words" all ready for distribution were suppressed, and a bevy of medical students who had procured a powerful galvanic battery to make experiments on the bodies of the criminals, were exceedingly disappointed, as they had been practising all the morning with perfect success on the legs of frogs and were entirely satisfied that they should be equally successful with the human subject.

We have been made acquainted, through a member of the Executive Council, with the history of the application made for the pardon of these criminals. It seems that after every attempt had been made to set aside the verdict of the jury and obtain a new trial, the friends of the prisoners succeeded in obtaining the services of the gentleman who acted as counsel for the government in procuring their conviction, to appear before the Governor and his advisers, and obtain their pardon. As there was no possible doubt that the prisoners committed the act for which the law condemned them to suffer, the learned gentleman was driven to the necessity of pleading for their *repreive* on the ground that the act was committed while the actors were in a state of *somnambulism*.

To prove this, he introduced several witnesses who testified to facts bearing on this point and going to show that the prisoners were inveterate sleep walkers. That they have always while in this unconscious state been in the habit of walking into people,—that they walked into the East Boston Company—into the Railroad Committee—into the Essex Railroad, the Town City Council and the Massachusetts Senate.—they commenced sleep walking in their early youth and walked into the Ferry at East Boston. They then walked into the State for half a million and are now walking into the people to pay for it.

The learned counsel also proved that the prisoners were not only *somnambulists* themselves but that they had the power to put others to sleep. It has been known that some people who have been quite active in opposition to their measures have been suddenly put very quietly to sleep—sometimes for a year or more as the case might be, and sometimes for life. The prisoners have been seen in the lobbies

of the State House and in the Senate chamber, putting members to sleep. Several witnesses testified that they had seen the prisoners looking very hard at certain Senators, and described the various manipulations and how the subjects were affected. One of the victims was made apparently very dizzy and began to take a zig-zag course, and would spin round like a top. Some would go to sleep by a simple look and others required tremendous staring and manipulation to be put into the unconscious state. After being put into this mesmeric condition the subject was entirely in the power of the operators. He would be made to believe the same facts, advocate the same doctrines and come to the same results as those who operated upon him. In the case of a certain Senator who drew a Railroad Report, it was said that he even went beyond the knowledge of the operators (as sometimes happens in the case of clairvoyant subjects) and actually showed wonderful facts and results not in the minds of those who operated upon him.

One respectable witness testified to some experiments on a Senator showing the entire subjection of the subject to the will of the prisoners. After the usual trials of willing water to be vinegar, brandy, molasses, &c. with complete success, a handful of salt was given to him, and he was willing to be sugar, upon which he swallowed it all with great relish. Tobacco and nauseating drugs were also given him and swallowed with the same eagerness.

He was presented with a quantity of fresh fish from Swampscott, which he refused to touch and a smile was visible on his countenance, but he wept bitterly on being presented with some fine Danvers onions.

A small fragment of Danvers granite was given him which he at first attempted to eat, but afterwards threw away as indigestible, complaining at the same time that he felt a mill-stone hanging about his neck.

A fragment of ice from Brown's pond, being brought into the room, caused the subject to shiver with cold—and with apprehension.

The subject was then carefully blindfolded and the twin Railroad Reports were placed at the back of his head, when he read the whole of the one drawn by Mr. Hopkinson, without missing a word. On being asked to read the other Report, he began at the wrong end and commenced reading backwards. No exertion of the mesmeric power could prevail on him to look at it in any other way.

The "log" of the Ferry boat was then placed behind him and he read it with the same readiness as he did Mr. Hopkinson's Report. The log was then willed to be a peice of sugar confectionary and the subject was directed to swallow it, but after a trial of just "four seconds" he gave it up. This was the only unsuccessful experiment.

A great deal of testimony was introduced to show that the prisoners were in a very strange and unnatural condition at the time of perpetrating the act for which they were convicted, although some of the Council believed them to be wide awake all the time. After a patient hearing of the evidence and the very powerful appeal of Mr. Choate, a *Repreive* was granted to the criminals for 60 days. When the instrument was read by the Sheriff at the gallows, it was found that it was written for 60 years. It is generally believed that the prisoners magnetised a glass of water which was conveyed to the Secretary of the State, who committed the error while in a state of unconsciousness.

It is however the prevailing opinion that this flaw will not prevent the execution at the time appointed by the Executive.

Manufacturing in Danvers.

There is no place where the cotton or woollen manufacture can be carried on to better advantage than in this town. The advantages of steam cotton mills over those driven by water, has been proved most satisfactorily for the finer description of goods, and such power can be used in Danvers with as much economy as in any other place.—We have a fine stream of the purest water running through our village, to be used about the bleaching operations and to supply the boilers of the engines, and an industrious population now waiting for employment who would gladly do the labor of such an establishment.

Let our people take hold with earnestness of such an undertaking, and it can be carried through to the great advantage of our town by giving employment to its population and sustaining the value of real estate. All admit that something must be done, and it is only for the right individuals to take hold of it in the right manner and the thing is accomplished.

Town Officers.

We have given in another place an official list of the officers of the town, elected at the late annual meeting. It is always well for the people to know who are to serve them and particularly so this year, when their will be so much watchfulness over those who have the expenditure of the public money.

The tide of emigration has already commenced from Ireland, and it is said will be very large this season.

Read the advertisement headed "Can't be beat", in another column, and then when you are in want of clothing call at Oak Hall and see if the caption is true.

Sale of Lots at Melhuem. The first public sale of Lots at the "new city" took place on Tuesday last. All the Lots offered were sold and the prices generally exceeded the estimates of the most sanguine. One lot was sold at seventy cents per foot, and the rest ranged from 50 to 63-4 cents per foot.

Harmony Grove Cemetery.

These beautiful grounds are now beginning to put on their spring attire and will soon, with the improvements made by the Trustees and by the proprietors of lots, look more lovely than ever.—Notwithstanding all that has been done by the corporation by planting trees and shrubs, much remains to be done to give the place that grove-like appearance which its name indicates and which is essential to its perfect character as a Rural Cemetery. Much can and ought to be done by individual proprietors to give the grounds that forest-like aspect which we always associate with such a place. It is not now too late to transplant trees if they are removed by an experienced hand and the evergreens may be transplanted with safety two or three months to come. We hope this hint may not be lost on those who have lots not already ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

We observe that many new lots have been graded and enclosed and several new tombs erected since the last spring. We also notice that the place has been beautified by the erection of a number of monuments, all in good taste and some of them elegant. We were particularly pleased on a recent visit to see a tasteful and elegant Monument which appears from the inscription to be a token of filial affection to the memory of the late Emory Johnson, Esq. This monument which is finely wrought from red freestone, is a gothic structure surmounted by an urn. It is in a beautiful situation and the whole effect is unique and pleasing to the eye.

We hope this year to see many more monuments erected and that before they are placed there, the plans may be submitted to the judgement of a competent architect or some individual having a correct taste in such matters.—Thus far the instances of bad, or rather want of good taste, in monumental erections in this cemetery (aside from the Catholic lot) have been less in proportion to the number than at Mount Auburn or any other place of the kind which we have have seen.

The Late Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll.

The friends of this unfortunate gentleman, who so indiscreetly sacrificed his own life in the attempt to main the Massachusetts Lion, and who was decently buried at the public expense, refuse to consider him absolutely defunct and pretend to believe that he is still alive. They have even gone so far as to bring his remains, all torn and mangled as they were into the House of Representatives and set them up to act over again the dying scene. They hope, by presenting this resemblance of a man, in a threatening attitude before the Lion, to arouse him in his lair and gain a poor renown for their departed friend by provoking another stroke from his powerful paw. It will take more than the exhibition of this semblance of a man to arouse the ire of the noble animal, who looks with the most dignified contempt on the inanimate scare-crow.

Inauguration.

We learn that the Inauguration of President Everett at Harvard University on Thursday last, passed off in a most satisfactory manner. It was gratifying to see the harmonious greeting of all the various institutions in New England,

on this interesting occasion. We trust that the now commenced, at the oldest and best endowed literary institution in our country, that will rise above all sectarian or party influences, and will seek to promote the true glory of our country, by the cultivation of sound learning and piety. We were also particularly gratified to witness at the dinner, that no intoxicating liquors of any kind were used. This is beginning the *Temperance Reform* as it should be. Let all those who were present on this occasion abandon their wine, and become truly temperate, and it will not be difficult to persuade others to do the like.

SINGULAR VEHICLE. We noticed the other day a carriage of a very ingenious and curious construction designed to convey produce to market. It resembled a four wheeled chaise, only the wheels were far apart and in front of the chaise body where the driver sat, was a large, shallow box to contain the produce intended for sale.—When we saw it, it was occupied by a good sized porker lying on his back with his arms stretched out imploringly for a customer. The great advantages of the vehicle in going to market must be obvious, as the driver has all his produce before him and is not obliged to leave his seat to wait upon his customers. It would draw a premium at any cattle show.

This carriage belongs to Amos Flint, Esq. one of our active and enterprising farmers who has before exercised his ingenuity in labor saving expedients.

Artificial Roots.—We happened not long since to be passing a man who was busily employed in boring holes near the end of a willow tree. On enquiring we found that his object was to make an artificial root by running cross sticks through the holes—nor for the purpose of drawing nourishment from the earth—but to sustain the tree in a firm position. It is not every one who would have thought of this ingenious plan to imitate nature.

Hon. Daniel P. King our Representative to Congress has returned to Washington after a short visit to his family. We learn also that Hon. Amos Abbot of the North District is now on a visit to his friends in Andover.

Danvers Railroads.

Nothing shows more conclusively the necessity of Railroad communication to the inhabitants of Danvers than the number of petitions for charter of different roads. There have been no less than six Railroads petitioned for, to be located on the same ground between Danvers and Salem, all passing up North River. The following are the several Railroads referred to.

Winnisimmet by Thomas H. Perkins and others.
Georgetown " Elias Putnam " "
South Reading " S. O. Richardson " "
Essex " Jos Cabot " "
Eastern R. Road Branch, Directors of E R Road.
Malden Branch David Pingree and others.

Register of Deeds.

The second trial for Register of Deeds will, by the appointment of the County Commissioners, take place on Monday next. We trust our citizens will exert themselves to secure for

HON. JONATHAN SHOVE,

a large vote in this town. Of all the candidates which have been brought before the public, no one has stronger claims to the support of his fellow citizens than Mr Shove, and but for the vile and contemptible slanders circulated by those who ought at least to have some regard for truth and justice, there would be no obstacle in the way to prevent his election. We trust that the following letters received in reply to several inquiries addressed by a friend of Mr Shove to the counsel in the case of Wyman vs. Phoenix Bank, will forever set at rest the accusation of connivance by Mr Shove with the President of that bank which has been circulated through the community:—

SALEM, April 27, 1846.

Dear Sir,—
In reply to your question, whether on either of the trials of William Wyman for embezzling the funds of the Phoenix Bank, there was any evidence tending to implicate the conduct or character of Jonathan Shove, Esq., late Bank Commissioner I have great pleasure in saying, there was no such evidence. I mean to say, there was no evidence implicating the conduct or character of Mr. Shove as an upright officer, and an honest man. In all the trials, to which the transaction in the Phoenix Bank gave rise, I never heard the slightest imputation upon the integrity or honorable intention of Mr. S. from any quarter, neither from the presiding Judge, the Counsel on either side, any of the Bank Directors, or any other individual, acquainted with the facts developed at such trials. I certainly never had any reason to entertain even a suspicion of any connivance between Mr. S. and the accused officers of the Bank. The only unfortunate circumstances in the case, so far as Mr. S. was concerned, were, that his last examination of the Bank was less thorough than his former examination had been, and less thorough than it ought to have been, and that he was a debtor to the Bank at the time of its failure. The examination made by Mr. S., immediately preceding the last, was more thorough and perfect, and a full and minute record of it was presented, and at that time, he was more largely indebted to the Bank, than he was at the time of its failure. As to the want of thoroughness of the last examination, that was satisfactorily explained, I mean so far as relates to any connivance with the officers of the Bank, or any improper or dishonorable intention on his part. And I believe further, that neither the bill holders, depositors or stock holders of the Bank suffered any thing from the remissness of Mr. S. at his last examination, and that if that examination had been as thorough as any examination ever made by any Bank Commissioner, the Bank would have appeared perfectly sound. I mean to say, that the manner of doing things at the Phoenix Bank would defy the closest scrutiny when, or about what time an examination would take place.

I am most happy in doing Mr Shove an act of simple justice, in giving this expression of my opinion upon a point, on which I think he has been most unjustly assailed by individuals unacquainted with the facts.

At your request I wrote Mr Chief Justice WELLS and enclose you his answer.

Yours very truly,
A. HUNTINGTON.

My Dear Sir,—
Your letter has been handed to me this afternoon.

I certainly received no impressions unfavorable to the integrity of Mr Shove, by the investigations I made during the Wyman trials. The last examinations were less thorough and satisfactory than a strict discharge of duty by the Commissioners would have rendered proper, but this was owing to circumstances, which in my opinion, fully exonerated Mr S. from any ground for supposing, that there was any collusion or understanding between him and Mr Wyman.

I am sorry to learn that Mr Shove is in any danger of suffering in his character of these transactions: I think they ought not to impair the confidence of any one in his integrity.

I am reluctant to do any thing which may seem like taking part in a question in which I have no interest, but if the publication of my opinion as above stated, it is needed for the vindication of Mr S. you may make such use of this letter as you think proper.

With much respect,
Yours truly,
DANIEL WELLS.

A HUNTINGTON, Esq.

The Ladies' Wreath and Literary Gatherer.—We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Bradbury & Soden the March and April Nos. of this publication, the copyright of which has been purchased by them, and is hereafter to be issued by them, every month. It is embellished with a fine steel engraving, and from the amount of good reading and the neat manner in which it is got up, we should think it one of the cheapest publications now issued. Terms 1 00 per annum, or seven copies for 5 00.

Mr. WEBSTER was met at the depot in Boston, on his arrival from Washington, by a large number of citizens, who tendered him a most cordial reception. A public dinner will be given him at Philadelphia, on his return.

ODD FELLOWSHIP is increasing in the West.—It is stated that there are sixty Lodges in Ohio, and thirty in Indiana.

LIST OF DANVERS TOWN OFFICERS 1846.

Moderator—Lewis Allen.
Town Clerk—Joseph Shed.
Town Treasurer—Robert S. Daniels.
Selectmen and Assessors—Wingate Merrill, Benjamin Osborn, Nathaniel Pope, William Dodge, Jr., and Lewis Allen.
Overseers of the Poor—Wingate Merrill, Levi Preston, Jr., and Samuel P. Fowler.
Constables—Andrew Torr, Thomas Bowen, and Benjamin Upton.
Fence Viewers—Daniel Osborn, Joseph Stearns, Asa Bushby, Simeon Putnam, and Daniel Taylor.
Surveyors of Lumber—George Porter, Alfred Taylor and Alfred Fellows.
Pound Keepers—Belcher Winn, Joseph Ezra Gowing and Benjamin Fuller.
Auditors of Accounts—John W. Proctor, F. Perry and Lewis Allen.
Field Drivers—Joseph Porter, William John Bagley, Jr., Isaac Hardy, Abijah Richardson, Jonathan Southwick, William H. Sullivan, Kimball Hutchinson, Francis Phelps, William Goodale, Jr., Eben P. Colcord, Francis Shepard, Daniel P. Clough, John Morrison, Hiram Taylor, John Pike, Richard Hood and Joseph Hutton.
Health Committee—Andrew Nichols, John F. Fatten, Amos Osborn, George Osgood, Adam Grosvenor, Joseph Osgood and Eben Hunt.
Tythingmen—Rufus Tapley, Luther S. Swaro, Peter Wait, Henry Fowler, Edward Hammond, Jonathan C. Clough, John Shaw, John Morrison, Francis K. Pemberton, Nathaniel Silvester and Daniel P. Clough.
Firewards—Nathaniel P. C. Patterson, William H. Little, Francis Baker, Philip L. Osborn, John V. Stevens, Miles Osborn, Jeremiah L. Kimball, Joseph Reith, Simeon Putnam, Perley Tapley, Stephen Granville and Stephen F. Reed.
Surveyors of Highways—Wingate Merrill, Philip L. Osborn, James P. King, John Hawthorne, Thomas Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Francis Phelps, Timothy Fuller, Josiah Mudge, Sylvanus E. Swan, Jesse Putnam, Samuel Brown, Samuel Wallis, Allen Jacobs, Asa Tapley, Jesse Tapley, and Richard Hood.
Collector of Taxes—William Walcott.
School Committee—Milton P. Braman, Joseph W. Eaton, John W. Proctor, Thomas F. Reed, Otis Mudge, Francis Baker, Joseph F. F. Peter Wait and Richard Tolman.
Attest: JOSEPH SHED, Town Clerk.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. Ebe. Upton, proposes to open a school in Ashland Hall, for the instruction of ladies and masters in dancing.

We understand that A. A. Abbott, Esq. has received the appointment of Attorney for the town the present year.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—I have just had my name added to an article in the Salem Gazette, in which the writer undertakes to characterize certain "Mr. Nogg's" as being the author of a sensational piece published in the Gazette of last week upon the projected Rail Road from Salem to Andover. While I take the trouble to deny the charge of having written the piece alluded to, because I am unwilling to be thought of as one who would ridicule and caricature his friends and neighbors, I at the same time confess that the honor of being supposed to possess such choice talent and delicate wit as the aforesaid satire indicated, more than compensates for the boyish, rude, and peevish manner in which the charge was made.

Having thus duly acknowledged the honor done me, I may be allowed to express my surprise that the correspondent of the Gazette should have gone out of his way to attack or prejudice one who is unconscious of having ever given him or any other person just cause for offence. As for the rail-road question, from first to last I have no interest in the matter, nor even a wish to be on the subject; believing it to be the business of young men to mind his own business, and leave public affairs to older and wiser heads.

Unwilling to tire your patience, and hoping that my friend, whose reading patience would suffer his practising rather more on the principles of Homeopathy, will imitate my brevity, I remain, Yours, &c., Mr. Nogg.

The alarm of fire, Wednesday noon came from South Salem. It was occasioned by some falling burning of woodwork on one of the towers of the Naumkeag Cotton Factory, originating from some soldering apparatus which the workmen had been using. The fire was all extinguished before the bell struck the alarm.—Reg.

The fire in Chelsea on Wednesday night was not so large as has been stated. An old barn in Upper Chelsea was consumed—no further damage done.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER. At the sessions of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Greenfield, last week, an action was tried, in which John Bagley, a representative in the legislature from the town of Warwick was plaintiff, and Samuel W. Dodge, Esq. of Warwick was defendant. The charge alleged to be slanderous were that the plaintiff was insolvent, and that he was a dishonest man. The defendant justified that both the charges were true. The trial occupied three days, and from the standing of the parties and the nature of the charges created much feeling. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff as to both charges, and in the charge of insolvency assessed damages at \$100 and on the charge of horse-stealing assessed damages at one dollar! making one hundred and seventy one dollars in all. [Springfield Gaz.]

New Hotel in Gloucester. The fine town of Man Mason, Esq. has been sold to a company of gentlemen in Boston, who propose building a splendid hotel thereon. The water is pure and unrivalled, and the fine beaches in the vicinity will offer great facilities for riding and bathing. [Boston Traveller.]

Brick Makers. About 150 Canadian brick makers passed through town on Monday, over the Western Railroad, destined, we understand, to Malden in this State. [Springfield Gaz.]

The April term of the Supreme Judicial Court commenced at Ipswich on Tuesday and Judge Wilde presiding.

On Wednesday, the Court was adjourned to the second day of June, which time has been appointed for the trial of Edward Hamilton, charged with the commission of a capital crime.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all varieties of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly walled in by a mere membrane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent, or account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature enabled to repair her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented. For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,
Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Balls, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether on the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the stage, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole.

Felix I. Fountain's Jampoon, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and used these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox Hair Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scents and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Heads Jampooned. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

OFFICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of TIMOTHY ROBERTS, late of Salem, in the County of Essex, Vicinial, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to JOSEPH SHED, Administrator.

Danvers, April 11, 1846. Adm'r.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Seaside Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	2 00
Knickerbocker, New York	2 00
New England Family Magazine	1 50
Robert Merry's Museum	1 50
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers, and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Esoporum, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Illustrated 4

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Window and Common Bedsteads, Cribes, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.

N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE.
A two story house and lot of land on Holten street. The House is convenient for two families and will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of

HIRAM GRANT.
Danvers, April 19, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Feltor's (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required, that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that instead to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should predominate its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VERIFIERS of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same effect, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stearns' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton. George P. Farrington.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

No. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

GARMENTS Cut and Made to order, and Fashionably, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Also—Neck Stocks Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Reefings, Braces, Umbrellas, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Cologne Water, Wallets,

and other articles necessary for Gentlemen's use. Grateful for the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon the establishment, he hopes by care and attention to business to merit a continuance.

Any order for Goods in the TAILORING LINE, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

All Garments Repaired and Cleaned Cheap. All of the above articles if not on hand when called for, will be furnished at short notice.

april 15

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS.

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPBELL,

CAMPBELL LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs, BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

March 15

SHOWER BATHS & STEAM BOXES

SUITABLE for Bed Chambers, manufacturer edon the most approved plans, and for sale cheap at C. H. MANNING'S,

Corner Grove and Main streets, South Danvers.

Periscope Spectacles.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., Essex St. Salem.

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cut Nails, White Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,

NO. 207 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

Joseph Adams, C. M. Richardson, march 15

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A GOOD assortment of Drugs, Medicines usually kept in a Druggist Shop, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by

DR. JOSEPH SHED, (Ag't.) (OPPOSITE THE MONUMENT.)

And a variety of Patent Medicines, consisting of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; Buchanan's Hungarian Balm; Schenck's Pulmonary Balm; Davis' Compound; Dr. Williams' Dandelion and Tomato Bitters; Davis' Compound; Dr. Williams' Eye Water; Warren's Croup Syrup; Whitwell's Opodeldeek; Different Kinds of Pulmonary Balsams, and genuine Thompsonian Medicines; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, also, Brandreth's Indian Vegetable, Bectwith's, Lee's, Donnan's, Parr's, Richardson's, Relf's Asthmatic, and a variety of other Pills, Caudies, Nuts, Almonds, Glycer, Curants, Nutmegs, Meats, Cloves, &c. Particular attention to Physicians' Recipes.

Danvers, May 31, 1845.

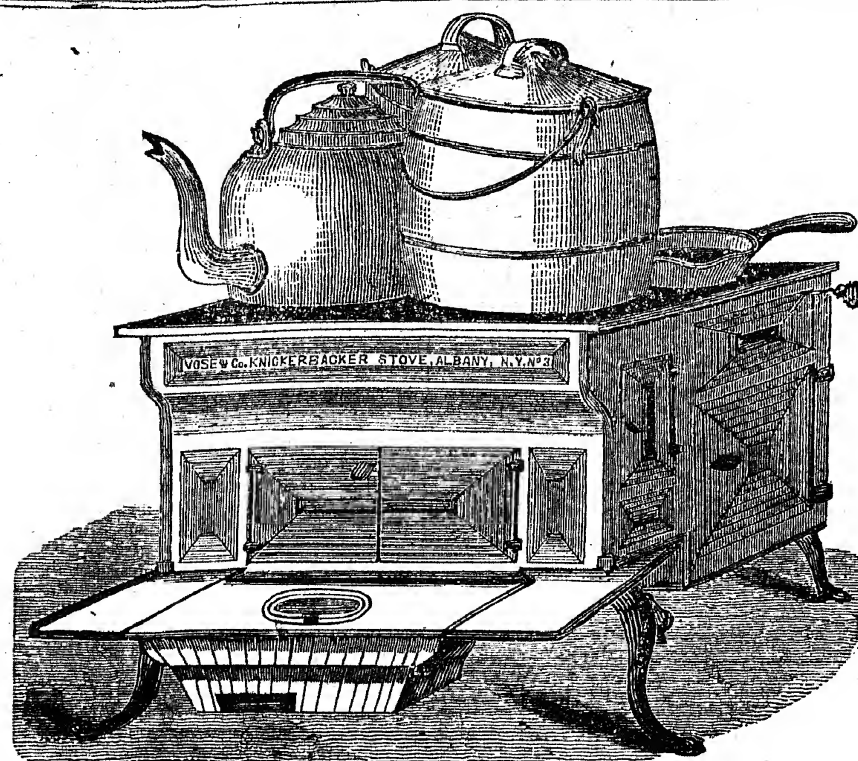
COAL COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by

JOHN DICK, 27 Water street.



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

At his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES, of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Railroad.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Douglas, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway,

together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following:

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Colum; Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at much cheaper rates than they have previously been offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere South Danvers, Aug. 30.

New Furniture Store.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Canes-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Canes-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crib; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS. J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.

N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks. Salem, April 12, 1845.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT. For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians and also, Marquis

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness, or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass. Benjamin F. Brown, Salem Mass. Smith & Fowler, Boston.

H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me. Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport. Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me. Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield. Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn. Charles Edwards, Marblehead. Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. CONANT. N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

SILVER WATCHES.

THE subscriber has this morning received a lot of superior Silver LEVERs and LEPINES, which he will sell at very small advance upon the cost, for Cash.

WM. ARCHER, Jr. 222 Essex St.

TOOTHACHE CURED!

BY the use of the Extract of Cloves.—This extract is an effectual remedy for the Toothache, and can be used without injury to the sound teeth.

Selling Danvers, by S. PROCTOR Jr. and J. SHED. med 21

EASTERN RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted.)

Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Somerset, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Somerset, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 6 3-4, 10 A.M., and 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Salem for Boston, 5 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-2 A.M., 2 1-4, 3 3-4, 5 1-2 P.M.

Lynn for Boston, 6 7-8, 9 10-12 A.M., 12 2-3, 1 1-2, 4 1-2, 7 P.M.

Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8 9-10 A.M., 1 3-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.

Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.

JOHN KINSMAN Master of Transportation.

Spring Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will leave Danvers at the following hours:

Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 1-4 A.M.

" " 8 3-4 " " " "

" " 11 1-4 " " " "

" " 12 " " " "

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " " "

" " 2 1-2 " " " "

" " 4 1-2 " " " "

" " 6 1-4 " " " "

" " 7 " " " "

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Edwards' Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on special terms. SYMONDS & TEE, apr 11

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Edwards' Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN, April 19, 1845.

THOMAS TRASK, Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES of every kind and quality. Also, Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chairs, Stages and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

ENGINE HOSES furnished at short

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1846.

Effect of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The repeal of the unjust and oppressive tariff upon bread stuffs, by the British government, is anticipated with great joy by many of our citizens, by the Democratic party in particular, who look upon the advantage it will afford to our farmers, by increasing the demand for their produce, as simple compensation for great and important concessions which may hereafter be made by this country, to England. But this we believe to be a stupendous error, and a knowledge of the facts in regard to the probable increase of demand for our produce by such a repeal, will show this matter in its true light. Such a repeal would unquestionably be for the interest of England under her present circumstances, and would alleviate immense suffering throughout the kingdom; but the additional produce which it would admit into the kingdom, would come, if we are able to judge any thing from accurate statistical tables prepared by Mr. Hudson, mostly from the continent of Europe. The demand for grain in Great Britain for a series of years to come, he has estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, annually. This will be the same very nearly whether the British ports are opened or not. But where is the grain all to come from? If from the United States as a result of this new policy, then it will operate advantageously to our agricultural interests. But statistics show that we have, in the past, supplied but about one twentieth of this demand, say less than 1,000,000 bushels annually. The remainder has come from the continent of Europe. And a repeal of the tariff cannot effect the proportion in our favor. And is this a market worth making sacrifice for? The grain crop of the United States in 1844 was over 95,000,000 bushels; of this the boasted British market has received but one ninety-fifth part. The British market at the best, has, and can have, but the most trifling effect upon our agricultural productions. If a tariff exists, it operates with the same effect upon all countries which furnish grain to the British market, and if the tariff is taken off, the effect will be precisely the same to all, with this difference, adverse to the United States, that the trade through Canada which has been two thirds of our whole trade with Great Britain, will be cut off, because now grain can be admitted through that country under the colonial duty, which is much lower than the duty on wheat direct from this country. Therefore the effect will be instead of increasing the demand from this country, to decrease it two thirds, and bring the remainder in direct competition with the great wheat-growing countries on the continent, where laborers can be obtained for from 8 pence to a shilling a day and board themselves. This shows the utter absurdity of the prevailing opinion that the repeal of the corn laws will operate beneficially upon the agricultural interests of this country. Let the United States pursue the same general policy which England ever has; let her regard what will be for her own interests—for the prosperity of the great mass of her laborers, without fear or favor, and the same success will always attend her, which invariably has in the past. But let her neglect these—let her be tampered with and cajoled by foreign influences, and the locks of her glory will be shorn forever and her laborers reduced to a servitude more miserable than that of the laborers of Europe.

Anti-Slavery Movements.

Clergymen of the Universalist denomination, to be a number of 306 have published a protest against American Slavery, with a view to "add something to the moral power that is creating a deep horror at the monstrous wrongs of Slavery, and that shall gather strength and greatness till human nature cannot withstand the majesty of the demand to 'let the oppressed go free,' but shall glory God by loyalty to Right and Duty."

This protest makes no allusion to any political party, but confines itself to a simple protestation against the wrong and sin of slavery, for good reasons set forth.

It will be remembered that a similar protest was published a few months since signed by a large portion of the Unitarian clergy. Rev. Theodore Parker remarked concerning this protest that it was signed 'not by the captains and colonels but by the rank and file of the preachers of that denomination.'

A call, somewhat numerously signed, has been issued, for a Convention, to be held at the Dane Street (Rev. Mr. Abbott's Church), in Beverly, on the 13th inst., to be composed of such ministers and church-members in Essex County as may feel disposed to attend, to deliberate in the Spirit of Christian love, concerning the wrongs of the slave, and the moral influence which may be exerted for his disenfranchisement, and the removal of the various evils which flow from the system of involuntary servitude which exists in our country.

Speakers in Congress.

Five of the Representatives in Congress from this state, have been Speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, viz. Messrs Adams, Winthrop, Rockwell, Ashmun and King. Two of these, Messrs Adams and King, have also been Presidents of the Senate. It would seem that with such a sprinkling of ex-presiding officers, better order ought to be maintained in that body than is indicated by some of the newspaper reports.

Register of Deeds.

The Second trial for Register of Deeds in this county resulted in the re-election of the present incumbent, Mr. R. H. French, by a majority of about 200.

In Michigan, the proportion of adults who can neither read nor write is 1 to 44; in Indiana it is 1 to 18. The former is settled from the free States, the latter from Slave States, principally.

New School Houses.

The School House erected for District No. 1, is just completed. It is finished for the accommodation of three schools and will comfortably seat 220 scholars, writing desks being furnished for 100 pupils. It is finely located, in a pleasant and airy situation, retired from the noise and dust of the public street, and when the new way voted by the town is completed, it will be easy of access from all the populous parts of the District. The spot of ground contains about three quarters of an acre, affording ample play-ground for the scholars where they may pursue their sports in safety and without annoyance to others. Separate playgrounds are enclosed for the older and younger pupils. By the recent census of the children it is ascertained that the house is very near the centre of the population, there being a few more children west, than east of the new house including among the latter all who come from the north side of the river.

The new School House in District No. 11 is raised and will speedily be finished. It is a large and noble looking structure in its unfinished state, and when finished will be an ornament to the village. It is located on the old site on Lowell St. part of the former house having been removed to afford room for it, and the remaining part being designed for a primary school. The new house will be divided into two apartments, the upper story being wholly occupied for the principal school, which will contain desks for 96 scholars and the lower, for a primary or intermediate school. We understand that it is the intention to adopt all the modern improvements in the finishing and furnishing of the house, which will make it one of the best school houses in the vicinity, the only drawback to its completeness being the want of suitable play ground around it.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

This is an important question with reference to the stagnation in the principal business of our place, and one which ought to be answered by a vigorous effort to introduce among us some kind of manufactures which shall keep our citizens at home, prevent the decline of real estate, and give employment to labor. If our people would only devote the same effort, with only half the zeal which was manifested in behalf of our Railroad, towards establishing some kind of manufactures which would create business as well as afford facilities for it, we might see the busy wheels in motion and hear the hum of machinery which would give life and activity to our village. Let the first step be taken and it will be seen that the project will be carried through by the unanimous co-operation of all our citizens.

School Census.

From a census of the children in School District No. One, just completed, it appears that there are 278 children between the ages of four and sixteen years. By this it appears that, contrary to the usual expectation, there has been an increase instead of decrease of this part of the population in the District. This result is accounted for on the supposition—that many new houses in process of building when the last census was taken are now finished and occupied; and from the fact that most of those who have been thrown out of employment and removed from town, have been single men while those having families have remained.

By the census of last year, the number of children of the required age was 270, showing an increase this year, of 8 scholars. We hope the result of the enumeration in the other parts of the town will show that there has been no diminution of our population. The removal from town and those in prospect, show the need of the introduction of some stable and standard business to give support to our stock-keepers, mechanics and laborers.

It will be recollected that one of our townsmen, (J. Silvester, Esq.) sailed for England a few months since for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of introducing American leather on the other side of the Atlantic, and to avail himself of such general information in regard to the Shoe and Leather business as he might be able. He is now in England, pursuing these investigations. Having ascertained that no pegged boots or shoes are manufactured in the kingdom, and thinking it a feasible undertaking, Mr. Silvester sent home for several mechanics acquainted with this branch of the trade. Six young men from this vicinity took passage in a packet ship from Boston, on Thursday last, for Liverpool, who will commence immediately, on their arrival at that place, the manufacture of this kind of work.

Henry Clapp, Jr., of the Pioneer, who is now in the Salem Jail, under a sentence of Court for libel, seems to bear his confinement with a fortitude and resignation becoming a martyr. His frequent jests and the inimitable wit which is shown by him in every allusion to his persecutor (administering sometimes a withering rebuke,) the jocose manner of exhibiting the injustice of the Court, which sentenced him to sixty days imprisonment and subjected him to the expense of some hundred dollars for an unintentional libel, must commend itself to the whole fraternity for jail-deserving scissoring. The following is a specimen of his good temper.

Whoever says that "May day" was not celebrated at the editor's Stone Cottage in Salem, last Friday morning, in the appropriate manner possible is either to be puffed for his ignorance, or condemned for a total disregard of the truth. He may swing from which horn of the dilemma best suits him.

His letters are usually dated from "GRANITE RETREAT," alias Salem Jail.

A bill to punish seduction and adultery has passed the New York House of Assembly by a vote of 83 to 21.

Death of Hon. Mr. Pickering.—We announce with deep regret the death of Hon. John Pickering, L. L. D., and President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died yesterday morning at his residence in Boston, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Salem, on the 7th February, 1777, and was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated with high reputation, in 1796; in a few years after, while his father, Timothy Pickering, was Secretary of State of the United States, he went aboard as Secretary of Legation to the Court of Lisbon, and thence went to London where he was attached to the suite of Hon. Rufus King, our Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Pickering improved the opportunity, furnished by his residence abroad, to make an extensive collection of rare and classical books. —Salem Reg.

We learn that Mr. Samuel W. King, to whom was tendered the office of Teacher in the School in District No. 1, has declined the invitation.

Rev. John Wesley Hanson, late of Westworth, N. H., has received and accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of the Universalist Society at the New Mills, in this town.

John Tyler has written a letter, pronouncing all the charges made by C. J. Ingersoll, against Mr. Webster as a purveyor of the Secret Service money, false and malicious.

FOR THE COURIER.

Board of Health.

We understand that our new medical board of health have recently met and organized. That the only non-professional member of the board absented himself from the meeting—probably thinking it best to leave the whole responsibility to those whose lives are devoted to constant warfare with disease and death. We have not yet learned the purport of the rules and regulations sanitary or otherwise which were adopted, for the government of all necessary and other affairs of the good citizens of this town, which come under the supervision of these officers, but may infer without any great breach of the laws of charity, from the usual motives of men as manifested in town meetings and elsewhere, that they will favor their own professional interests. And did not their constituents in making this peculiar selection presume it would be so? Men usually judge other men's motives by their own. May we not then expect to see published something like the following:

Rules and orders of the Board of Health.
Ordered—That no rotting, decaying or putrefying vegetable or animal matter be removed from cellars, sink drains, necessaries, or about houses and barns in this town, except on the most sultry days in July or August next.

Ordered—That all the blood, offal and other offensive matters be allowed to accumulate about slaughter houses and piggeries, especially those situated in the most densely populated parts of the town, nearest school houses and other public buildings, and that the removal of the same from and after the 15th day of May inst. be strictly forbidden.

Ordered—That the inhabitants residing near Goldswait's brook, and the Wallis mill-pond so called, throw all their dead cats, dogs, and other animal matters, and all other kinds of filth which need not be named, into the waters of said brook and pond—and that a brewery of best Albany Ale be forthwith established on its margin.

Ordered—That no dead horses, cattle, or dogs be removed from any of the streets or highways in this town, or be buried therebetween the 15th day of May inst. and the 1st day of November next, under the penalty of our highest displeasure.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, at the town rooms, April 31st, 1846, the foregoing rules and orders were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

M. M. S. S., Prest.

M. D., Clerk.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—You will be so good as to indulge us with a word to Mr. Noyes. It would seem that in that family as in the "Comedy of Errors" there are fac simile twin brothers. The blunder-buss which we discharged (and these implements are not without their uses) has cleared the ambush and so far has given us satisfaction, inasmuch as it has expelled a conviction, produced by a striking similarity of physiognomy, which otherwise must have ever after unpleasantly remained. The effect however has been accompanied with some pain to ourselves, as it appears we may have produced an undesired wound upon a friend. We trust to our good fortune and his good nature, that the wound is not irremediable. To him we would wish to make the amende honorable by saying, that the impulse for touching the fuse arose from that strong feeling of revulsion with which one is impressed, when he suddenly finds in a supposed friend, a disguised enemy; the same sensation which prompted the pregnant exclamation, "et tu Brute!" We improve the occasion to say, that we never have entertained other than the most kind and respectful disposition towards Mr. N., your correspondent, and of course it would be very far from us, where there was no wrong, to harbor the thought to injure or disparage that gentleman overtly, much less, I trust he would believe, by presage.

As for the other Mr. Noyes, "the gentleman with the asteric signature," in the Gazette, we should not have noticed him at all, as the above explanation evinces, for his position fully entitles him to lay out all his strength in the direction in which it is aimed; and we cannot "perpetuate any feud" either real or in bandinage, as with him it will be seen, we have never commenced one. As he has his sugar plum in possession, we shall be perfectly willing to sit by his side and harmoniously enjoy our own, whenever we obtain it, in an envelope something more substantial than one of his hapenny ballads.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GAZETTE.

The Emigration from Germany this year, it is represented will be immense. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale in parts of the country where hitherto there has not been much emigration. The emigration spirit prevails not among the poor, but among persons in good circumstances, and even among the rich and wealthy. People who own large and beautiful estates are selling off their property (and getting ready to emigrate with family and friends to America. Phil. News.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steam packet ship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 13th ult., with from 90 to 100 passengers and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Friday, and about half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night, during a thick fog, run ashore on Cape Cod, about five miles from the light on the highlands. She was got off on Monday morning, by a tow boat, not having been injured in the least.

The news by the Cambria is not of particular importance in a political point of view. An advance has taken place in the price of cotton—and the corn market had met with a slight improvement. Money was a scarce commodity.

Parliament re-assembled on 17th and the Irish coercion or "assassination" bill was under discussion. Much complaint was made against ministers for pressing this unpopular measure. It was impossible to tell when the tariff bill would be again before the Commons.

Speculation was still rife as to the fate of the Corn law bill in the House of Lords.

The Oregon question and the basis of a compromise, have been freely discussed by the British press.

The accounts carried out by the Hibernia, from Boston, the 1st of April, excited a good deal of attention. The message of Mr. Polk was not considered warlike; indeed some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace in the expense to which the United States will be put by arming for the conflict. The speech of Mr. Webster, in favor of the 13th degree, had been much noticed and freely commented on.

There had been heavy floods in England causing some damage.

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland continued with out mitigation. Meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom to devise means of supplying the poor with work and food. There was no employment for artisans, and all were in a state of great destitution. At Clonmel a riot had taken place, and mills and shops had been attacked and plundered by the mob.

Mr. Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the suffering condition of the country had been the object of the attention of government by night and by day. In many places there were no potatoes left—in none will the last perishing root be found after May. The accounts every where speak of increased distress. A Castlebar paper says—The gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at length broken forth. From every part of the county we hear the most dreadful accounts. Even in Tarlogh many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions that their children may not die.

We learn from France that the King of the French, Louis Philippe, on the 10th ult., was fired upon while taking his ride in the front of Fontainebleau, by a man seated on the wall. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, the Prince and Princess of Salome were in the carriage with the king. Three balls cut the fringes but no one was hurt. The Queen picked up a piece of the wadding. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name was Lecompte, and he was an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.

The article below is from the Ploughman.

SECRET INFLUENCE OVER THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

It has now become apparent that the managers of a number of our earliest railway companies have clubbed together and made common cause to secure exclusive privileges in road making. Last year they talked loudly of their vested rights and chartered grants. This year the phrase is changed, but the meaning is the same. They tell legislators of their privileges to make roads for the public, and draw an inference that they must be consulted when a new road is to be made.

We apprehend but little danger from this combination after it is once fully known to the public. The people are yet honest enough to correct all such abuses, and legislators will learn torown on all attempts to take their business out of their hands. All that we desire, is to let the public know their danger.

Do you ask for proof of this secret influence that is exerted to warp our legislation? Do you call us unreasonably suspicious for asserting that all is not right in our Legislative Halls? Then answer us a few questions.

Can you account for the fact of a member's becoming quite a new man in a few hours after he is appointed on a Railroad Committee?

Can you tell us why the Senate in several instances has differed so widely from the House?

Do you know why Linus Child was appointed, soon after the session was over, to superintend the spinning Jennies at Lowell, at the rate of four thousand dollars per year?

Can you divine why the Hon. Chairman of the R. R. Committee reported against the granting of a charter though he voted for it last year? We mean Mr. Hopkins.

Does any one know why Mr. Page, of New Bedford, on the R. R. Committee, was a different man from Mr. Page of New Bedford off of the Committee? Why he last year argued most strenuously for a charter, and this year strongly against it?

Finally, will any one inform us what has become of the leading names on several railway petitions? The wealthy Mr. Finner's name has been expunged from the Danvers petition, as the counsel stated on the trial; and there are other names that have disappeared quite as mysteriously.

If any one can clear up this matter and give some plausible reason for these changes we will sit down and hear him. Until this is done we claim a right to be suspicious of the crafty agents of some of these companies.

Liberation of Slaves. We learn, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle, that thirty-three negro slaves, from the Eastern part of Virginia, recently liberated at the death of their master, arrived in town a few days ago, and were to have proceeded yesterday on board the Dominion to Ohio, their new destination. We learn, likewise, that their liberator purchased for them a farm in Ohio, to which they are going.

We are informed by an individual, who has gone into the calculation, that the sale of land at Essex last week, amounted to \$70,000, and that the cost within the present year of the quantity thus sold, was but fifty-six dollars. The thing is unprecedented in this or any other country. —Boston Times.

Rev John Pierpont, Jr., this town, has asked a dismission. The Society, by a vote of 16 to 51 refused to accept his resignation. —Lynn News.

War With Mexico!

Important from the Mexican Frontier Hostilities Commenced. Attack on the U. S. Forces—Four of our Men KILLED.

From the New York Sun.

The Mail from New Orleans arrived at an early hour this morning, conveying the following important intelligence from the Frontier.

A scouting party of the U. S. Army was attacked by about fifty Mexicans, on the American side of the Rio Grande, and fired upon. Private Porter and three privates killed on our side.

Gen Taylor had ordered the blockade of Matamoros, which was strictly enforced by our vessels of war.

Fifty soldiers in all had deserted from the American army, some of them being shot in the act of crossing to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

From the Cleveland Citizen, April 2.

Whether the party making this attack upon Gen. Taylor were soldiers or robbers in uncertainty; but we believe the Mexican officers say the latter. These officers had already said to some of ours that every thicket was infested with bandits who would kill a man for fifty cents or his blanket, and that the Mexicans could not be trusted of holding themselves accountable for any accident which might happen to detached parties venturing incautiously too far from the camp.

The following is the form of a prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for the success of the British arms in India:

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the arms of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders who sought to spread desolation over fruit and populous provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee O Merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which occasion had not been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury to our lands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the counsel, Thy power which strengthened the hands of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the accomplishment of the lawless aggressor and the frustration of his ambitious design. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech thee to go forth with our armies, whenever they are called into battle in a righteous cause, and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavors to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations entrusted to their care.

"And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honor and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Secretary of War received, last night, dispatches from the army of occupation ten days later.

The Mexicans were busily employed in completing their battalions; but, apparently, rather from apprehension of an attack from the U. States than from any intention to enter upon offensive measures themselves.

It is now said that the President is waiting for Mr. Shields' arrival in this city, which will be about two weeks hence, to make up his mind as to the course to be taken by him in relation to Mexican affairs.

The opposition to the ratification of the contract with Mr. Mills, for a line of mail steamers to Coates and Brown, was voted down in committee to-day, and the item for the appropriation was passed in committee.

The Senate adjourned. In the House the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill for supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846.

Mr. Winthrop drew the attention of the House to the large amount of money asked for by the Secretary of State from the committee on foreign relations.

An amendment to meet the expenditures of Florida, while a territory, was rejected.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$30,000 for the mileage and per diem of new Senators and Representatives. Also, \$100,000 towards the execution of the provisions of a late treaty with Great Britain.

The bill was then disposed of and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1847.

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 toward the carrying of the mail to Coates and Brown was agreed to, by which the contract with Mr. Edwards Mills is confirmed.

An amendment to strike out the proviso which postmasters are authorized to receive the same compensation as under the old law was pending when the House adjourned.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philad. N. American, under date of May 1, says that so certain and near is the presumed approach of the death of Rev. C. T. Tilton, that his friends have already had his coffin made and lined with silk, to be in readiness to take his body home as soon as the spirit shall have departed from its prison walls. Every hour is looked to us his last.

A new Post Office has been established at Swampscott, in Lynn, and Waldo Thompson, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

FIRE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. Early Tuesday morning, the large and splendid establishment called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by Wm. Gibbons, Esq., at Morristown, was wholly consumed, involving a loss of more than \$50,000.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Saccharilla* and *Tonics*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.

Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
Lewiston, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stinson
North Parish—J. M. Haley Plant.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsheld—B. P. Adams

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,

Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Bells, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of Latee Hirsinsine.

Felix I. Fountain's Jampoon for cleaning the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scented and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Heads Jampooned. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

Feb 28

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of Windsor and Common Bedsteads, Crabs, Bureaus, Centres and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.

N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R A COAL, from the

Delaware Coal Company, a well known and

superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes,

prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for South's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY For sale

by JOHN DICK, 27 Water Street.

July 12

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John North, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending him to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is, often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronicle.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly walled in by a mere membrane or curtain of very delicate texture. The slightest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

Butart has contrived appliances by which either nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Magazines, and would respectfully solicit sub-

scriptions.

Graham's Monthly Magazine 3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 3 00

Whig 3 00

Eclectic Magazine 5 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00

New England Family Magazine 1 00

Robert Merry's Magazine 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Symbol, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00

Christian Pastor Magazine 3 00

Law Reporter 7 00

New Library of Law and Equity 1 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

New England Quarterly, 5 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, 5 00

Sadler's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers,

and has for sale single copies.

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-

er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-

ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,

Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times

and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

April 4

At their Old and well-known Stand, Stearns's

building, corner of Essex and Washington Sts., Salem

NEW PATTERNS, just received and are

now opening, a large and most beautiful collection of

French and American ROOM PAPERS and BORDERES.

Having made arrangements with most of the manufac-

urers to reserve the new patterns as soon as out, we are

enabled to offer as splendid an assortment as can be found,

and as cheap as at any store elsewhere. A very great va-

riety. From ten cents to twenty, very fine.

April 18

April 11

207 Essex street, Salem.

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gen-

tlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to

Dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good

style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Caps, Scarfs,

Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Tricots,

Veils. Gentlemen's coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at

short Notice.

Costs, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets,

Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or

color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning.

Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods. L. A. SARGENT & MERRILL.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at Peabody st., South

Salem,

250,000 FEET of good Bangor

Lumber.

300,000 Shingles, and other lumber, of various

kinds, such as Pine, Spruce, Larch and Hard Pine,

&c.

As the subscriber is about to make a change in his busi-

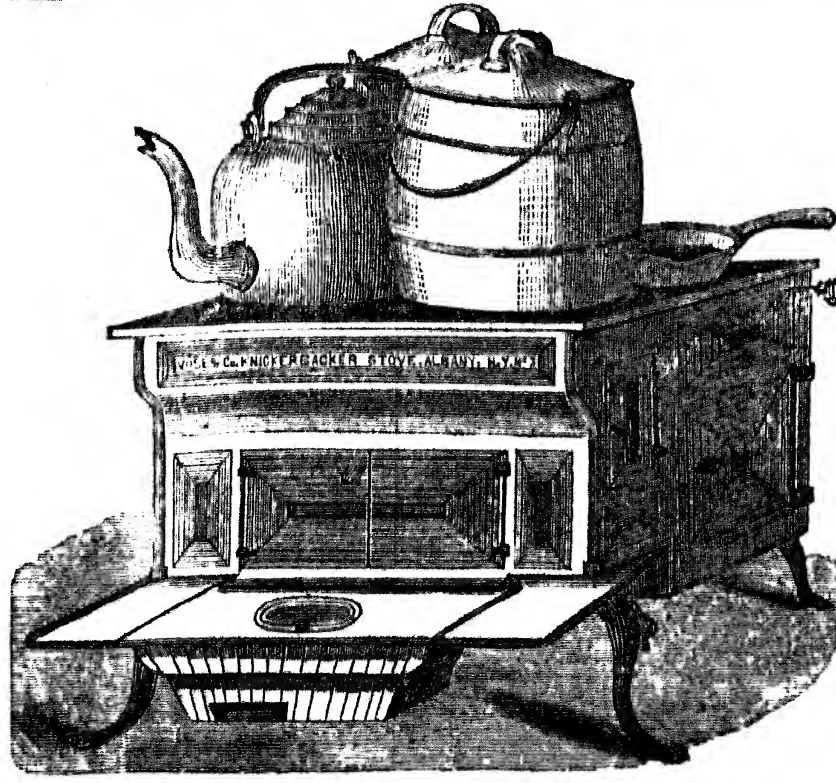
ness, he will sell the above articles low for cash, or on

short credit. Persons about to buy, are invited to call and

examine for themselves.

HENRY B. WARD.

Salem, March 21, 1846



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

At his store in Lunt's Building, next west

of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which

are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency

for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail;

Railroad

The New English Stove—a new pattern;

Knickerbocker, which is highly recommended;

Economy's Friend. Size: Lewis Improved;

Knickerbocker. The celebrated Railroad,

together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in

price from \$10 to \$15.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;

Colum

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without

ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be pur-

chased at any establishment in the country.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large

stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and

faithfully executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS,

in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or

retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been

offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus

may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and

BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well

to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

South Danvers, Aug. 30.

ep11

New Furniture Store.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken

the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot, Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,

Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Case-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Case-

back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-

bles; Crabs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing

Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Sewing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy

Boxes, a great variety,—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the

best of manufacturers,—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this ar-

ticle will do well to call.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.

N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner

of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.

Salem, April 12, 1845.

If you have not time to peruse this at present

preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of

it derived in some way from the cod. Mr. P. is experimenting on some other trees in his garden in the same way, and will be able to judge with more certainty hereafter. In the meantime it would be well for others to try this experiment—perhaps they may reap the same benefit from it that Mr. Plume has.—*Newark Eagle.*

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1846.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

It is very clear now that a war with Mexico cannot be avoided. A war is actually commenced between that country and the United States. And what is it for? For what purpose are the people of this nation, the freest and most enlightened people on the face of the globe, about to enter into a sanguinary contest? The answer is distinctly and unequivocally, for the extension and perpetuation of American Slavery, for the riveling more closely of the fetters of the slave. What an answer, and what a position for Americans.—Shame upon a country which will go to war in such a case. Words too strong or too severe cannot be uttered in view of such iniquity and disgrace to our country.

The whole slave power has been concentrated for the last ten years to effect the annexation of Texas. In the last Presidential election it was fought for with desperation by the South.—The portion of the Democratic party from the slave states, controlling as it always does the remainder, made the Texas question the great party issue. The whole Democratic party supported it, and by the assistance of the Liberty party they rode into power. Texas, without which the South asserted, slavery could not exist ten years, was immediately annexed, regardless of consequences. And as a direct result of that annexation, war with Mexico has followed. This result was anticipated by the Whig party. They solemnly protested against the annexation—that it would confirm the system of Slavery—that it would give undue power to one section of the country—and that it would inevitably involve us in a war with Mexico. The whole of this train of disasters has followed in rapid succession.—But the Whig party have washed their hands clean of this iniquity. They have no lot or parcel in the matter any further than to defend their country and their homes. They cannot enlist in this war of aggression—this crusade for Slavery. Let the party which brought about this evil with their eyes open, bear the brunt of it. Let Col. Polk lead off his Democratic army and his *corps du reserve* of Liberty men, and let him and them reap all the laurels of this war with the barbarians, as they pleased to style it. If it were a war for liberty—to defend our rights or our property—the free North would rise as one man to the struggle. But to sustain a national disgrace, to extend the horrible system of Slavery, the North will not do it. It is a war in which the battle will not be for the strong—in which the right is on the weaker side. We shall march to battle with the murky clouds of slavery and oppression overshadowing the glorious stars on our banner—while the cry of freedom uttered from barbarian lips—liberty glittering from every fold of their flag—will strike consternation and dread to the hearts of their enemy. God forbid that we should go to war in such a cause.

Presidential Logic.

The President says in his War Message, referring to Mexico, that

"A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties."

Now with due deference to Mr. Polk, we should like to know how it becomes the duty of the government of Mexico to do that which it is *unable* to do? We suppose it would be considered a hard case if Mr. Polk should be required to do what he was unable to perform. It will be recollected, that at the time of the Canada border troubles, our government was obliged to acknowledge that it was too weak to prevent the aggressive acts of the 'sympathizers,' and this was the main argument used by Great Britain for committing violence on the steamer *Caroline*.

Engine No. 3.

As we passed by the Engine House in Central St. last week, we noticed something strange about the appearance of the house, and looking more attentively we missed the quizzical countenances of the odd looking heads that have so long attracted the attention of travellers. As we went farther up the street, we saw something like a dozen chairs at the "Pine Tree" corner, looking quite comfortable and cozy and arranged apparently for social evening chit-chat. On making enquiry, we learnt that some disagreement had arisen between the Engine Company and the Board of Firewards—that the Company wanted the 'largest liberty,' and the Board held them to their Regulations. The Company insisted that they would be 'saucy independent' or not hold together. As the Firewards were firm, a rupture took place and the firemen left the Engine House and took their furniture, carrying with them the carved heads, flags and every thing else that belonged to them. We have heard a report that the land where the Engine House stands, does not belong to the town and that the Firewards have been notified that it must be walked off directly. We hope this unhappy difficulty will be settled without any more serious trouble. We have enough to think about in the war with Mexico, and we do not want any thing like civil war at home. The rebel forces appear to be entrenched in a strong position at the

pine tree, and it is said that they have provisions enough to stand a long siege—if they are not cut off from their supplies. We have not heard of any call for volunteers or appropriation of money, and have strong hopes that the affair may terminate without bloodshed.

School House Dedication.

On Thursday evening, dedicatory exercises were performed at the principal room in the new School House in District No. 1. About 150 persons were present who assembled from a short and very imperfect notice given the same day to the primary pupils. The exercises were of an interesting character and were listened to with great attention by the audience. Rev. Mr. Collyer opened with prayer and the audience was addressed by J. W. Proctor, Esq., Mr. Charles Northend, and Rev. Messrs. Prince and Field; all of them residents in the District. We should be much pleased did space and time permit, to remark on these excellent addresses which were so well calculated to impress on parents the importance of attention to the education of their children. All the speakers congratulated the citizens of the District on the completion of their spacious and commodious house so much superior in its accommodations to those formerly used. The house is furnished amply with that essential aid to teachers in communicating knowledge—the black-board. Allusion was made in some of the addresses to the importance in an advanced school, of APPARATUS to assist the teacher in his instructions in the higher branches, and the suggestion was so well received that a committee of seven was chosen to obtain contributions from the citizens for this object.—Rev. Mr. Collyer suggested that the committee should be composed partly of ladies, and although the suggestion was not carried out, we hope the object will have their influence and aid. They have a way of their own to make drafts on the "sub-treasuries" of their husbands, and they can do much if they will give it their support.

A good High School Apparatus with what would be necessary for the Primary Schools, could be obtained for about \$200, and the attempt ought to be made to reach this sum if a suitable set of instruments for illustrations in Astronomy, Philosophy, Geography, Chemistry, &c., is to be obtained. If all those who send children to the principal school would contribute the amount of a quarter's tuition at a private school, they would afford facilities for the instruction of their children equal to most of the Academies in the country and without the payment of tuition fees. We hope the great advantages of this Apparatus will be so regarded that a complete set of instruments may be immediately obtained.

After the singing by the audience of the tune of Old Hundred, and a closing prayer, the meeting separated.

Mr. H. P. ANDREWS, of Lynn, is to open the principal school on Monday next.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The votes for Register of Deeds were counted by the County Commissioners, and Hon. Ralph H. French was declared duly elected, for the term of five years.

The whole number of votes is 3246. Necessary for choice 1624. R. H. French has 1680. J. Shove 742. E. M. Dalton 451. Phillips 246. Nason 47. Scattering 80. Mr. French's majority is only 56.

Rev. George B. Cheever, was to be installed yesterday as Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, (a new Congregational Church) in the city of New York.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 101 to 62, have agreed to adjourn on the 13th July next. Considerable business may be done between the present time and the day of adjournment.

Fire.

A small dwelling house on the Newburyport Turnpike, in this town, owned by Samuel Taylor, and occupied by Jacob Twiss, was entirely consumed on Wednesday afternoon. The tenants had time to remove only a single trunk.

DEATH OF CHARLES T. TORREY. This unfortunate individual died on the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he has been lying under a pulmonary attack for several months. It is well known to our readers that Mr. Torrey was a reputable minister of the Gospel at the North—a young man of energy, intelligence, and apparent piety.

He married a most estimable woman, daughter of the venerable Rev. Dr. Ide, with whom he lived until his incarceration in prison. In his eagerness to rid the slave States of the 'curse' of slavery, at once, he set to work to carry them to the free States; and after taking two or three small cargoes in wagons, he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

A few weeks ago, strong efforts were made by Torrey's friends to obtain his pardon from Gov. Pratt, and let him be taken home to die among his family and friends; but the Governor declined to pardon him. I understand that arrangements have been made among his friends to have his body sent to New England, and the Rev. Mr. Snow, of this city, has been deputed to see to it.

It may be some consolation to his afflicted widow and friends, to know that every attention and comfort was paid Mr. Torrey, by Mr. Johnson, the warden, during his confined illness—every comfort that can be found in a State prison.

Phil. Amer.

WE learn that the funeral of Mr. Torrey will take place in Boston, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full notice will be given by the Committee of Arrangements.—*Reg.*

Delay on Eastern R. Road and E. Boston Ferry.

The train advertised to start from Salem for Boston, at 6 1/4 A. M., in order to allow passengers wishing to go South and West, an opportunity to go in the earliest trains from B., was delayed one half hour in starting on Monday morning last, on account of the engine being sent to Wenhams for a load of ice. Owing to the quantity of this freight they were delayed another half-hour in getting into the city, so that some fifty passengers were disappointed in continuing their routes, and obliged either to return, or wait till the next trains. On Wednesday, the boat at the East Boston Ferry, was delayed one hour and a half by a British barque which was grounded before the slip.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Ordered.—That all decaying vegetables or vegetable matter, all putrid or decaying animal matter, or whatever may cause offensive odors, be removed on or before the last day of May instant and on or before the last day of the four following months from all cellars and about the several dwelling houses and barns in this town, and unless the same be applied to fields, meadows or cultivated grounds, be deposited at least 40 rods from any dwelling house and ten rods from any highway; and 40 rods from any dwelling house, school house or other public building unless the occupants of dwelling houses situated less than 40 rods therefrom consent that they be exempted from a compliance with this order.

Ordered.—That all slaughter-houses or places where animals are slaughtered, or blood, offal, &c. deposited, which are situated within 15 rods of any dwelling house, school house, or other public building shall be kept clean and all blood and offal filth be removed therefrom as often as once in three days to some field or place at least 40 rods from any dwelling house and 10 rods from any highway—in this town. And that the owner of any slaughter-house situated more than 15 rods from any dwelling house or other building above named either comply with the above order or keep their yards, &c., covered with pond or peat mud, soil, straw, hay, plaster of Paris, or other substances calculated to absorb the offensive odors—keep swine thereon and cause the manure to be removed as often as once in two weeks or oftener if specially ordered by the Health Committee so to do.

Unless in consideration of the small number of animals slaughtered or other good and satisfactory reasons the Health Committee shall in particular cases dispense with a strict observance of this Order.

Ordered.—That all obstructions to the natural flow of the waters of Goldswain's Brook between Salem line and Upton's Glue factory, such as posts bushes, and other collectors of decaying animal or vegetable matters be removed from said brook, and that no necessary be erected or continued over said brook, or so situated on the margin thereof that the flood shall pass into it, or into the Wallis pond and that no animal or vegetable matters or whatever will pollute the waters be thrown or suffered to flow into the same.

ANDREW NICHOLS, Chairman.

JOSEPH OSGOOD, Secretary.

Danvers, May 16.

THE INGERSOLL FALSEHOODS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—

Mr. Schenck's committee have examined Mr. Buchanan, and half examined Mr. Trist. Mr. Buchanan's statements were fair and above-board. He was absent at the time Mr. Ingersoll got access to the confidential papers, and knew nothing of it. He gave the Committee to understand that he considered no member of Congress had the right to make researches into those papers, upon his own responsibility. Without saying in so many words that he condemned Mr. Ingersoll's conduct, yet his language and bearing were such as to convey the impression clearly that he did condemn it.

Mr. Trist's story thus far has been long and tedious. It seems to be an effort to exculpate himself for the part which he took in the matter.—He did not permit Mr. Ingersoll to obtain from the secret archives to present to Congress, but rather allowed him to seek some information for his own benefit, to enable him to draw up a resolution of inquiry—or something of that sort.

The Newburyport Herald states that the factory building at Byfield, lately advertised in the papers, about five miles from Newburyport, four stories high, (the lower story being a heavy stone basement,) with seven acres of land, four dwelling houses with tenements for ten or twelve families, a store, stables, with other out buildings, and some old machinery, (shafting, water wheel, &c.) were sold at auction on Thursday, for \$4350. It was purchased by Messrs E. LeBreton, and Emery Hale, of that town. The mill was erected in 1796, and manufactured the first cotton cloth which was made in a mill in Massachusetts, the cloth selling at that time for seventy five cents a yard. The original cost was about \$50,000, and in 1823, the property was sold for 25,000. The water power is ample for nine months in the year, and probably at an expense of two thousand dollars might be made sufficient for the dry months. A grist mill occupied the spot as long ago as 1638.

ELIUS BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, says that the cost of the powder exploded to usher in the Sabbath with a morning gun through the whole line of forts in this country, amounts in the course of a year to a sum sufficient to furnish one hundred Sabbath Schools at the West with ample libraries. And the Sabbath drills, which violate the Lord's day at the military stations in the United States cost more in a single year than all the Bibles which American Christians have given to the heathen abroad and destitute at home for twenty-nine years.

PROFANE SWEARING. The Lodge of Odd Fellows in Bridgewater, Mass. have passed the following resolution:

"That profane swearing is a wanton and unprovoked vice, not induced by any temptation of honor or gain, a breach of common decency and courtesy in the common intercourse of man with man, and recommend that a brother who is habituated to the disgraceful practice, be brought to trial therefor."

Col. Cross murdered—His body found.—The brig *Apalachicola* arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos Bay, whence she sailed on the 24th ultimo, and reports that on 22d she left Port Isabel, where Major Thomas, the acting quartermaster, informed Capt. Smith that the body of Col. Cross had been found four miles from Gen. Taylor's camp on the Rio Grande.

From the wounds upon the body it seems evident that he was killed with a lance.

It was further reported that a person in Matamoros had acknowledged that he was the murderer, and had the watch and clothing of Col. Cross in his possession.

Gen. Taylor, it is reported, had made a formal demand for the murderer. By arrivals from Brazos Santiago to the 25th ult. it appears that on the 24th Gen. Taylor sent an express stating that the commander of the Mexican forces had made a formal declaration to General Taylor that if he did not move his army from the position he then occupied, within 36 hours, the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

The Galveston News Extra, of April 30th, contains the following disastrous intelligence:—"On the 23d ult., 2000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande about 21 miles above Gen. Taylor's camp.—Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed. Capt. Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee and forty-six men taken prisoners.

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report. The Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carabajal.

After the fight, the Mexicans were reinforced, and General Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train, and all the stores of the army.

Gen. Taylor not having over ten days' provision—the entrenchments at Point Isabel, are not half finished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens and laborers.

A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by General Taylor, for forty companies of Riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christie, and foot companies at Galveston.

Gen. Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8000 troops.

General Taylor's works opposite Matamoros would be completed by the 28th., at which time the fire would be opened on the city.

The Mexican force is 8,000 well equipped and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they were already in the streets, on the morning of the 2d., actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day.

The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and flags parading through the streets calling for volunteers.

Latest News.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday morning, Seven o'clock A. M.

N. Orleans papers of the 6th bring no news from Mexico or Texas.

About 1200 volunteers have been enrolled. Government would probably resort to draft to meet the emergency.

Recruiting is going on very actively in the interior.

Mobile volunteers had arrived en route, and were preparing to leave New Orleans.

Five hundred more would sail direct from Mobile for Galveston.

The action in Mobile was very spirited.

The Secretary of War has declined the proffer of Baltimore military to take charge of Fort McHenry, during the absence of the troops.

The artillerist and Engineers of the Mexican army are all foreigners—English, French and American renegades.

Nothing beyond New Orleans.

The troops from Forts Wood and Pike had reached New Orleans.

WAR ITEMS.

We give a translation of a proclamation which Gen. Ampudia has found the means of distributing in the American camp:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor.

Know YE: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under "the flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of *Christian*. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to the rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to have possession of Oregon as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with England.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]—This exhibits the machinations at the bottom of the present enterprise. The Mexican fort of San Juan de Ulla is filled with foreign Engineers, and the army now this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English, and other artillerymen.

The Mayor of Philadelphia called a public meeting of the citizens, in relation to the existing state of things, on Wednesday afternoon which was fully attended.

Messrs. Savery & Co., iron founders, of Philadelphia, have received an order from Government to supply at once one hundred tons of cannon balls.

All eyes are now fixed upon General Zachariah Taylor; a boyish Kentucky volunteer under Wayne, an ensign under Washington, in what was called 'Adams's war'—a gallant lieutenant in the Indian wars, that were terminated by the battle of Tippecanoe—the commandant and defender of a frontier post that withstood one of the most desperate storms of British and Indians during

the last war—the sleuth hound that followed Black Hawk to the Badaxe, and the hero of Weth-lachooche, which bought the Florida war to a close. The resolute veteran is just the man to put himself doggedly in any position where his government ordered him; and he is just the man who being there will take his own mode of giving a good account of the enemy that comes to disturb him. [N. Y. Gazette and Times.

A second letter from Capt. Cartlett is published in the New Orleans Tropic. The writer thinks that the camp would be surrounded on the 27 ult., and that the General could only do his utmost to hold his position. The rumor of the safety of Capt. Thornton is confirmed—he bravely cut his way through the enemy and escaped. He had arrived in safety at the camp, together with Lieut. Mason and two dragoons. The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation offering to every volunteer \$10 as bounty money, and one month's pay in advance.

Gen. Worth has withdrawn his resignation, and having been ordered back to the Rio Grande, he left Washington for the south on Monday morning.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.—Gen. Taylor's camp extends about four miles along the river bank—two miles below Matamoros. The entrenchment to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days. It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand; seven tier thick, four tier high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoros. Five hundred men could defend the fortifications against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present.—[N. O. Tropic, May 4.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.—The Newark Advertiser has received a letter from a correspondent at the camp, giving the following details of a gallant capture by a young man from Newark, Gilbert Dudley, son of a constable of that place, and aged only 19 years; Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whether he had been sent to convey orders, he came unexpectedly upon two Mexican soldiers, who had apparently just rowed across the river, and were refreshing themselves in the cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughtless security against a neighboring tree.

Gilbert was equal to any emergency: he sprang to the muskets, threw one upon the ground and stepped upon it while with the other he menaced the lives of his opponents. He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort of a pincifactor, and thus marched them, at a respectful distance in advance, straight to the camp!

Much valuable information was gathered from them, after which they were blindfolded, led out of the camp, and set at liberty.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 11.

The President sent in a message to Congress on Monday, respecting our affairs with Mexico. The following is a synopsis of the message:

The President opens by referring to his statements in his annual message on the state of Mexican affairs, and explains his desire to fix the boundary question, and to settle the claim of United States citizens against Mexico, which had been standing for no less than twenty years. He stated that all open negotiations and efforts had failed to accomplish these desirable results. He had now to announce a state of War, and that open hostilities had already commenced. He shows how Hon. Mr. Sillidell came to be appointed last October, and states that our Council at Matamoros had been requested to inquire of the Mexican Government, whether a Minister would be received by that Government. To this inquiry an affirmative answer was given, under certain conditions, which were, that our forces should be withdrawn from Vera Cruz. The forces were withdrawn, and Gen. Herrera, it was stated, was extremely anxious to receive the American Minister, Mr. Sillidell, whom the President had despatched upon this intimation, but events connected with affairs in Mexico had prevented his reception, and on the 24th of December last he was refused to be received.

In January, Gen. Paredes succeeded to the head of affairs, and Mr. Sillidell was again instructed to present his credentials, which were refused. The American forces thus far had been kept at Corpus Christi. But now Mexico would not recognize the American Minister; and as Texas had asserted the Rio Bravo or the Rio del Norte as the line of boundary in 1836, the Army was ordered there on account of convenience in procuring provisions and obtaining the requisite supplies. Gen. Ampudia, however, had notified Gen. Taylor on the 12th ult., that he must retire from his position, and on the 26th Gen. Arista notified Gen. Taylor that he considered hostilities as already commenced. From these circumstances ensued the difficulties which are now known to the public. Gen. Taylor had called on Texas and Louisiana for troops, and the President wishes Congress to recognize a war. He asserts that a state of war exists, and recommends that a War be recognized by Congress. He suggests that authority be given him to call a large body of volunteers into the service of the United States, to be enlisted for twelve months, and that liberal provisions be made for the requisite supplies.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun pointed out the distinction between a state of war and a state of hostilities. War could not exist without the action of Congress.

After a long debate the message and documents were referred jointly to the committee on military affairs and the committee on foreign relations, and 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The Bill for the increase of the Rank and file of the Army (which had before passed the House which increased each Company to 84) was taken up and passed, and one hundred men ordered for each company.

HOUSE. The great point of interest was in the House where, however, but little progress was made until late in the afternoon.

The message was read; and the gist of it is that the President recommends Congress to recognize the existing state of war; and to furnish men and money to carry on the war so vigorously as to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

This is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war; besides, the preamble of a bill which the military committee will report is to contain a manifesto to all nations of the grievances under which these hostile steps are taken.

The House appeared to be in a state of frantic delight with the prospect of a war. Peals of laughter are heard from every side, and the confusion has been so great that the reading of the documents was inaudible and unintelligible.

On motion of Mr. Haralson the House went into committee on a bill reported Jan. 27, to authorize the President of the U. S. to accept the services of volunteers.

A great many substitutes were offered to the first section of the bill, but at five o'clock all a

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and therefore health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General Debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware of who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SASSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any person skeptical, I can show them the VERIFIERS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION. The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretending to produce the same result, but are not safe. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Steens Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shedd and Sylvester Pecktor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton. George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all varieties of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from whom I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chromotype.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is purely a matter of life and death, and in this certain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN, Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser, Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Balls, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of Latete Humaine.

Felix I. Fountain, Jampon, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Soaps and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentleman and Ladies' Heads Jamponed. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and CEMENT. For sale by July 12 JOHN DIKE 27 Waterstreet.

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St., a few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS,

Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Store Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c. which will be sold at the lowest cash price. A share of patronage is solicited. Danvers, Oct 25.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular TAILORING, OUTFITTING, AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL" BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of 80,000 PEOPLE!

THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston, the raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL."

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement produced in the fashionable ready made clothing and furnishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea of this branch of trade; anon the ripples took the form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, until its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system into the deep gulf below. But to descend from this high state of metaphor.

Until April 1843, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent advance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announcement was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL."

This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands. Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed their heavy eye-lids, stretched their cramped and benumbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses and surmises were rife, when straight all began to cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unawed by threats, nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be apparent to the most casual observer, that while it shields the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements. The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auction, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25 per cent less than the cost of importation, and being satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF FRESH SPRING GOODS!

Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet ships from England and France. I have also purchased from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other previous exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence recommend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

for clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price. To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY, NAVY AND FIREMEN'S SUITS TO ORDER.

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

will find an endless stock at VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this establishment:—

Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety 50 to 5 00
Vests, all shades and colors 50 to 2 00
Tweed Coats and Sacks 3 00 to 5 00
Overalls 37 to 50
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 1 20 to 1 25
Thin Coats 75 to 2 00
Gloves 10 to 75
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest grades, and Scarfs 12 1-2 to 2 00
Linen Bosoms 17 to 50
Linen Collars 6 to 17
Umbrellas 50 to 100
Good ones for Braces 12 to 37
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 12 1-2 to 75
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 1 00 to 4 00
Socks 10 to 25
Hdkfs 8 to 75
Shirts 50 to 1 50
Drawers 37 1-2 to 1 00
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes, Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.

Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from \$2 50 to 4 50
Satinet Jackets 2 00 to 2 50
Vests 40 to 1 25
Pants 50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of expense.

THIS DAY, FROM SIMMONS'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, CITY OF BOSTON,

32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street, (opposite Merchants' Row), ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

may 2

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the "unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics."

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ EDWARDS,

No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy AGENTS in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass. Benjamin F. Dymme, Salem, Mass.

Smith & Fowle, Boston. H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.

Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport. Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me. Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn. Charles Edwards, Marblehead. Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself

self at No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.

His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.

(Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.

WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.

Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	2 00
Whig	2 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	6 00
Knickbocker, New York,	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Terry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mercury's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly,	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers, and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Streeter's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

April 4



At their Old and well-known Stand, Stearns's Building, corner of Essex and Washington Sts., Salem

NEW PATTERNS, just received and are

now opening, a large and most beautiful collection of French and American ROOM PAPERS and BORDERS.

Having made arrangements with most of the manufacturers to receive the new patterns as soon as out, we are enabled to offer as splendid an assortment as can be found, and as cheap as at any other store elsewhere. A very great variety, from ten cents to twenty, very fine.

April 11 207 Essex street, Salem.

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Erase, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleansed without injuring the fabric or color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL. A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

Plated and Britannia Ware.

AN assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of Dixon English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots Castors, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jun.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Goods, adapted to the present season consisting in part of the following, viz:

DRESS GOODS.

Corded Cashmeres and Ottomans, Twilled Cashmeres Shaded and low priced de Laines, with many other varieties, some elegant styles.

SHAWLS.

A variety of styles; CLOTHS AND VESTINGS.

German Black, Blue Black and Brown, Blue an Invisible Green Cloths, Plain and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, super black and blue black do, Fancy & Plain Vestings and heavy Satin do.

IRISH LINENS.

Of all qualities, warranted pure Linen or no sale.

WHITE GOODS.

Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Linen and Bishop Lawns, Plain Corded and Checked Cambrics, Damask Cloths, &c.

LACE GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Patent Spot Cap Laces, Thread, Lisle Thread, Gimpure and Smyrna Edgings, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings at low prices;

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and Colored Worsteds, Cashmere and Alpaca Hose; Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the best qualities;

Also—Cottons, Flannels, Alpaccas, Alepines, Calicoes, Patches, Cambrics, Seletias, Diapers, Drillings, Tickings, Gingham, Burials, Moreens, Silk and Linen Hdkfs, Snapenders, Stocks, Cravats, Muslin Collars, Table Covers, Crewels and Crewel Patterns, Ribbons, Tapes, Cords, Threads, Buttons, Needles, Pins, etc.

N. B. The above Goods were carefully selected to retail, and purchasers will find it for their interest to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Goods, of the best qualities for family use, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost, by the piece or yard. All Goods not proving as recommended, will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

M. T. DOLE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST opened at the Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 236 Essex street, Salem, a large assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present season, among which are the following, viz:

200 dozen of Ladies' Gent's Children's and Misses' Hose, of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, from 8 cts to \$1 50 a pair. Also—Kid, Lisle Thread, Raw Silk, Silk Embroidered and Cotton Gloves, in great variety of colors and sizes; Black, White, and Mode colored Silk Hose and Half Hose; Knitting Cotton, of all shades and numbers; a new supply of Mix'd, Mode, Random and White Woolen Yarn and Worsteds; Angola Under Shirts and Drawers; Shade Tassels; Table Covers; Prints, of new and beautiful styles, Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs, Cravats and Scarfs; Suppers, Bosoms and Collars, &c., all of which will be offered at low prices, at

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN'S, 236 Essex street.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing February 1, 1844, have issued \$17 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, but premium notes of others.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read and Ous Tuffs, Directors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1846.

War with Mexico.

Our leading article of last week, deprecating the war between this country and Mexico, has brought down upon our heads a thunder of anathemas from our sapient neighbors of the Salem Advertiser. Words too strong cannot be uttered, to show their utter abhorrence of the sentiments expressed in that article; and they even go so far as to say, that it "would need but slight alteration, to satisfy the taste of the bitterest blood-bound, that fights under Arista's ensanguined flag."

The gentlemen of the Advertiser seem to imagine, that if a war is declared, or a band of American intruders upon Mexican soil are attacked, the whole country is bound to justify the war, or the intrusion, without any regard to justice or right. Now in this we differ widely. We do not regard a war with such patriotic emotions; that we would plunge the country into one right or wrong. We believe that a war is a serious, a very serious affair for our country, even if we are in the right; and if we are in the wrong, its evils cannot be estimated. And as such, we have the audacity to express our views upon it even though they grate harshly upon the ears of the excited Patriots of the Advertiser.

We say that Texas was admitted solely and exclusively for the extension and perpetuation of slavery—that a war with Mexico was necessarily incidental to that annexation—and as we protested against the one, we as strongly deprecate the other. We believe it to be disgraceful for our country to go to war in such a cause. We have ever regarded slavery as the greatest curse and blight resting upon our national fame. We regard it as an unmitigated evil, in any and every point of view; and we regard a war to support it, as the greatest evil that can befall our country. As we should loathe a war for the protection of piracy, so are our feelings enlisted against a war for the protection of slavery. And so regarding it, we express our views, and would to God that they could be heard, and would be heeded, by every true American, and this unholy war be crushed in the inception.

We regard the feeling shown by the editors of the Advertiser as becoming the party which has brought about this war. We think their patriotism should be excited—their enthusiasm fired—and if they believe slavery to be such a noble institution as they pretend to, we think they should even dare to spill their blood in defence of it. It was for this that we penned the paragraph which is paraded by the Advertiser under the head of 'Whig Patriotism,' which is as follows:—

"Let the party which brought about this evil, bear the brunt of it. Let Col. Polk lead off his Democratic army and his corps de reserve of Liberty men, and let him, and them, reap all the laurels of this war."

We think that as they have brought on the war they should have all the glory of it, and Whig patriotism is willing to yield to them all the laurels.

Hero Worship.

One of the lasting evils to be apprehended to this country from a war, is that the heads of the people will become giddy with the 'pomp and circumstance' of military glory, and that a new crop of heroes will rise up to claim all the offices and receive the adulation of the multitude. When we reflect on the claims as a military man by which Gen. Jackson obtained the Presidency, and the evils brought on the country by his want of knowledge and experience as a statesman, we may well have fears of the consequences of such an example. We have seen with what pertinacity the friends of Col. Johnson have every four years brought forth their Hero as a candidate for the Presidency, urging as the main qualification for that high office, his valor in killing an Indian Chief. We may therefore confidently look forward in future Presidential elections, to see nominations of military chieftains, and all the catchwords and gasconade of party tactics used to elevate the man of epaulettes. We should not be greatly surprised if, at the very next election, we should see a party rally under the standard of Gen. Taylor, and the magnified exploits of "the Hero of Matamoras," held up to dazzle the eyes of a thoughtless multitude. We should also probably see in Congress a plentiful sprinkling of Generals, Colonels and Commanders, owing their elevation to their success in their sanguinary vocation.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be understood to undervalue the services of the military man in the proper sphere of his duties, and much less to discourage a patriotic zeal in defending our country and institutions in time of danger. We have no objection to a military man for office if he possesses the proper civil qualifications. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is a rare instance of a distinguished military character who is even more eminent as a civilian, and of such enlarged views and sound statesmanship as qualify him for the highest place in the gift of the people.

The Funeral of Torrey.

This unfortunate individual whose destiny it has been to be variously praised and condemned, has paid the debt of nature in a southern prison. Whatever may have been his imprudences and faults we believe nearly all accord to him the credit of having been governed by motives the most benevolent and pure. His remains were interred in Mount Auburn after most impressive services

at Park Street Church in Boston on Monday last.

We understand it is the intention of his friends to erect a Monument to his memory in Mount Auburn. With such a memorial, having a suitable inscription, though dead he may yet speak in the cause of humanity. The many travellers from the South, nearly all of whom visit that sacred depository may there find 'sermons in stones' whose faithfulness will cause the blush of shame to their cheeks and may we not hope produce a reform in their principles.

Whiskey for the Army. The Government has advertised for sixty-five thousand gallons of whiskey, for the use of the army that is going to invade Mexico.

What a disgusting spectacle does this present to the world! What better demonstration is needed of the sinfulness of war, and its inevitable tendency to degrade our race and lower the standard of true civilization! Think of it ye Washingtonians, and friends of war. Since man in his sober senses with an equilibrium of thought and reason will not murder his fellow-men, the government of the United States being very desirous to rob a weak and defenceless nation of her right has thought it wisdom to obtain (not an army of blood-hounds) but an army of whiskey, which when it has converted a portion of its citizens into beasts will become a most successful instrument of death.

Slavery.

We have always been disposed to look upon the system of slavery as unholy, unnecessary, unjust and corrupt. But never have we been impressed with a keener sense of its wickedness than in the perusal of the following "Bill of Lading" which was handed us by a friend and which we copy verbatim:—

SHIPPED, In good order and well conditioned, by Deane & Ring, for account of whom it may concern, on board the good Steamboat called the Oio Vernon, whereof Deane is Master for the present voyage, now lying at the port of St. Louis and bound for Alexandria, Mr., the following articles, marked as below, which are to be delivered, without delay, in like good order, at the Port of Alexandria, Mr., (unavoidable dangers of the river, and fire, only accepted,) unto J. S. Henning & Co., or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for said goods at the rate of \$6 per ton.

In witness whereof, the Master or Clerk of said Steamboat hath affirmed to three bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at St. Lewis, this first day of April, 1846.

Articles—3 negro men; 2 negro women; 1 negro boy.

It is to protect and increase this abominable traffic, and to perpetuate this accursed system of slavery, that innocent blood has been and is to be shed and millions of dollars expended. Who is it that furnishes four-fifths of the large amount expended? Who supports the Army and Navy? Why the citizens of the free states, and thus they are directly the agents for promoting the foulest schemes of the Southern slave-holding aristocracy. Having of their own free will placed the reins of government into unsanctified hands, they can now only submit with tameness to the fruits of their indiscretion, and should they now even dare to intimate, that they are not willing to defend the foolish and indiscreet acts of President Polk and his coadjutors, let them beware lest some enrolled soldier of Capt Polk's army of hungry office-seekers discharge at him a volley of pop-guns.

Woman Missing?

A very singular case of mysterious disappearance happened recently in this place, which has given rise to various surmises as to its cause. A woman about 40 years of age, who has always resided on the Derby farm and has been so much attached to the place that she has remained there under every change of proprietorship, suddenly disappeared within a short period, leaving her husband without the least intimation of her intention to depart. The case is the more surprising, as this couple have lived together for many years, have been known to be very peaceable, quiet people and most unexceptionable neighbors. They have always, from their earliest connection been together on the same estate as a part of the domestic establishment, the woman having formerly been employed as milkmaid, until she threw aside her milking pail for a higher position. We will not attempt to describe the feelings of her anxious partner at the melancholy separation, but all attempts at consolation have been wholly unavailing. The unhappy man has appeared wholly unconscious since the sad event and remains in a fixed position as if incapable of motion.

The woman had on when she went away a gypsy straw hat, a short loose gown, a white apron and light under dress and high heeled walking shoes. She is a little above the common height and a graceful figure. There are some reasons for believing that she intended to go to the northern part of the county, and she may possibly be connected with some one of the factories in that region. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by communicating it at this office.

Since receiving the above information we have visited the farm house (now owned by Mr Amos King) and seen the "disconsolate partner" whom we found on the top of a building, standing in a fixed position, apparently in the act of whetting his scythe. It seems that his lady who had always been near him, eloped while his back was turned and the astonished husband has not changed a feature or moved a limb since; which may

probably be accounted for from the fact that he is a wooden man. The heartless conduct of his faithless spouse, we suppose, may also be attributed to a similar cause.

The Invading Army.

The proportion of troops to be drafted from the State of Massachusetts will be about 1800 men. This draft must in the first instance be taken from the volunteer troops who are already armed and drilled until this portion of the militia is exhausted. If more should be required the enrolled militia will next be called upon.

Under the present requisition upon Massachusetts, each of her Volunteer Companies would be liable to a draft of about 10 men. The Danvers Light Infantry having a larger number of enrolled men than the average in the Commonwealth would probably be subject to a draft of 12 men. There is little probability that there will be any call from the northern states for active service in the war unless it should be longer and more serious than is now expected.

In the last war with Great Britain, the Militia of the Brigade in Essex South under command of Gen. Hovey, were subjected to a draft and the drafted men or those who were hired as substitutes, met for drill in front of the old South Church in Danvers, which was called the "Brigade Alarm Post."

ARISTA, GIVE EAR!

Should the successor of Ampudia, to the command of our *whig allies*, the Mexican Army, come short of violent, and abusive language towards the United States, in making up his proclamations, we would suggest to him the propriety of adopting the loathsome slang of many of our opposition prints, at this time, to supply any deficiency. The leading article in the Danvers Courier of the 16th inst. would need but slight alteration, to satisfy the taste of the bitterest blood-bound, that fights under Arista's ensanguined flag.

Arista would thus perform a double duty to his cause. He would call out the savage enormity of his followers towards our countrymen, and at the same time, give courage and succor to his coadjutors and co-workers, within the heart of our country. He would bear on their ignoble banner in their present treasonable struggle for political power, and should Providence leave this people, he would aid the whigs to raise their victorious flag over the groans and tears and blood of our innocent women and children, and over the trials, disgrace and defeat of our army and navy, that are now enlisted under the glorious stars and stripes, under which a Washington and a Jackson were once proud to lead their countrymen on to victory and to glory. Madison, and all the heroes of the last war, received just such mean abuse from the federalism of 1812 that Mr. Polk receives from the same federalism at the present time.

The whigs mean to prove to the world, that they are the true inheritors of the patriotism of such men as Benedict Arnold and Wm. Hull. Push on your sagacious, brave defenders of your country's savage enemies! Your end will be as noble as your means. You are the last war, received just such mean abuse from the federalism of 1812 that Mr. Polk receives from the same federalism at the present time.

Listen all ye faithless sons of freedom, ye who dare oppose this crusade against the presumptuous Mexicans—the offspring of the christian, republican, democratic scheme by which so many millions of souls were added to the stock in trade of our Land of Liberty, by which also such a promising market for the traffic in these "goods and chattels" was opened. Give ear ye rebels, and stand confused, ashamed, abashed.

Let bitter remorse now goad your consciences, while the hand-organ of the Salem democracy grinds out your sentence of condemnation. Hope not for pardon, for it declares that you "will never be forgiven or forgotten." Let no smile ever disturb the melancholy besetting your doom; but with blood shot eyes and melancholy countenance, pass the remainder of your days in penitence, for this patriotic oracle has declared that 'your countrymen have set a mark upon you,' and 'even the honorable portion of your country's enemies will remember you with loathing and disgust.'

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Improved Periodical Spectacles in another column, they are said by those who have used them to be superior to any others. Wm Archer Jr., No 222 Essex st. Salem, is sole Agent for the sale of these Spectacles for Essex Co.

Concert. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that our citizens will have an opportunity on Thursday, of listening to some rich music. Messrs Emilio and Fenollosa are so well known in this community as talented and accomplished musicians as to render it unnecessary for us to speak of their merits.

THE ARMY OF FIFTY THOUSAND.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes as follows:—

The following is the enrolment of troops ordered by the executive to the several States, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a-half. At the average of five hundred men in a regiment this will give you the number of 43,250 mentioned by me this morning. If the companies are full, the force will be equal to, and beyond, the fifty thousand men ordered by Congress:—

ENROLMENT.

New Hampshire 2—Massachusetts 3—Maine 3—Vermont 2—Connecticut 2—Rhode Island 1—New York 8—New Jersey 2—Pennsylvania 6—Maryland 2—Delaware 1—Virginia 5—North Carolina 3—South Carolina 2—Georgia 3—Alabama 3—Mississippi 2—Arkansas 2—Missouri 2—Illinois 3—Indiana 4—Kentucky 4—Ohio 6—Michigan 2—Wisconsin 1—Iowa 1—Florida 1—Louisiana 4—Texas 2—Tennessee 4—Dist of Columbia 1 battalion.

85 regiments, 500 men each, make 43,000, and 250, a half regiment, making in all 43,250. [The requisition upon Massachusetts will take just about a quarter part of the whole organized militia of the State, which numbers about six thousand men. By the tenth section of the Militia Laws, the volunteer or active militia, in all cases, must first be ordered into service, in case of war, or insurrection, or to prevent invasion.]—Gazette.

WAR NEWS.

An escort of U. S. Troops, consisting of Capt. Walker and twenty three men, Texian Rangers, having several wagon loads of supplies for Gen. Taylor's Camp, were attacked on the 27th April by the main body of the Mexican army, three thousand strong, half way between Point Isabel and the camp, on the long road, about fifteen or twenty miles from each point. Capt. Walker immediately placed himself on the defensive.—The overwhelming forces of the enemy now bore down upon him like infuriated madmen, uttering the most savage yells. Although his troops were undisciplined—mere raw militia—the devoted little band of twenty four nobly contested the ground with three thousand for fifteen minutes, in which thirty-five of the enemy were seen to fall dead on the field. At last the American lines were broken and the surviving dozen or sixteen fled in the direction of Point Isabel, pursued to within three or four miles of the post by a large force of the enemy. Captain Walker and seven men arrived safe at Point Isabel on the evening of 28th April. Nothing daunted by this desperate encounter with the enemy, of whose presence on the road in such force, nothing was known when he left the Point, he called for four men to cur his way through to General Taylor, to acquaint him with the critical position of Point Isabel. Being their last hope, and resolving to die in the attempt, ten volunteered to go with him. They started from Point Isabel on the 29th April at day light, and reached the Camp, opposite Matamoras, having made their way through the Mexicans, without loss.

Gen. Taylor at once prepared to take the field, to keep up his communication with the valuable stores at Point Isabel, and moving out of the camp on the evening of the 1st inst., a large detachment, leaving the fort strongly defended by the artillery, he resolved to cut his way through to the Point where he arrived without opposition. He left between seven hundred and eight hundred men in the camp, his detachment consisting of about 1800 men—the main body of the army.

THE BATTLE.

Taking advantage of the American position now weakened as he supposed by the withdrawal of our forces, the enemy at day light on the morning of the 3d May, opened a well directed fire on our camp, from his batteries at Matamoras. His artillery, although of light calibre, was served with a degree of skill which befooled the presence of some of the ablest English and French officers. The gallant Major Ringgold, commanding our artillery, lost no time in returning the fire of the enemy.

Simultaneous with this attack on our front, the enemy attacked our rear with a strong detachment (2,500 men) of his forces this side of the Rio Grande, but was immediately repulsed.

The Yankee pieces at once vomited forth a stream of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four pounders, on the Mexican batteries, in Matamoras, which silenced them in thirty minutes.

The firing on our side continued during the whole of the day (Sunday, 3d inst.) until the forts and the greater part of the buildings in Matamoras had been destroyed. The unofficial accounts (and we have no other) of the battle vary materially.

The slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous.

Upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle and the number of houses left in Matamoras, was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

Accounts say that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras was 5000, and reinforcements were daily expected.

Our works were so well constructed, that the Mexicans could not injure them in the least.—Major Ringgold, of the Artillery, commanded the American camp opposite Matamoras during the engagement. Our noble troops are in fine spirits. A large body of Mexicans are on this side of the river, only one American killed in the great battle.

Since the above was in type we have been furnished with an official account which has been received at Washington, and appears in the Union, by which it will be seen that the above account which has been widely circulated is greatly exaggerated:—

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We learn that dispatches were received this evening from Gen Taylor, dated the 3d and 5th inst.—both Point Isabel and the fort on the Rio Grande perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) Gen Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Major Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of the army, (27 miles) to Point Isabel. An enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted, with but little intermission, till midnight. In the meantime the enemy's guns, (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded.—Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and hence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chaparrals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will reinforce, Texas, as General T. had received, or expected to receive the 6th inst., several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars,) from New Orleans.

The affair with Capt. Walker's Texian rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer, his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hedges, and Lieut Kane, all of the 2d dragoons, have arrived unhurt prisoners of war, at Matamoras, and reported themselves to Gen Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade, Major Brown, Capt. Mansfield, of the Engineers, Capt. Lownd and the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when h

expected to meet 3000 Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, 4000 troops on the lower Rio Grande.

CONGRESS.

More Means and Men asked For. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKay of North Carolina proposed to terminate the debate upon the Army bill on Tuesday at two o'clock.

The Oregon bill, providing the ways and means for preserving an Indian trade, was postponed until the first Monday in June, on motion of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, who said he had submitted for the purpose of awaiting the action of the Senate upon the Oregon Jurisdiction bill.

The Army bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb of Georgia in the chair. Mr. McKay startled the committee a little by the declaration that two millions of money were necessary to meet the expenses of the 8000 men ordered last week to increase the rank and file of the army. Thus apprized, the debate commenced upon the pending amendment of Thursday last, which was to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army to \$10 a month instead of \$8. Mr. Sims of South Carolina opposed the amendment, and defended the Executive and army in all that had been done. Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia read a speech in pretty much the same spirit, but in terms unexceptionable, in reference to those who had voted against the bill to declare war with Mexico.

Tombs of Georgia, one of the ablest members of the House, replied to this speech with warmth and great ability. He characterized Mr. Polk as an aggressor upon the soil of Mexico, and an usurper of power by sending an army to the Rio Grande, and thus declaring war when Congress was in session. Texas never had the territory of the Rio Grande.—The people there were Mexicans, and were never represented in the Texan Congress. They took no part in the Texas revolution, and Texas had never conquered them. The Executive, in sending an army there, had invaded foreign soil and declared a war. Mr. Chipman of Michigan made a speech against demagogues, though notoriously here the lowest of all demagogues himself. All that the President had done, Mr. Chipman regarded as well done, and he was quite willing to register all his orders.

Mr. Grider of Kentucky continued the debate in a plain, frank and able speech, denouncing the manner of the war,—contending that it was an act of Executive usurpation, and complaining of the quiet acquiescence of Congress in the great wrong done to itself and the country. The same efforts made to preserve peace that there has been made to provoke a war, he believed would have resulted in an amicable settlement of all questions of dispute. The Executive had invaded the Mexican territory and outraged the constitution of the country.

The bill was finally passed and several bills reported in reference to territorial questions, which will occupy the attention of the House for a few days to come.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20th, 1846. SENATE. The Committee on Finance reported upon the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy, with amendments.

Mr. Turney offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of limiting to the age of sixty years persons who may receive military appointments.

House.—Mr. Smart submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars a month, and appropriating to those serving to the end of the war, or dying in the service sixty acres of land.

Mr. King of Ga., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for building twelve war steamers to range 1200 to 1600 tons, to carry six guns of twelve inch calibre, and two or more smaller guns. The bill also recommending the acceptance of Bergen's project to build said vessels, and the appropriation of five millions for the purpose.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at East Boston, Thursday morning. She brings fifteen days later intelligence from Europe, and made her passage in sixteen days. She experienced much rough weather. The news does not appear to be very important.

The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer sailed. The ascertained deficiency in the last crop is the primary cause of the firmness.

The English Funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and, upon the whole, the commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the previous fortnight.

The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations are suspended. The trade merely supply their immediate wants, and this lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the House of Lords. The best informed public men are sanguine that the Peer will pass the bill.

Large quantities of American Provisions find their way to this country by almost every arrival. With an anticipated scarcity of bread stuffs, the records of the barrels of flour and beef which cross the Atlantic at the present time are duly paraded in the columns of the daily press.

Commercial.—The House of Commons has at length brought the debate on the Irish Coercion Bill to a close, a matter of less importance in itself than as it clears the road for the fiscal measures of the Government passing through their remaining stages.

The accounts from Ireland are gloomy, and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate country. Before the summer is over the distress will have been greatly aggravated.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Baltimore American that a fatal affray took place on the night of the 13th inst., at a tavern of ill fame in Baltimore, by which one young man was killed. The murderer was but 17 years old and the murdered was about 23.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A man calling himself Wilnot H. Boyd was arrested at Bangor on Friday, upon a charge of offering a forged letter from the Post Office Department, requiring a delivery of funds from the Postmaster of Bangor. He was committed to jail until accounts from Washington could be received.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1846.

Population of Danvers.

By the School Census recently taken, it appears that there has been an increase of only 35 children between the ages of 4 and 16 since last year. The whole number this year, as will be seen by the table which we publish in another column, is 1713, which will require an appropriation from the town treasury, for schools, of \$3 each, making \$5139 in all. This does not vary materially from the estimate made at the Annual Town Meeting, which was founded on the supposition what the number would be.

The number of children of the legal age in 1840 was only 1249, and the whole population by the U. S. census of that year, was 5020. If the increase has been in the same ratio with the school census, our population must now be 6835. It will be recollected that when the Railroad Committee last winter were collecting statistics of the probable wants of the inhabitants, the population was then modestly estimated at 6500. If there had been the same increase last year as the average of the five preceding, the town would have had considerably more than 7000 inhabitants. Should there continue to be the same increase as indicated by the school returns, it will have in about 12 years the constitutional number to entitle it to become a city, which is 12,000.

WAR.

The actual commencement of hostilities between this country and Mexico, and the call upon the different States for troops to repair to the seat of war, have given cause for serious reflection among the more considerate in the community. After a long series of years of uninterrupted peace, in which this country has been rapidly progressing in all that can enable and advance a people, the tide of prosperity is at once arrested, the nation's impetus is checked, and the sable vestments of war shroud the country in gloom. The natural enquiry which suggests itself in view of this event, is it a necessary war—is our country in the right in this important movement? We do not hold that all wars are wrong. Wars strictly defensive we believe to be right. We do not believe it to be our duty to sit tamely by and see our fields ravaged, our property seized, our homes violated, and our neighbors murdered. We would be among the first to resist invasion, to defend our country from foreign aggression. We believe there is nothing more noble, more patriotic, than for a man to fight, and yet die if it may be, in defence of his country and his home; and we consider him little less than a monster who will refuse to do it. But we believe there are very few wars which are thus strictly defensive wars. The conflicts in the valleys of Switzerland, the desperate battles of the Greeks, and the noble martyrdom of the unfortunate Poles, who covered their country's soil with their dead bodies to defend all that they held dear in life, these may be justified, and gloriously justified, as defensive wars. But of the three hundred years which have been in Christendom since the reign of Constantine, how many can be justified on these grounds? History will show that there have been few, very few. But while we hold that a defensive war is right, we believe that any other kind of war is wrong, and the most horrible calamity which can befall a country. We believe that the misery, the crime, the rapine, the cruelty of such a war, is without the slightest palliation. It is on this ground that we protest against the present war with Mexico. We think that that war so far our country is in the wrong.

We took Texas into the union with the inevitable certainty of a war with Mexico on account of it, and for the sole purpose of sustaining Slavery. This then is nothing more or less than a war for Slavery. The sole motive and purpose of the war is to sustain that "institution." This is sufficient, amply sufficient cause for opposition to the war. But there are higher, more pre-eminent grounds, on which we contend that our country is in the wrong. They are that the war was actually commenced in the enemy's territory. The Republic of Texas, according to all the best authorities, never extended farther south than the Neches River. The distance between this river and the Rio Grande, is about one degree and a half. Between these two rivers there is the extensive desert Mustang, and a large salt lake. Texans had settled a part of the section between the Neches and the desert, and over this had gradually extended their political organization. But in the section between the desert and the Rio Grande, Texas never had any settlements, or maintained any authority. It has ever been peopled by the Mexicans, and known no other laws than the laws of Mexico. Her authorities held undisputed sway, until the invasion of Gen Taylor, and this invasion was made under peculiarly aggravating circumstances, as the facts will show. In June last, President Polk ordered the American army to take post at Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Neches. On the thirteenth of January last, he ordered him to occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande. He arrived with a part of his army at Point Isabel, or Santiago, March 25th. Within a few days he took a position within 300 yards of the public square of Matamoros, and mounted upon it heavy ordnance. The Mexicans had a port of entry, and a custom house at, or near, Point Isabel. The custom house was fired by the Mexicans upon the advance of the Americans. After Gen. Taylor had entrenched himself so as to command Matamoros, he is ordered by the

Mexican commander to abandon it, but instead of doing it, he directs a blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande, to cut off all communication between Matamoros and the Gulf of Mexico; and a Mexican vessel with supplies for Matamoros, is captured.

After these events, the Mexican commander sent a flag to Gen. Taylor, to inform him that war existed, and had been commenced by the United States, and that the Mexicans on their part would conduct it according to the usages of civilized nations. This is briefly the position of the two nations at the commencement of hostilities. That the American army was at least on territory which the United States had no settled claim to, cannot be disputed. Even Mr. Benton of Missouri, in the debate upon the treaty in the Senate, in 1844, held the following language upon it:

"The treaty in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande, is an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico. It is the seizure of two thousand miles of her territory without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas, to which she is no party."

We say in view of these facts that we are opposed to that war which we protest against, this Mexican war. We believe it to be iniquitous in its inception and in all its subsequent stages. It is a war in which we are in the wrong, and which it is our duty as patriots and freemen to put a stop to as soon as possible.

The Smithsonian Fund.

After years of shameful neglect we are glad to learn that this noble bequest has at last received the attention of Congress and an act passed the House creating the "SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION."

The object of this institution will be the diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge and a building is to be erected for the collection and arrangement on a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art and the necessary lecture rooms. The main object of the Institution at present will be the collection of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

We have read the speech of Hon. M. Marsh of Vermont to whose exertions the country is largely indebted for the attention which has been now drawn to this subject, in which he states that all our libraries are miserably deficient in works pertaining to many departments of knowledge, and that our scholars must cross the ocean to obtain information in foreign countries, which ought to be had in our public libraries at home. We have large libraries at Cambridge at Philadelphia, at New York and Washington but all are deficient in many works essential to the pursuits of the scholar. Mr. Marsh states that the best selection of foreign books in the United States is the Library of the University of Vermont and that they have been procured at a cheaper rate than any other library in the country. They were purchased for the University by Professor Joseph Torrey of that institution who has the reputation of being one of the best linguists in the country and who was commissioned to visit Europe with the sole view of making the collection. Professor Torrey is a native of this town and is a son of Dr. Joseph Torrey, now of Beverly. Should the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution employ an agent abroad to procure a Library, they may perhaps avail themselves of his services.

The sum to be annually appropriated for the formation of the Library is \$25,000, the remaining surplus income of about \$6000 will be appropriated to other objects and the incidental expenses of the Institution.

Monument to Capt. Smith.

The Monument to the memory of Capt. Jesse Smith, was erected in Harmony Grove, last week and is a conspicuous and highly-ornamental addition to the Cemetery. It consists of a base and column, surmounted by a Bust of Washington. The latter has great merit as a work of art, and judging from the celebrated portrait of Washington, by Stuart, it is an excellent likeness, and in this respect may surpass that of the statue by Chantry, in the State House. Chantry's head of Washington has perhaps a more commanding, heroic expression, while the bust by Conner has a more mild and placid aspect. Chantry's head may have merited excellence, and Conner's more fidelity to the original. The artist whose early productions will compare so well with a master so distinguished as Chantry, will surely rise to eminence by his later efforts.

All the statues of Washington are copies, more or less exact, of the celebrated cast by Mr. Houdon, a French artist. A few casts from Houdon's bust are in this country, and we are glad to learn by the following article that we are likely to obtain a cast of the entire statue.

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON. The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Francisco Cichy, a skillful artist, and his Italian colleague, are engaged in taking a perfect cast of this statue. He was commissioned by Messrs. Appleton, Sparks, and other distinguished citizens of Boston, to take a cast, to be placed in the Capitol at Boston. It is said that bronze copies will be made. Mr. Cichy will be engaged two months in the tedious and delicate operation. It is taken in small pieces, amounting, in all, to about 1000, to be united together when they reach Boston.

The Washington Union says,—"We are indebted to the citizens of Boston, for this meritorious attempt to preserve the best likeness of Washington extant. This statue of Washington was carved by Houdon, of Paris, from a plaster-of-Paris cast taken by the sculptor from the face of Washington himself. The Legislature of Virginia had directed the statue to be made; and the resolution was sent to Mr. Jefferson, then the American Minister at Paris. He commissioned Houdon to execute it, who performed the office of sculptor.

ing the marble statue after the cast itself. Gen. Washington is represented in his military dress and it is a likeness true to nature. There is no other statue of him that can be compared to it.

A Curiosity.

We copy the following amusing specimen of bombast from that precious Democratic print, the Salem Advertiser. It is a veritable extract from its leading article of Saturday last and if any of our readers have doubts of its genuineness we will show them the original curiosity at our office. We should like to exhibit the "curious" at full length but must be content with the following specimen. The pathetic parts are peculiarly rich, especially when we consider that those poor broken down old men and blooming and innocent women and children—those exposed and unprotected babes, "screaming out in wild and maddening fright," are nearly all Mexicans, speaking the Spanish language and considering themselves, although residents of a territory claimed by the United States as citizens of Mexico. But we must not keep our readers from the precious morsel. After copying an extract from our article of the preceding week, our Bombastes Furioso breaks out in this strain:—

Would not such language satisfy the most ferocious appetite of our barbarous enemy? Is it not filled full enough of venom and wrath against our country's just and glorious cause? Is it not the wishes of the truest enemy to our country and her honor, that follows the bloody footsteps of Arista?

The federalism of 1812 is far out done in this bitter and scurrilous tirade against our country in this time of her trial, and suffering. How think you, Mr. Courier such vituperation and mean abuse of your own country's glorious banner, in times of savage war, would sound in the ears of those broken-down old men—those blooming and innocent women and children—those exposed and unprotected babes, who are within the reach of the fury of our terrible and exasperated foes? Would they thank you for your encouragement of those infuriated men who stand over them sword in hand, eager to shed their innocent blood—to pollute their honor, or to burn their humble dwellings? Would not they shriek out in wild and maddening fright—Oh, save us! save us! No! sharpen the assassin's daggers of our cruel and barbarous enemies!

Now, gentle reader is not that *Pro-di-gins*! But there is more to come. This doughty patriot is not quite exhausted yet. See how his gentle spirit oozes out in the closing paragraph.

The patriotism of the Courier is such as infuriated men, or dark and damned spirits alone, could sanction, at such a time as this. It is such patriotism as nourishes and strengthens the hands of the enemies of our country's cause, and leads to destruction and death, blood and flame, riot and pollution, in the midst of the wives and worthy daughters, and disabled old men, near the seat of war.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of this town, qualified to vote in town affairs, held at Union Hall in the South Parish, on Monday, the second day of March, A. D. 1846, being the Annual Meeting, it was

Resolved, That the sum of three dollars be appropriated for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16 years.

Resolved, That the disposition of the Massachusetts School Fund be referred to the School Committee, for them to distribute among the small Districts, as they may think proper.

The following is the result, agreeably to the foregoing Votes, viz:

No. of District.	No. of Scholars.	Sum allowed each scholar.	Am't to each District.	Mass. School Fund.	Sum Total.
1	277	\$3	\$831		\$831
2	207	3	621		621
3	30	3	90	60	150
4	52	3	156	40	196
5	90	3	270		270
6	112	3	336		336
7	67	3	201	20	221
8	104	3	312		312
9	30	3	90	60	150
10	49	3	147	20	167
11	247	3	741		741
12	148	3	444		444
13	169	3	507		507
14	102	3	306		306
	1713		5121	206	\$5329

The following is the Report of the Trustees of the Surplus Revenue Fund, which was read, and accepted by the Town.

"The Trustees of the Surplus Revenue Fund, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Town, submit the following as their Second Annual Report:

"The Surplus Revenue, received and held by us, amounting to Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars, is still loaned to the Town, at an annual interest of six per cent. The interest for one year, ending January first, 1846, amounting to \$553 20, was paid by the Town Treasurer in January last, and deposited in the Village Bank, to be paid over to the several Districts or their agents, duly authorized to receive it, in proportion to the number of Scholars, on the first day of May, 1845. The whole number of Scholars on that day, between the ages of 4 and 16 years, as returned by the Prudential Committee, was 1678; the proportion of the above sum of \$553 20, are as follows, viz:

Districts.	No. of Scholars.	Due each District.
1	270	89 01
2	200	65 93
3	52	17 14
4	41	13 52
5	100	32 97
6	195	64 29
7	57	18 78
8	99	32 64
9	39	10 55
10	72	23 74
11	265	87 36
12	139	45 50
13	157	51 76
	1678	\$553 20

ELIAS PUTNAM, HENRY COOK, Trustees.
Danvers, April 20, 1846.

Black Record Ink—While the market is flooded as it now is with so many preparations, it may be some service to our readers if we inform them where a good Writing Fluid may be obtained, and we would therefore advise all who wish to obtain a superior jet-black Ink to try "C. R. Story's Black Record Ink," which is for sale by S. Dodge at the Post Office.

House Warming.

On Thursday evening last, there was a pleasant social gathering at North Andover, at the new story building just erected by Mr. Elen Sutton. Free invitation had been extended by the proprietor to all the village and to many in all the neighboring towns, and early in the evening the company began to assemble in the upper story of the building, which is a large room 175 feet long by 30 wide. This immense room was tastefully decorated by festoons of cloth of different colors, and brilliantly lighted by double rows of solar lamps which shed their light upon a company of about 300 or 900 persons. The company was composed of all grades and conditions in life, from infancy to old age, and all seemed equally to enjoy the festive meeting. Music and dancing lent their aid to enhance the pleasures of the evening, and sometimes two or three generations were represented on the floor in the same set. At about ten o'clock the guests were invited to partake of an elegant and bountiful entertainment which was provided in another part of the building, after which they began to separate, highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment.

As we looked through this extensive and well constructed establishment so soon to be filled with another party scarcely less happy in their industrious pursuits than that now assembled, and with the music of machinery that is to give them the comforts and luxuries of life, we could not help wishing that a similar temple of industry might thus be pleasantly dedicated in our own town. All seem now to regret that in past time this has not been done and we hope the present time will be so improved that we shall not in future have to regret our remissness.

News of the expected attack upon Gen. Taylor's army on his return from Point Isabel to the fort opposite Matamoros has arrived and like the first accounts of the other skirmishes the "News by the Express for the Times" was highly exaggerated. A correspondent writes us that on the reception of the news in Boston, on Monday, State street was thronged in front of the "Times" office by a crowd of human beings, lawless with anxiety to obtain an extra, which told them "all about the War and what they killed each other for." In this desire they were soon gratified by paying 6-4 cents, while in all probability, had they kept perfectly cool and composed, they might have purchased the humber for a single penny. We annex herewith some extracts from the "news by the Express, for the Boston Times" and request our readers to compare it with the official account as furnished by Gen. Taylor:

By Telegraphic Despatch from Washington to the N. Y. Sun.

Latest from the Army. Most Important Intelligence! Two Battles! Victory! Victory! Mexicans Twice Routed And 1200 killed. Secs., &c., &c. "We have met the Enemy and they are Ours!"

Later From The Frontier! The News of the Great Battles is Confirmed. The Mexicans pouring into Matamoros, headed by Parres—3,000 Mexican come over the Rio Grande—Great Excitement in our Camp—Gen. Taylor anxious for another Dash at the Enemy—Enthusiasm of our Men. The Glorious News Confirmed! Additional Particulars of the two great Battles! Sixty-two Americans Killed!

It will be seen by the intelligence that came to hand last night by the Long Island train, that all the news published by us yesterday forenoon, and received by our Special and Exclusive Express is confirmed in every particular. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise, for the news by the Long Island Mail, is essentially the same, and was derived from the same sources—the New Orleans papers. In fact, the news is gloriously confirmed.

It appears from all the accounts therefore, that Gen. Taylor with his gallant army has achieved a glorious victory over the Mexican Army, and in two battles have driven the enemy from their positions, and scattered them to the four winds of heaven. One common spirit seems to have animated our brave army—our soldiers fought as though assured of victory from the first—and the results of their courage and patriotism are before us.

We repeat, this news is indeed glorious. It has shown to the world that American valor is not extinct—that in defence of our rights and our soil, our troops march victorious over every obstacle and that neither climate nor superior force can retard the onward flight of the eagle of our banner. This hour of danger changes a nation of citizens into a nation of warriors, and woe to the enemy who dares to cross our path.

In honor of the glorious news yesterday, we illuminated the Times Office, and our quarters, with the American ensign floating in the air, were for several hours literally in a blaze of glory.

CONVICTED. John Burnett, on trial at Scotchane New York, for the murder of George Sornberger, in March last, has been convicted, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of July next, at Schenectady.

NEW YORK. The License Election, in New York has gone against the rummies. Of about 200 towns heard from, only 20 have voted in favor of granting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. The cause of Temperance is certainly progressing.

THE Providence Gazette says that the vote in the National Cadet Company of that city for volunteering, was not unanimous by the long odds. Only 19 members were present, including the Colonel. The vote stood, for volunteering, 9; against volunteering, 9. The casting vote was thrown by the Colonel, by which it was decided that the corps should volunteer.

THE number of Active Militia authorized by the Massachusetts Law is 7000, instead of 10,000 as stated in our last. By the Act of 1840, 10,000 were authorized, but in 1841 the number was reduced to 7000.

Christian Dancing.—Without endorsing every suggestion in the article below, which we copy from the New York Tribune, there is so much suggestive truth in it, that we cannot refrain from copying the article entire.—*Trav.*

PREMIUM FOR TRACT ON DANCING.—A gentleman hereby offers a premium of \$50 for the best Tract, not exceeding twelve pages, on the question of "The Propriety of Dancing by Church Members," and the Expediency of Teaching it to our Children." Committee of Award: Rev. Stephen H. Tying, D. D. New York; Rev. E. W. Andrews, Troy, New York; and Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, 160 Nassau st. New York, to either of whom manuscripts, each accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the writer, may be addressed (post-paid) until Nov. 1, 1846.

WM. A. HALLOCK.

We heartily concur in the propriety of the above offer, and trust it will attract generally a attention. We trust the tract which will receive the premium will consider thoroughly the subject of dancing, show how and why the popular abomination of dancing in hot, crowded rooms from fair bed-time to day-light, with a hot and heavy supper after midnight, alternating in flimsy garments from an atmosphere of frost to one of steam, tricked out for Vanity-fair, and mixed up with all sorts of company, ought to be condemned and shunned not only by devout Christians but by all considerate human beings. We believe the right sort of Tract would show also that there is such a thing as innocent, healthful, commendable dancing, to be practiced in family or social circles with ten instead of a hundred persons in a twenty feet square of room, at seasonable hours, and for reasonable periods only, with but a light supper before and none at all after it—the young dancing modestly among their intimate friends with their elder relatives looking on. We trust the Tract selected will consider all kinds of dancing, and not sweepingly, recklessly condemn the good for the fault of the bad.

But the notice copied above suggests to us some other subjects on which we think Tracts are needed—subjects which are beginning to attract the thoughts of not a few, and which are, like dancing, of practical moment. We would suggest premiums to be offered, as follows:

\$20 for the best tract on "The rightfulness and consistency of a Christian spending \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year on the appetites and enjoyments of himself and family when there are a thousand families within a mile of him who are compelled to live on less than \$200 a year."

\$10 for the best Tract on the rightfulness and Christianity of a Christian's building a house for the exclusive residence of himself, and family, at a cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000, within sight of a hundred families living in hovels worth less than \$100.

\$5 for the best Tract on the Christianity of building Churches which cost \$100,000 each, in which poor sinners can only worship on sufferance and in the most out-of-the-way corners.

We would not intimate that these topics are by any means so important as that of dancing—far from it. The sums we suggest will shield us from that imputation. Yet we think these subjects may also be discussed with profit, and that there may be pecuniary hindrance, we will pay the premiums if the American Tract Society will publish the Tracts.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 22, 1846—5 P. M.

The Galleries of the Senate were crowded to day in anticipation of a rich treat in Mr. Benton's Speech on the Oregon Occupation Bill.

His speech was about two hours long, and this is only preliminary to the body of the speech which will be given on Monday, to which the Senate adjourned. The only wants to be little more excited to make it a great speech. Mr. Benton concluded this part of his speech by saying that on another day he would proceed to speak of Oregon itself, having succeeded in clearing off the false position which it had been placed by the 4th floor. Their efforts he characterized as the struggle of mud-puddle-lane against all history.

His speech is terrifically severe on the 54 40 who vince under his blows like whipped hounds. He will continue on Monday.

The N. Y. Commercial says that Col. Benton has blown up the whole line of 54 40 sky-high—it will never be heard of again.

It is now easy to foresee that the motion to postpone the Oregon jurisdiction bill till December will prevail. The committee is discharged from the bill and it is dead.

MONDAY, May 25. Mr. Benton resumed, but did not finish his speech on the Oregon question, and the Senate went into Executive session before adjourning.

GRANTS TO THE ARMY.

In the House of Representatives the rules were suspended to enable Mr. Brinkerhoff to offer the following joint resolutions:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage, which have distinguished his recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That the president be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid, to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, belonging to said army on the 9th inst., one month's additional pay, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Winthrop inquired whether any amendments had been received from Gen. Taylor. If not the introduction of the resolution was premature. Mr. Brinkerhoff said he had no objection to the resolution being passed by, until the official accounts were known.

Mr. King, of N. Y., moved to lay upon the table, which motion prevailed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. King, of Mass., offered an amendment to appropriate \$25,000 to supply deficiencies in the marine hospital fund. Mr. King defended his amendment at some length and explained that our merchant seamen were now suffering for the want of this appropriation, and that he had moved it at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

After a long debate upon this, and upon an amendment offered by Mr. Boyd, of Ky., proposing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a marine hospital in his own state at 3 o'clock.

The committee rose for want of a quorum and the House adjourned.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL" BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1812, in Boston,
he raising of the sign of
"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
to the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight all began to
cry—"Mad Dog!" Still on I went, unawed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!
Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchased
from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

for clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To the

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To the

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

**MILITARY, NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.**
This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:

Super Dress and Frock Coats from	\$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety	50 to 5 00
Vests, all shades and colors	50 to 2 00
Woolen Coats and Sacks	3 00 to 5 00
Overalls	37 to 1 00
Thin Jackets	1 20 to 1 25
Green Jackets	75 to 2 00
Thin Coats	10 to 75
Gloves	12 1/2 to 2 00
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest	17 to 50
grades, and Scarfs	6 to 17
Linens Bosoms	50 to 1 00
Linens Collars	50 to 1 00
Umbrellas	50 to 1 00
Cravats for	12 to 37
Cravats for	12 1/2 to 75
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps	1 00 to 4 00
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks	10 to 25
Socks	8 to 75
Hdkfs	50 to 1 50
Shirts	37 1/2 to 1 00
Drawers	10 to 75
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes;	
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.	

Also, an invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from	\$2 50 to 4 50
Satin Jackets	2 00 to 2 50
Vests	40 to 1 25
Pants	50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets	50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks	75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,

FROM SIMMONS'S

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

CITY OF BOSTON.

32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,

(opposite Merchants' Row),

ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

may 2

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
finitely, and its powers are admitted by all who have us-
ed it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its benefits
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and heal-
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For one of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for Eczema, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia, Gynsypelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

THE PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the
most innocuous as well as the most effectual remedies to be
found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know
that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radi-
cal change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts
of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can
show them the VOUCHERS of EMINENT PHYSI-
CIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula.
have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS
SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretending
to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be-
lieve me therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stevens Dan-
dion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my
duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shedd and Sylvester
Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James
Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for
these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that,
in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his
work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his
attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them
to the particular classes of individuals who call on him,
in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who
need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contri-
vance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of
cases that occur; and is believed to have given general
satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston,
Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the
circumstance of his having supplied several thousand per-
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
with an article that I think is well calculated to the design
of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his
Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ca-
pability of adapting Trusses to any case, that may be pre-
sented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.
The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the hab-
it of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronology.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every
human being depends, is in my view by a mere meane-
ness or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest
rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon
it, leads to the most troublesome and serious conse-
quences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature
is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she general-
ly does in a short time, or all the serious consequences
of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see
the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in this paper.
We have been through Mr. Foster's establish-
ment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts
of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yan-
kee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the
head of any art to which it is devoted.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or
Swollen Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands
Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time
offered to the public, after having been in use
or twenty years, with unusual and astonishing suc-
cess within the circle of the proprietor's immediate
influence. It has received the unqualified approbation
of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners
and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand
cases might be cited, when it has been used for Hor-
ses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.
The public are assured that in ordering the above we
do recommend that which has not the least semblance
of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great
and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing
qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem
and its vicinity, and as there are many that would
avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be
obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it
to the public. It will be found always on hand and
prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS,

No. 14 Front Street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy AGENTS in the neigh-
boring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.
DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.
Benjamin F. Browne, Salem, Mass.
Smith & Fowle, Boston.

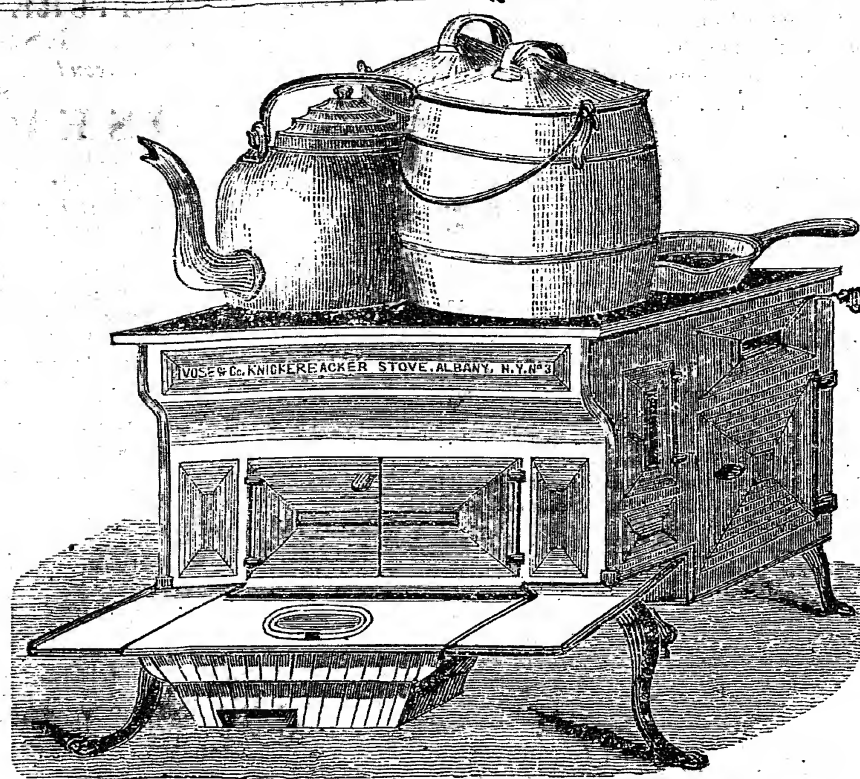
H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.
Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.

Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.
John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.
Charles Edwards, Marblehead.

Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845.



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

At his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west
of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which
are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency
for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail;
Rathbun.

The New England Stove—a new pattern;
Doughless, which is highly recommended;
Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved;

Halfway. The celebrated Railway,
together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in
price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:
Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;
Column;

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without
ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be pur-
chased at any establishment in the country.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large
stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and
attainably executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS,
in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or
retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been
offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus
may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and
BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well
to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere
South Danvers, Aug. 30. ept 1

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Dan-
vers and vicinity, that he has established him-
self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock
Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to
business, and doing his work well, to merit a share
patronage.

N. B. CONANT.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good
assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on
hand.

South Danvers, Aug. 30, 1845.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of
Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers
Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dye-
ing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.

His former experience in England, added to his knowl-
edge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will en-
able him to produce colors, which for cheapness and du-
rability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.

Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Dan-
vers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.

WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.

Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845. t

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large assort-
ment of Goods, adapted to the present season
consisting in part of the following, viz:

DRESS GOODS.

Corded Cashmeres and Ottomans, Twilled Cashmeres
Shaded end low priced de Laines, with many other
varieties, some elegant styles.

SHAWLS,

A variety of styles;
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS.

German Black, Blue Black and Brown, Blue an In-
visible Green Cloths, Plain and Fancy Doeskins and
Cassimeres, super black and blue black do, Fancy &
Plain Vestings and heavy Satin do.

IRISH LINENS,

Of all qualities, warranted pure Linen or no sale.

WHITE GOODS.

Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Linen and Bishop
Lawn, Plain Corded and Checked Cambrics, Dam-
ask Cloths, &c;

LACE GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Patent Spot Cap Laces, Thread,
Lisle Thread, Gimpure and Sunroia Edgings, Mus-
lin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings at low prices;

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and Colored Worsteds, Cashmere and Alpaca
Hose; Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the
best qualities;

Also—Cottons, Flannels, Alpaccas, Alepines, Cal-
icoes, Patches, Cambrics, Seletinas, Diapers, Dril-
lings, Tickings, Gingham, Burlaps, Moreens, Silk
and Linen Hdkfs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Mus-
lin Collars, Table Covers, Crewels and Crewel Pa-
terns, Ribbons, Tapes, Corals, Threads, Buttons,
Needles, Pins, etc.

N. B. The above Goods were carefully selected
to retail, and purchasers will find it for their interest
to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Goods, of
the best qualities for family use, and will be sold at
a small advance on the cost, by the piece or yard.

All Goods not proving as recommended, will be made
satisfactory to the purchaser.

april 10 M. T. DOLE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST opened at the Hosiery and Glove
Store, No. 236 Essex street, Salem, a large assort-
ment of **NEW GOODS**, adapted to the present sea-
son, among which are the following, viz:

200 dozen of Ladies' G's Children's and Misses' Hose,
of all kinds, sizes, and quantities, from 8 cts to \$1.50 a pair.

Also—Kid, Lisle Thread, Raw Silk, Silk Embroidered and
Cotton Gloves, in great variety of colors and sizes; Black,
White, and Mode colored Silk Hose and Half Hose;

Knitting Cofm, of all shades and numbers; a new supply
of Mix'd, Mode, Random and White Woolen Yarn and
Worsted; Angora Under Shirts and Drawers; Shinto
series Table Covers, Trunks, of new and beautiful styles,
Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs, Cravats and Scarfs; Sus-
penders, Bosoms and Collars, &c., all of which will be of-
fered at low prices, at

Salem, Feb. 21, 1845.

W. D. NORTHEND.

SOMETHING NEW AT
Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Rooms,

280 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to re-
turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for
their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently
disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give
his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has fur-
nished his rooms with the new improved German Instru-
ments, in connection with other valuable improvements in
the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for pub-
lic exhibition.

Mr. B's long experience in the business, the improve-
ments now making, and the convenience of his rooms,
(having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will
merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to
make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will
be spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety
of Frames, Lockets, Cases, &c. Gold Lockets kept for
sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day,
Salem, May 2

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice
of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of supe-
rior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment
of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st.
Salem.

In this country the cottage garden is rarely a subject of interest. Not so in England. There the cottager takes a laudable pride, in directing its arrangement, as well as in the number and variety of its gorgeous productions. You may see him at all times, when not otherwise occupied, busily and delightedly employed in its details; and not unfrequently prizes are awarded him by the horticultural and other societies, for the skill he exhibits in managing and bringing to perfection, improved and valuable plants and flowers. The study of the laws of vegetable action and life, and indeed whatever pertains to the economy of the vegetable world, is the constant and ever engrossing contemplation of his mind. The beneficent creator conferred upon us the gift of flowers in token of his love, and we use them as emblems of love and kindness to our fellow creatures. It is no wonder that females should manifest a stronger love for these beautiful and innocent creations, than males; she is a being of refinement, sensibility and affection, and flowers—pure, gentle, yet holy, bear a near resemblance to her. A woman should love flowers; they bear the same fanciful similitude to her own history; like herself repaying to each sweet interest all the cherishing that calls their beauty or their sweetness forth, and like her, too, dying beneath neglect.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1846.

The War Spirit.

It is melancholy to witness the recklessness with which a portion of the public press is endeavoring to awaken and foster the military spirit in our population. The most wonderful and extravagant statements of the success of our arms and the slaughter of the enemy, embellished with all the catch-words of a spurious patriotism are sent forth to cherish this love of military glory and promote a fondness for the sanguinary trade of war. It may, to some true lovers of peace be considered the wrong time now to attempt to counteract this spirit, as it may possibly give the appearance of want of that love of country which every true patriot is proud to feel and acknowledge. But a pacific spirit is not at all incompatible with a true and enlightened patriotism and the best evidence we can give of our love of country, will be to preserve to her the blessings of peace. In doing this we must expect to receive the low abuse of those gossamering presses which are striving to make party capital out of everything even the wreck of the business, honor and prosperity of the country for which they are so loud in their praise.

One of the most encouraging indications in favor of a feeling of brotherly love towards other nations, is the fact that the clergy are giving this great practical question of national morality such attention as will make it a subject of solemn consideration among the great body of the people. In this village on Sabbath last, four of the five clergymen made this important subject the theme of their discourses and as might well be expected, they applied to it the high standard of Christian love as taught by their great master the prince of peace.

Patriotic Gift.

Judge Saffield, of Washington county, in this State, has, we learn, says the Savannah Republican, written to Maj. Wade, U. S. A., in this city, that he has a fine blooded horse, which he is anxious to forward to Capt. Thornton, of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, with the army in Texas. The Judge goes further, we understand, and states that he is too old to take the field himself, but he has a negro filly, who, as a musician, is at the command of any of our volunteer corps.

The above generous offer of a "fine blooded horse" to the Capt. Thornton who was put under arrest on complaint of some of his junior officers for the disorders to the corps under his command, affords good proof of the patriotic feelings of the learned Judge Saffield. But it seems that the Judge "goes further," and being "too old to take the field himself," offers to let the country have not only the "horse" but his "negro filly," to act as musician and be shot at by the Mexicans. As to the willingness of the "horse" or the "negro filly" to be sent to the Rio Grande, the Judge doubtless considers the consent of one as unimportant as that of the other. We hardly know which most to admire, the patriotism or the justice of Judge Saffield, but we think he invites the discretion—that "better part of valor," which prompted some flaming patriots in Salem, who are not "too old" to go themselves, to offer to lend their guns. How very unfortunate it was that they had no "negro filly" to lend with them!

Wells School Grammar.

We learn that this work has been approved by our School Committee and that it is contemplated to introduce it to our Schools in the place of those now in use. The need of a grammar, better adapted to the minds of children, than those of Murray, Smith and others, generally used in this vicinity, has long been felt. The efforts of Brown and Felton had done something to meet this deficiency. Mr. Wells has completed in a good measure what they had begun. And we doubt not that his work, when perfected in the manner he contemplates, and published in a form adapted to the wants of scholars will be found a valuable acquisition to our common schools. So far as we have had opportunity to examine this work, it appears to have been prepared with great care and intelligence. We hope our teachers will inform themselves respecting it, and if it shall prove such as we have described it, see that it becomes the text book in all our Schools.

Smith's Patent Floating Shower Baths.—This article which is advertised for sale in another column, is spoken of by those who have used it as one of the neatest and most convenient ever invented.

Interesting Correspondence.

Danvers, May 24, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK, Esq.,

My dear Sir, I now take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, for which, as they are meant in kindness to you as my fellow citizen placed in a high and responsible office, I hope to have your indulgence. I shall make some suggestions, such as you may not in the first instance fully approve, but which I hope will gain your attention and afterward your confidence. I am aware that you are surrounded with such advisers, and so many of your personal and political friends hold opinions so directly opposed to those to which I now call your attention, that it may be by some considered presumptuous in me to present them for your consideration. I hope however the circumstance that you have not the honor of my acquaintance, nor I of yours, will not prevent you from giving my suggestions all the attention they may merit.

You have doubtless, the honor and prosperity of the country at heart and wish to do all in your power to promote its welfare. As a citizen of this Republic, I have watched with some interest the events of your administration, and think I can discern too plainly a disposition to quarrel with other nations. The suggestion I wish to make is, that the credit and honor of the country would probably be much better sustained by an upright, dignified and pacific course, rather than by blustering, threats and bravado. A nation, like an individual, will always appear more respectable and be more respected, by always preserving a gentlemanly and bland deportment towards others, and will stand little chance of being insulted and drawn into a quarrel; but if it attempts to act the bravo, going about doubling up its fists in its neighbors' faces, it loses its dignity and respectability, and provokes assault from others. It not only loses its character, but does itself other great and positive injury, to say nothing of its being deprived of the pecuniary ability of doing good to its own citizens.

Just look at some of the evils of the existing war with Mexico, short as it has been, now only a month. Look at the loss of life. More than 400 men, mostly young or middle-aged, have been killed, yes killed in this brief space of time! They have been destroyed by the bloody weapons of war, as effectually as were the lamented Upham, Gilmore and others whose awful deaths by an engine of war, produced such excitement throughout the country. That sad event caused a solemn gloom to spread over the nation, and the most heartfelt sympathy was felt for the surviving relatives. Suppose the mangled remains of these 400 human beings, now huddled promiscuously in ditches on the banks of the Del Norte, were laid out in the grounds of the Presidential mansion, what a spectacle of the horrors of war would they present! On the score of humanity, it matters not that most of these men were foreigners and enemies. They all had friends, parents, brothers, sisters, and it may be children, who mourn their loss as sincerely as did the friends of those who were killed on board the Princeton.

After viewing the mangled remains of the dead, let us imagine the surviving wounded of that struggle brought to the same mansion and laid out on their cots, in the East Room. That extensive apartment is too small for their accommodation and they are crowded for want of space, lacking the fresh air so essential to their recovery. But how is it in the confined hospital barracks of Matamoros and Point Isabel? Probably far worse. We should suppose that a sight of such spectacles as these at the Capital, would make you and your advisers pause before lending your aid to such atrocities. Just read the following, which we take from a newspaper, giving an account of the wounded after the conflict was over, and reflect that these sufferers claim your regard as much now they are in Texas, as if they were in Washington.

The Mexicans are reported to have lost 100 men in crossing the river, after the battle of the 9th, and many of their wounded died through neglect. The reports from our own wounded men are not altogether favorable. The hospital at Point Isabel contained 53 wounded officers and soldiers. Some of these are terribly mutilated. Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places. Col. Payne, Inspector General, shot in the hip. Capt. Page, 4th Infantry, lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully. Capt. Hovey, 5th Infantry, right arm shot off above the elbow. Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry, right arm broken, and shot in the left hand. Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry, shot and bayoneted in several places. Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery, lower hip shot off. These sufferers are expected to recover, though it must be as the reward of great care. Of the common soldiers, it is reported that many who were most severely wounded are dying.

Major Ringgold had the fleshy part of both his legs shot through, and horse killed—none of his bones broken, which is wonderful. Lieut. Sutter slightly wounded. Our informant says the field of battle was strewn with the dead, and they could hear the groans of the Mexicans wounded all night, at Gen. T's camp.

Where one of the Mexican batteries had been stationed, fifty-seven dead bodies were counted in one group, and not so much wounded as torn to pieces by grape and round shot, head and limbs gone, bowels torn out. No imagination can conceive the horrible effect of such a fire, directed with the precision and coolness with which our batteries were served.

I might dwell longer on the horrors of war and its immense evils as the business, safety and morals of the country are affected by it, but my main object now is to propose some better employment for those who are in the service of the government, than the destruction of their brethren. My proposition I fear, will be considered a strange one, and among those who are most immediately interested in the business of destroying human life it may excite ridicule. Yet, as I am convinced that if carried out it would result in great utility to the country, I will venture to make it. My proposition is this: I would have the whole force of the Army and Navy applied to the development of the resources of the country. This suggestion will be a startling one to the military and naval heroes. Let it be tried. Would it not be better, for instance, if the 50,000 volunteers and 10,000,000 of money

voted by Congress were employed in constructing great national works rather than being thrown away in any foreign war? We cannot better give strength and importance to the country than to unite the severed portions of our territory by railroads and canals. Mr. Whitney's Railroad to Oregon could be built by the men who would be required to carry on this war with Mexico, and at far less cost of money. With what is expended in time of profound peace for the Army and Navy, Railroads could be built connecting States and Territories, and giving increased value to the public domain. Let then our soldiers be employed in useful labor to bring forth the hidden resources of the country. Let our navy be employed in facilitating commerce, carrying mails, and making discoveries in new regions. Let the young men who are educated at West Point be the Engineers on the national works, and the young officers of the navy take command of the Mail Steamers. Let nations be governed by the precepts of Christianity, and wars will cease. May we not hope that your influence will be exerted in favor of peace as the best policy of the country.

Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PETER PUNCH-HARD.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1846.

SIR: Your communication bearing date of the 24th ult. was duly received and I hasten to reply by telling you that you know nothing at all about politics, or you would not have suggested the absurd idea that politicians should be governed by any of those stale maxims which are considered essential to form the characters of men of moral and christian principles. You ought to have known that as I owe my elevation to my high office, to the Baltimore Convention, it is my duty to follow its directions. You will therefore understand that for all the suffering, caused to the country or to individuals by the war with Mexico, or by any collision with Great Britain, it is the Baltimore Convention that is to blame, and not

Your humble servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

To PETER PUNCH-HARD, Esq., Danvers, Mass.

ALTERED BILL.—A gentleman connected with the Suffolk Bank, showed us, yesterday, a bank bill, purporting to be a fifty dollar bill of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Conn., but, in reality, altered from a three dollar bill of the same bank. The alteration was very well executed—and the signatures being of course real, it would be difficult of detection, except by those who were acquainted with the vignettes on the bills of that Bank.—Atlas.

Two altered one hundred dollar bills of the above named Bank were passed at two of the Banks in this town, on Thursday last, and an attempt made to pass another of the same amount at the Village Bank, which was refused. The bills were well calculated to deceive the most practiced money dealers, the alterations being so well executed. One of the bills was presented by a woman. We trust that the vendors of this dangerous counterfeit will be promptly detected.

We learn that the person who passed off the bill at the Danvers Bank, had the appearance of an ordinary business man, and when he called at the Village Bank, he was disguised with a pair of false whiskers. The lady who called at the Warren Bank, was no doubt his accomplice.

Taxation in Danvers.

The Assessors have been for some time laboriously employed in making taxes, and they find that the rate of taxation this year must be 72 cts. to the hundred dollars. Even at this high rate the most rigorous economy must be practised in every department to effect a reduction of the town debt.

We are under repeated obligations to our Representative in Congress, Hon. D. P. KING, for valuable public documents and late Washington papers, among others is a copy of the speech of Hon. CHAR. HUNSON, of Mass., on the subject of the War with Mexico, which seems to us to be a fair and just exposition of the rotten-hearted patriotism by which this unjust and unnecessary war has been occasioned.

The Mormon Temple.—The Quincy Whig learns that the Nauvoo Temple has been purchased by a Methodist association for \$150,000, and it asks, "who gets the money?"

An arrangement has been made between the British government and the Canard Line of Steamers, for steamers of great power, to form a weekly communication between Liverpool and the United States. A steamer will sail, weekly, on Saturdays, alternately for New York and Boston direct, without reference to fixed days of the month, as now. This arrangement is for eight months in the year, and is to go into effect with despatch.

Earthquake. A shock of an earthquake was felt here on Saturday morning about half past one o'clock. It was also felt in most of the neighboring towns.

New Hampshire.—John P. Hale has been chosen speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of 123 to 121. The six vacancies in the Senate were filled by Whigs.

Emigrants.—33,431 alien passengers arrived at the port of Boston, from 1837 to 1846. It is estimated that half as many more arrived by land during the same period.

The Senate of the State of Michigan has passed a bill incorporating a company to construct a canal round the Sault St. Marie.

May Training.—The unusual apathy which pervades most of our military companies, is a subject of general remark and is gratifying so far as it evinces a disposition and willingness among men to be governed by more humane principles and to settle difficulties which naturally arise in communities without resort to arms and butchery. The annual inspection of the military which takes place on the last Wednesday in May, was an unusually tame affair this year. We understand the company in this town at the hour appointed for meeting, numbered eight men.

A Mass meeting of the Order of the Sons of Temperance will be held in the city of New York on Tuesday next. There will probably be a large attendance, it being estimated that 20,000 members in regalia will be present.

The festival of the Nativity of St. John, the Baptist, will be celebrated in Portsmouth, on the 24th inst., by the freemasons with an address, dinner, &c. The address will be delivered by Rev. John Moore of New York.

We understand that the Essex County Total Abstinence Society, held their Quarterly Meeting, in Ipswich, on Thursday last.

Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland at a war meeting in Washington, gave as his opinion founded upon the best authority, but such authority as he was not permitted to speak of, that England desires that the war with Mexico may soon be closed; that the blow of the United States may be prompt and decisive, and that there may be no prolongation of the horrors of the strife.

Privateering.

It is time that all civilized nations should combine by treaty to suppress privateering in public wars, which affords such excuse for pirates in their private wars on the ocean. In every port in the island of Cuba, there are desperadoes enough who would be glad of any pretext to fit out privateers and commit depredations on our commerce.—These marauders have only to change their occupation from highway robbery and assassination on shore to piracy on the ocean.

ENCOURAGING. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, speaking of the discussion in the Senate, on Monday, on the Oregon bill, says—

"Mr. Webster stated his belief that the Oregon controversy would be settled, and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster would not be expressed without some official or semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact. In the prospect, therefore, of speedy and amicable adjustment, we see the foreboding of a war with England, and another guaranty of a prompt conclusion to the existing war with Mexico."

WAR ITEMS.

Fort Polk, May 18, 1846. I am pleased to see the notice which you take of the "gallant Walker." Many of these daring adventures remain unknown, or at least untold.—The "cutest" one came off during the second battle, when having his horse shot under him, he fell and feigned all the agonies of a mortal wound, and when his adversary came upon him to despatch him with a lance and strip him, Walker used his revolver with effect, jumped on the fellow's horse, and went ahead.

The brave conduct of the lamented Ringgold is extolled by every writer; his skill and intrepidity, it is said, turned the tide of battle on the 8th. When he fell from his horse, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, Lieut. Sherer, immediately offered his assistance; but he said, "No, sir—let me stay—go on—you have enough to do—go ahead." After the first battle—Palo Alto—General Taylor ordered out parties in every direction to search for the enemy's wounded and had them brought in and attended to with the same care as our own men.

On the field, was found a dog lying by the dead body of his master, and no entreaties could prevail upon him to leave the body of his owner, in life, had careased him. The incident so creditable to the American troops, is also related:—

[As we were advancing, we came across a poor fellow who was wounded. He gave us to understand he wanted bread and water. Col. Twiggs exclaimed, "men give this poor fellow something to eat and drink." In an instant the haversacks and canteens of a company were at his service. Such acts of generosity threw a flickering sunbeam over the shades of the battle-field.]

A writer gives a spirited account of the second battle—Resaca de la Palma—which, he says, the Mexican Generals were so confident of gaining, that General Veja remarked that, "if he had \$100,000 in camp he should have considered it as safe as if in the city of Mexico, and he would bet that amount that no ten thousand could have driven them!"

MAJOR RINGGOLD'S REMAINS. The Baltimore Sun says that a public meeting is proposed in that city to take measure for bringing the remains of Maj. Ringgold from the battle-field, as soon as possible, and burying them at Fort McHenry, until ample means be raised to erect a monument over them.

Escape of the Mexican Steamers.—An arrival at Charleston in eight days from Havana, it is rumored, brings intelligence that the two Mexican steamers, taking advantage of the absence of our squadron, had escaped under English colors and had arrived at Havana. It is rather doubtful, as a sloop of war, we believe the Falmouth, was lying off Vera Cruz and must have seen them.—N. Y. Sun.

Expedition against Santa Fe. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, says:

"An express has this afternoon been despatched by the Secretary of War to Col. Kearney, with orders to march forthwith to Santa Fe. The force consists of the 1st dragoons and the Missouri volunteers. It includes nearly two thousand mounted

men. It will move with great celerity, and soon take and hold Santa Fe against every opposition that can be raised by Mexico."

Some of our naval surgeons are here kindly assisting in attending our wounded. All the surgeons are kept very busy at this time. One hundred will nearly cover our killed and wounded in both battles—1500 not that of the enemy; with the missing, some say 2000. Whenever one of our officers or men got into their hands, they would commence butchering and stripping him at once—mutilating dead and wounded bodies.—There appeared to be women with their army, whose business, in part, was to strip the dead.

The expected news of the capture of Matamoros does not come to hand; and there is nothing farther from the seat of war.

The Congressional proceedings of Wednesday were unimportant, no question of general interest being before the Senate, and the House being engaged on the bill to increase the number of Generals in the army.

CONGRESS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Tribune.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1846.

The Loco Foco Members of the House of Representatives held a Caucus on Friday evening to agree upon a programme of the proceedings.—They agreed to take up the Tariff two weeks from Monday next, which will be the 15th of June, and also that they would refuse to entertain any motion to fix a day for adjournment till that question was disposed of. If the discussion should last a month on this subject, it would run us into the middle of July before they would agree to think of an adjournment. Before the 15th of June they agreed to take up the Naval Appropriation bill, and other matters of pressing importance. There was a proposition made, I believe, to pass over the Private Calendar hereafter altogether. They also agreed to make the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock. This measure they attempted this morning in the House, but could not carry it. Other matters were agreed upon in caucus of less general importance.

The speech of Mr. Benton has so completely used up the 54 40 boys that unless they can muster considerable courage by Cass's speech, which is expected on Monday next, they will never be heard of again. The single sign of 54 40 is now only seen in chalk charts on old barns or in neighbor Slamm's paper.

The Senate seem determined to pass no more Oregon bills, occupation or otherwise, till Polk and his Cabinet have settled the boundary. It is said that a Treaty is expected soon. It may come from England.

Ex-President TYLER has given a clear testimony in favor of Mr. Webster. I believe he overturns the evidence of some of the partisans now in office in this city. If the whole truth elicited he published, Mr. Webster will come out of this furnace brighter than ever. Mr. TYLER is still in town. He has been examined by both Committees.

All the witnesses have been examined by both Committees, I believe. Mr. Vinton's may report on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Mr. SNEDECOR's will also soon report. The party have only dirtied their net and caught nothing.

FORTUNATE RESCUE. On Thursday afternoon as the steam ferry boat was crossing from the city to East Boston, it came in contact with a small boat, containing a young man and three small boys, and passed completely over it. Fortunately, at this moment, the steamer K. B. Forbes was in the vicinity, and Captain Fowler, with great promptitude, launched a canoe, which was on deck covered with canvass, and succeeded in rescuing all four. One boy he saved by the hair of his head as he was sinking for the second or third time; he then came up with the young man, who, with one arm upon the boat was endeavoring to hold up the other boys (whose heads however, were a foot under water), and got them into the boat. [Boston Traveller.]

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Ten days later from Europe.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday, making the passage in thirteen days. The money market has improved since the last news came to hand, from the United States. The Provision trade is not brisk, and prices are receding. Nearly all kinds of Irish provisions have given way during the last few days, caused in a great measure by the immense arrivals from the United States, and still more from the superior quality of the American articles. The provision trade with the Union, promises to become one of the greatest importance.

The Queen's achievement was daily expected. The English capitalists are very angry at the improvident conduct of the Mexican government, to their creditors.

The relaxation of the English Tariff has been the subject of fierce debate in the House of Lords. A debate upon the Corn bill has been had in the House of Commons. The House divided at 4 in the morning, and affirmed the third reading by a majority of 188.

It is said that the Premier will retire from office, when the measures upon which he has based his character, have passed. He is solicitous for repose.

FRANCE.

The intelligence of the passage of the Oregon notice, caused but little sensation in France.—The state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, excites considerable interest. The opinion is, that if the Mexicans go to war with the United States, they will get badly whipped.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The London Times of Thursday says—"The packet which will sail from Liverpool in a few days will convey to the United States the impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or a hostile measure, it has totally failed to have any effect whatever, except that it is probable Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue. The London Economist state, on what it considers high and unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

Attention for some time past has been sufficiently fixed on the Oregon question by the proceedings in Congress. The things there have concentrated the gaze of all who take an interest in the peace of the world. Now the scene is shifted—we are going to contribute our fuel to materials already so inflammatory. It is reported that twenty gunners, two sergeants, two cap-

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass Tables; Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane Card, Work, Centre and Dining Chairs; Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cracks; Back and common Rocking Chairs; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Cribs; Grecian and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

CLOCKS. Live Geese and common, a great variety.

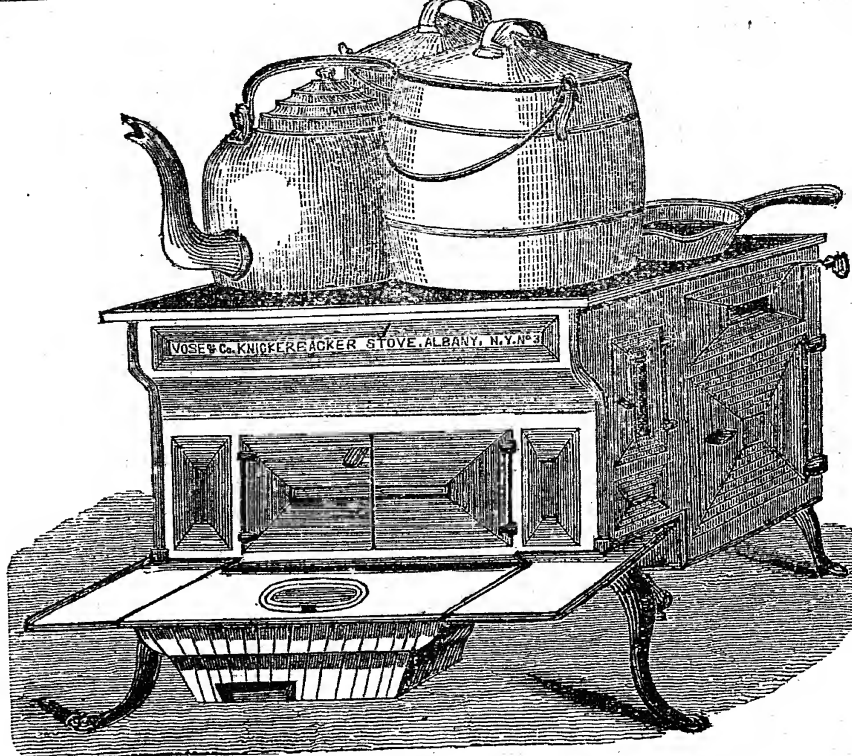
FEATHERS. PALM LEAF

FURNITURE For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his store in LUTZ'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Railburn.

The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; Douglass, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway; together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Column.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Column.

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,

Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McCall, Skelton and Balls, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of Latent Humane.

Felix I. Fountain's Jampoon, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and has been used by the United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scents and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen and Ladies' Heads Jampooned. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

may 28

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Cravats, Scarfs, Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.

Costs, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from 12 to 16 days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL.

A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

SOMETHING NEW AT

BOWDOIN'S Daguerreotype Rooms,

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanics Hall.

MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the new improved German Instruments, in connection with other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for public exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvements now making, and the convenience of his rooms, (having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will be spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets kept for sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day.

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice

of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require pills.

Remember, in all cases that you are deceived by things that appear to be facts. Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition, Sarsaparilla and valuable medicines in the use of which no praise, neither too much. These two pills, when they have been taken, are of every class are willing Physicians, and pronounce, in the most public manner, that the other medicines had failed. In plain, after no doubt, but that Lorraine's vegetable pills are the best medicine ever offered to the public. Public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

I have sold all the pills I last had of you, and another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; who have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Buxton, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir—Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them, whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had a keen but slight pain, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't servant, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

LOWELL, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson

North Parish—M. Haley Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,

Beverly—Stephen Baker

Marblehead—E. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate acquaintance. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS.

No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trustworthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

DANIELS, FORD & CO., Danvers, Mass.

Benjamin E. Brown, Salem Mass.

Smith & Fennie, Boston.

H. F. Sherry, Bangor, Me.

Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.

Wm. R. Prout, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.

Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.

Charles Edwards, Marblehead.

Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845

WHITE LEAD. A fresh supply just rec'd and for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex street, Salem. April 11

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human name is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin or Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocuous as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom; and to those who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secret of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will or a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any per se sceptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION. The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle, and that there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure there is no other name on the wrapper, and that the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.

For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Sheld and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, Mass.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and to a large part of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronicle.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly valued in by a mere membrane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But art has contrived appliances by which entire nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent specimen in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

W. D. JOPLIN.

Also for sale—the Dwelling House and Land now occupied by me on Main street; also, the Dwelling House and Land on the corner of Walnut and Fulton streets; also, the Dwelling House and Land on Harmony Court near the Grove. The above valuable estates will be sold on good terms.

W. D. JOPLIN.

Danvers, April 25, 1846

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet

Blackening, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex st. Salem.

may 9

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St., a few doors South of Park Street,

where he will keep a good assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS,

Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c. which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited.

Danvers, Oct 25

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted).

Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., and 4 1-4 P.M.

Portsmouth for Boston, 6 3-4, 10, 3, 5 1-4 P.M.

Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-2, and 10 3-4 A.M., 2 and 6 P.M.

Salem for Boston, 5 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4 A.M., 2 1-4, 3, 5, 6 1-2 P.M.

Lynn for Boston, 6 7 3-4, 9, 10 1-2, A.M., 12, 2 1-2, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 7, P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 8 1-2, 10, 11 1-2, A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 7, P.M.

Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, A.M.; 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.

Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row, and on the line of the road at the several Depots.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

Spring Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours,

viz: Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 1-4 " " 9 1-2

" " 9 3-4 " " 11

" " 11 1-4 " " 12

" " 12 " " 1

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.

" " 2 1-2 " " 4

" " 4 1-2 " " 6

" " 5 1-4 " " 7

" " 7 " " 8

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Sheld's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

COURIER.

NUMBER 12.

pragmatism. It is somewhat surprising that this
 tion soon gives way to curiosity, and the

The governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation for 3000 men to rendezvous at Alton.

is lost in wonder at the magnitude of the design, and extraordinary amount of labor that must have been expended in the erection of the work.

The hall on the first floor was intended as the regular meeting-place of the congregation, and when freed from the rubbish and surplus timber that now encumbers it, will have a beautiful and imposing effect. The architectural decorations are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits at the East and West ends, give to the whole an appearance of Oriental magnificence.

The attic (as it may be called) is lighted from the roof, and was designed for a large school room. Leaving the body of the building, you ascend to the bell room of the steeple, then to the clock room, and last to the observatory.

The immense structure is a *chef d'oeuvre* of architecture, and will rank in grandeur with the largest and most costly edifices of modern times. The entire cost of its erection is estimated at between 700 and 800 thousand dollars.

The Temple will be nearly completed and in readiness for dedication by the first of May.

After it shall have been consecrated, it will be abandoned as a place of religious worship by the sect that erected it, and either sold or rented for a college.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 13, 1846.

Altered Bank Bills.

It is time that some measures were taken either by law or by mutual agreement among the banks to prevent the counterfeiting and alteration of bank bills. A counterfeit bill is much more difficult to make, and when made is easier of detection than an alteration. By an easy chemical process, the denomination of a small bill is extracted and the counterfeiter has only to fill the blanks with a '50' or '100' and his work is complete. The plate is the same, the signatures and filling up are genuine, and the general appearance of the bill gives rise to no suspicion. The slight discoloring of the paper in extracting the ink only gives the bill an appearance of being worn by circulation and thus aids the deception. There may be a small actual difference in the vignettes but it is not to be expected that the officers of banks and much less the business men of the community, shall be familiar with the fancy engravings of all the plates of two or three hundred banks, and be able to pronounce at once on their genuineness. We think no candid person who will inspect the bills recently palmed off upon two of our banking institutions, will say that he would not readily have taken them unless his suspicions had been excited from some other cause than the general appearance of the bill.

The remedy for this evil we think, lies mainly with the banks themselves although the law may afford its aid in some particulars which we shall suggest. If the banks should all adopt a form of plate for their small bills with the figure of the denomination of so large size as to almost cover its face, its extraction would be impossible without destroying much of the other engraving and would thus be an effectual guard against alteration of this kind.

Another kind of alteration, which has been very common although perhaps not so dangerous as the last named, is the changing the name of a bill of a broken bank for that of an institution in good credit. In this case the name of the bank and the place where it was situated is extracted and supplied with the name of a good bank. This alteration is likely to be detected by the written signatures, which are those of the officers of the broken bank, or if they are extracted, by the counterfeit imitations. This fraud may also be committed by making the same use of the bills of a bank whose charter has expired and its concerns wound up. It seems to us that in this case the law should step in and require all the plates, die and bills, signed and blanks, to be destroyed or deposited with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. It is believed that not only blank impressions of bills of banks whose charters have been forfeited, but the plates and dies have fallen into the hands of counterfeiters and been used to defraud the community.

The Earthquake.

The papers come to us from all quarters with accounts of the trembling of the earth with noise somewhat similar, yet unlike distant thunder. So many accounts from such distant points and all agreeing so perfectly as to the time when the thing took place render it quite certain that it was really an earthquake. It was noticed by many in this place and generally supposed to be thunder, although it seemed different and unlike the usual effect of that phenomenon.

Earthquakes of late years have been quite unfrequent in this latitude, and people had almost forgotten that they were liable to witness in any degree the agitation of the crust of the earth. The late specimen was so gentle as not to excite alarm and has been pronounced 'no great shakes.' Lord Byron speaks of the birth of a 'young earthquake' and this was probably one of those infant prodigies. If so we are not particularly anxious to witness one of more mature age and growth.

Gen Jackson's Sword.—It may be remembered that Gen Jackson, by will, bequeathed the sword which he wore on the 8th of January 1815, to the man who, in the next war in which his country might be engaged, should distinguish himself most by heroic deeds. The people of the U. S. to make the award.

A writer in the New Orleans Jeffersonian proposes that the sword be awarded to General Taylor.

Gen. Anthony Colby, who has been elected Governor of New Hampshire by a majority of 21, the regular Democrats having voted with the Whigs.

Recollections of Mexico.

Waddy Thompson Esq. our late Minister to Mexico, has published a very readable and interesting book on Mexico, containing the result of his personal observations while in that country. The work as a whole seems to give a very fair and honest description of the people, the government and the public characters of that Republic. He sometimes goes out of his way to give a back-handed stroke against the protective system and to advocate the 'peculiar institution' of the south but in the main he seems disposed to treat the Mexican people with fairness.

He speaks well of the Mexican Congress which he says is a highly respectable looking body and very dignified and orderly. He says that members who should conduct as do some of another Congress on this continent would be in danger of the executioner.

Of Gen. Paredes the present President of Mexico he says 'he is a man of talents and acquirements in his profession and all speak of him as a gentleman and a patriot.' Mr. Thompson has also a high opinion of Santa Anna and apologizes for the cruelties inflicted by him in the war with Texas.

He thinks there is little danger of any alliance of the Mexicans with England as they are particularly jealous of that people, and until the revolt of Texas they were particularly favorable to this country. He says they possess many of the elements of a great people and it is our peculiar and high duty to assist in their development.

The book abounds in interesting matter relating to the history, names and customs and present condition of Mexico.

We notice the spirit of rivalry is again revived among our engine companies and on the first Monday evening in each month, large companies assemble on the common, to witness the working of the several engines while the companies attached to them evince much anxiety that their particular engine shall prove victorious by forcing her stream of water higher than any other. Now there may not be any thing improper in it but still we cannot conceive of any very desirable object attained by all this anxiety and excitement, for it would require only a well-constructed engine and a sufficient brute or steam power to accomplish and perform all that is aimed at. But should our volunteer engineers aim with an eagle-eye to the practicability of these exercises and endeavor to foster a general spirit of usefulness and discipline, by striving to ascertain how little delay is necessary to place the engines in a working condition, as well as the *torrent* of water she can throw, or the height of the stream, a serious evil may be obviated, for every one must have noticed that there is generally a lapse of several minutes after the engines have arrived at a fire before they are prepared to operate, owing sometimes to the lack of knowledge or quick thought on the part of the firemen in placing properly the engine or hose. We believe that much practical good would be the result of trials and efforts of this kind.

Dedication, &c., in Beverly.

The Universalist Society in the neighboring town of Beverly (South Parish) have just completed a beautiful and commodious house of worship, surmounted by a well proportioned tower, and forming quite an addition to the already attractive appearance of the village. The interior walls and ceiling are painted in fresco,—the work of Mr. Shepard, of Salem. The edifice will be publicly consecrated on Thursday next, June 18th; services commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. S. Cobb, of Boston.

In the afternoon, (services commencing at 2 1/2 o'clock) Rev. J. L. Stevens, late of New Sharon, Me., will be installed as Pastor of the Society.—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Ballou, of Medford.

Essex Railroad.

The Directors of this Corporation seem determined to lose no time in taking the preliminary steps for building the road, and we learn that a competent Engineer has already been engaged, who will immediately proceed to make the necessary surveys preparatory to making contracts for the grading. The whole line of road will probably be put under contract at the same time, and if the work is vigorously prosecuted we may expect the cars to be running over the whole route in a little more than a year from this time.

At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday last Jos S. Cabot Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Corporation and various committees were appointed to attend to the subject of surveys, land damages, location, &c. and to confer with the Directors of the Boston and Maine and Eastern Roads relative to the junction with their lines.

We have received several numbers of the Newburyport Daily Courier the typographical execution of which is not surpassed by any paper in the state. May it receive that support which a well conducted and interesting daily paper deserves.

We have received also, the second number of Dickinson's Typographical Advertiser, which contains much practical information to printers, and exhibits some beautiful specimens of type.

A young lady of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Hagan, has completed a quilt on which there are 27,400 pieces, none of them larger than a half dime. It is all her own handiwork, and for three years most of her spare time was devoted to it. It took her two days to count the pieces.

Mr. Editor—The following parody on a well known nursery tale, was intended for the "American Punch," but the proper engravings not being prepared will defer its appearance in that publication. In the mean time it is at your disposal if you feel any interest in the doings of old Zach. Taylor at his pork-barrel entrenchments.

THE HOUSE THAT ZACK. BUILT.

(Fort Brown.)

This is the house that Zack. built.

(The Cannon.)

These are the bull dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Garrison.)

These are the men that fed the dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen Taylor.)

This is the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen. Arista.)

This is the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Mexican Troops.)

These are the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Capt. May, of the Dragoons.)

This is the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen. Vega.)

This is the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Mexican Army.)

These are the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The American Army.)

These are the Yankees American born, that defeated the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Press)

This is the press with its newsmen's horn, that told of the Yankees American born, that defeated the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

Something new, in this Neighborhood.

The inside walls of the Universalist Church at the New Mills, in this town, have recently been papered,—presenting the semblance of fresco-painting. This is the first instance we believe of anything of the kind in Essex County. It is much cheaper than painting,—the whole cost, in the present case, being less than \$40; and it is said to be quite durable, if the work be well done. There is one church adorned in this manner, in the city of Lowell. That and the one at the New Mills are the only instances we have heard of. It is certainly an improvement, worthy of attention on the score of economy. While we refrain from the lavish expenditure and gorgeous display that have characterized the Roman Church, let us nevertheless have such chaste and simple decorations as will minister to the sense of true refinement.—'Strength and beauty are in His sanctuaries.' Psalms, xcvi 6.

ACCIDENT. Mrs Elizabeth Reed, of this town was considerably injured on Thursday last, in Topsfield, by the upsetting of a covered wagon, in which she and three others were riding. The horse was on the run, when he sheered and overturned the wagon. Mrs Reed was the only one who was badly injured—the others were only slightly bruised.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS. Of the 35 officers nominated and appointed in the regiment of mounted Riflemen or third regiment of Dragoons, not one is from the New England States.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BEVERLY. The Sons of Temperance in Beverly contemplate holding a social festival, on the ensuing 4th of July, in some one of the many beautiful groves abounding in town.

U. S. Senator from N. H.—Hon. JOHN P. HALE has been elected Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire for the term of six years. We are gratified thus to learn that the independent and truly republican course of Mr. Hale has been thus approved by his native state over which the dark clouds of political corruption and slavish submission to party dictation has so long brooded.

The democrats of New Hampshire seem to have been goaded almost to frenzy by the result of the recent election of Mr. Hale by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate. The N. H. Patriot and State Gazette breaks forth in the following affecting strain:—

The Traitor Rewarded.

The consummation of the bargain—the infamous chaffering of unprincipled men—was made in the House yesterday. The traitor was paid his stipulated reward, and federalism, and the men who have often vaunted of their high spirit, laid themselves in the dust at the feet of John P. Hale, and begged him to accept the homage of their votes and their profound respect. They have humbled their proud spirit before this arrogant pretender, and submitted to the slightest of his imperious demands. They have placed John P. Hale in the U. S. Senate, and we pray that he may fitly represent them.

FIRE IN PLYMOUTH.—Steam Stocking Factory Destroyed!—We learn from Mr. C. W. Carter, says a Newburyport paper, who came in the Express train from Portsmouth, Monday evening, that a fire broke out at 8 o'clock in the Steam Stocking Factory, owned by Hosea Crane, Esq., and that at the time the train left, two of the buildings were in ashes, and there was no prospect of saving the others.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young lady, elegantly dressed, and of great attractions, threw herself into the North River, at the foot of Courtland st, New York, on Friday evening, and would have perished had not a boatman seized her as she rose for the second time, and with some difficulty, succeeded in conveying her to the shore. She is said to be respectably connected, and that disappointment in love led to the rash act.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to apply for the State's share of sales of Public lands, passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire on Monday, by a vote of 191 to 60.

The Jurors from this town, to the District Court, to be held in Boston, commencing 4th Tuesday in June, are Wingate Merrill and Richard Osborn, Grand Jurors; Gilbert Tapley Petit Juror.

To the Court of Common Pleas, which is to be held at Ipswich, on Monday next, Hix Richards and Aaron C. Proctor.

Rev. Mr. STONE, of Machias, has accepted the invitation of the First Church in Salem, to become their Pastor.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Oregon Question.

We learn by Telegraphic despatch from Washington, that the President sent in a message to the Senate yesterday afternoon concerning a draft of a Treaty between the Republic of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dissolving the treaty of joint occupation and defining the boundaries of their respective territories in the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The terms of the treaty have not transpired, and cannot be fully known until the official obligations of government officers are removed by definite action, or the publication of the documents. A long debate arose in the Senate on the treaty, which was still continued up to the time of forwarding our latest Despatch from the Capitol yesterday evening.

The views of the two Governments are favorable to the *forty ninth parallel* of north latitude as the boundary, and as far as we can learn this line is the basis of the treaty now before the Senate, England to have free access to the Pacific ocean through the straits of Fuca.

BEFORE AND AFTER. We request the attention of those who claim the Rio Grande, Bravo, Del Norte, or whatever they may be pleased to call it, as the boundary of Texas, to the following choice extract. It is from the speech of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee that reported the joint resolution for Annexation, in favor of that project:—

'The territorial limits are marked in the configuration of this continent by an Almighty hand. The Plate, the Arkansas, the Red, and the Mississippi Rivers. * * * These are naturally our waters, with their estuaries in the bay of Mexico. The stupendous deserts between the Neuces and the Bravo Rivers are the natural boundaries between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mexican Races. There ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins. * * * We ought to stop there because interminable conflicts must ensue, on either our going South or their coming North of that gigantic boundary. While peace is cherished, that boundary will be kept sacred. Nor till the spirit of conquest roars will the people on either side molest or mix with each other.'

MR. WEBSTER has come—as we always knew he would—fair and bright out of the investigation in regard to the charges alleged against him by that infamous defamer, Charles J. Ingersoll.—There is not an inch of ground to base any of those charges upon—and our honorable and distinguished Senator stands out before the world, pure and unsullied by the accusations brought against him by a malevolent coalition of unscrupulous demagogues. His accusers felt the great and commanding weight which his talents, his patriotism, and his long acquaintance with political affairs, would give him, upon the leading political questions which are likely to engage the attention of Congress, and the people; and they have been mousing about among the secret archives of the State Department, to see if they could not rake up something to detract from his high character and standing. With singular appropriateness, Charles Jared Ingersoll was chosen as the fit tool to carry on this operation. If there was any course of mean, low-spirited, ungentlemanly degradation to be pursued, this Ingersoll was just the thing for it. He has made the attempt. He has preferred his charges. They have been fully investigated by a Committee, a majority of whom were his Loco Foco brethren—ready enough, no doubt, to sustain his charges, if there should prove to be the least coloring of truth in them. The Committee fully and honorably acquitted Mr. Webster. No proof, whatever, has been found, to sustain Mr. Ingersoll's charges. On the contrary, every thing appears fair and highly honorable, in the transactions of Mr. Webster, in regard to the matters brought in question.—Atlas.

General Scott.

The following is an abstract of the War Department's Correspondence with this officer:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1846. The President, in obedience to the call of Congress, has submitted the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the war department, relative to his taking command of the army on the Rio Grande. The President in his message to Congress, states that on the same day he signed a bill providing for prosecuting the war, he communicated to Gen. Scott, through the Secretary of War, and also in a personal interview his desire that he should take command of the army on the Rio Grande, and of the volunteer forces who would be called forth to march against Mexico. The President voluntarily tendered this command to Gen. Scott without any intimation that service was desired by him. He did so, because Gen. Scott was Commander in chief, and had, right by his rank in the army to command the forces. Gen. Scott assented, and at a subsequent interview the arrangements, number of troops, and various other subjects were discussed, tended to give force and efficiency to the command. Gen. Scott was to have the command of the army against Mexico until the Secretary of War submitted the letter of Gen. Scott of the 21st of May to the President, the character of which made necessary for the President to change his determination in regard to the command, and to inform Gen. Scott that he was relieved from the command of the army destined to march against Mexico, and subsequently, after his appointment as Major General, Gen Taylor was directed to take the command.

Gen. Scott, in his letter to the Secretary of War, says he has received no order to take command of the army, but has held himself in readiness, and has been assiduously engaged in making all the preliminary arrangements for the equipment of the volunteers and much of the forces, in which there is every reason to believe he has been indefatigable in his efforts to give efficiency to the army to invade Mexico, but Gen. Scott informs the Secretary that in the midst of these labors he has been compelled to stop to necessary work to "guard himself" against condemnation which he apprehended in "a high quarter." The General proceeds to state that he is too old a soldier not to secure "himself from danger, (ill will or pre-condemnation in his rear before advancing on the enemy,)" which he subsequently explains to mean that it is not his desire to place himself in a most perilous position. viz:—"A fire upon his rear from Washington, as the fire in front from the Mexicans." Gen. Scott then proceeds to show the amount of force required, and the manner in which the war should be conducted. The Secretary of War, in reply, strongly condemns the language used by Gen. Scott as reflecting upon the character of the President, insinuating that he was capable of acting in bad faith to the commander of the army, as well as manifesting a reckless disregard to the interest of the country, and having exhibited the letter of Gen. Scott to the President, he was directed to inform Gen. Scott that he will be continued in his present position at Washington.—Gen. Scott in reply disavows any intention to imply any doubt of the good faith of the President, or any disposition to apply to him any disrespectful words. Neither did he accuse the Secretary of War but he had reason to believe that the Secretary had allowed himself to be influenced by persons who were not friendly to him, and who might take advantage of his absence to prejudice him in the estimation of the President. Some further explanations passed, but the President adhered to his determination to continue Gen. Taylor in command of the army and to retain Gen. Scott at the head of the Bureau.

Mr. Editor—The following is an extract from a letter lately received from a companion of my youth, which awakens vivid recollections of our old-fashioned election holidays:

"I have been thinking upon what degenerate times we have fallen. We hear people boasting that we are advancing in every thing that is good and true, but this is a mistake;—only look for one moment just cast your eye at the complete destruction of our time-honored customs—the good 'lection for instance, when sires and sons, mothers and daughters, were on an equal footing. Who that has listened to that soul-stirring tune of 'Giletero,' from the Old Bull Yankee-doodle, making the very *Stones* to dance for joy, but must yearn for the return of those by gone days. Just cast your thoughts back to those sweet days when groups of happy children might have been seen munching the home-made 'lection cake, and in their best bib and tucker, discussing the best method of carrying out the holiday in due form. Imagine them vending their way to some famous resort, with their minds bent on *Good Cakes and Ale*, or carry yourself back to one of the evening entertainments, the *cramming* excellence of all the festivities. The gin-palace are in full operation, *Black Strap* in full steam, the dancers more spirited, more cordial greetings, shaking of hands, take place, and may truly be said to be a scene which to be realized, must be felt and participated in."

But alas! the palmy days of old-fashioned 'lection have gone by; of whatever was good or bad, not a vestige remains to tell the sad tale of departed pleasures.

Tell it not in the nineteenth century; publish it not in the 'Rocks.' ADOLF LANG SRN.

ROLE'S REGARD FOR LAW. The President has not only violated courtesy and justice in his appointment of officers to the new Rifle Regiments, but he has shown an utter disregard of Governmental regulations. A writer in the New York Courier calls attention to the manner in which he has violated the Government West Point regulations in his recent army appointments. The West Point regulation approved by the President is this:—

'No Cadet resigning his warrant, or otherwise separating himself from the Academy, before the completion of his studies, shall receive an appointment in the army until after the promotion of the class to which he belonged, nor then, if such appointment interferes with the rank of any cadet of that class.'

Yet in violation of this regulation, we are told, three appointments have just been made in the Rifle Regiment, of discharged Cadets; Morris, Russell and Elliot; they now outrank their old classmates. Elliot was the lowest in his class, was found incompetent in June, 1844, and dismissed. Morris resigned his warrant, after being four months only at West Point, and Russell was found deficient, and dismissed in June, 1843.—Reg.

COST OF THE WAR.—Mr. Webster stated in the Senate, last week, that the expenses of the War Department alone amount to nearly half a million a day.

Iowa has at last adopted a constitution, preparatory to joining the confederacy as a State.—The constitution is very similar to that of Texas. Banks are prohibited, Whites only entitled to right of suffrage.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is founded upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1845, has issued 986 policies.

The amounts from \$20 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far) \$39,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1844.

Director—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Thins.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, may annually, during his life, pay \$2.50, or he may pay \$250 to insure \$100,000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, when the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1845.

SCALE OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

FOR EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS									
Age.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.
10	\$1.35	\$0.73	\$0.70	\$2.71	\$1.33	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$0.73	\$0.70
11	1.37	0.74	0.71	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.37	0.74	0.71
12	1.41	0.74	0.70	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.41	0.74	0.70
13	1.44	0.76	0.67	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.44	0.76	0.67
14	1.48	0.80	0.67	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.48	0.80	0.67
15	1.53	0.84	0.72	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.53	0.84	0.72
16	1.56	0.87	0.78	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.56	0.87	0.78
17	1.61	0.90	0.82	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.61	0.90	0.82
18	1.65	0.92	0.83	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.65	0.92	0.83
19	1.70	0.95	0.85	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.70	0.95	0.85
20	1.74	0.98	0.88	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.74	0.98	0.88
21	1.78	1.00	0.93	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.78	1.00	0.93
22	1.83	1.02	0.95	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.83	1.02	0.95
23	1.88	1.05	0.99	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.88	1.05	0.99
24	1.94	1.08	1.01	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.94	1.08	1.01
25	1.98	1.11	1.03	2.73	1.34	1.26	1.98	1.11	1.03
26	2.03	1.13	1.05	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.03	1.13	1.05
27	2.09	1.15	1.07	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.09	1.15	1.07
28	2.15	1.17	1.09	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.15	1.17	1.09
29	2.21	1.20	1.12	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.21	1.20	1.12
30	2.28	1.21	1.17	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.28	1.21	1.17
31	2.31	1.23	1.19	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.31	1.23	1.19
32	2.42	1.25	1.20	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.42	1.25	1.20
33	2.49	1.28	1.21	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.49	1.28	1.21
34	2.57	1.30	1.24	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.57	1.30	1.24
35	2.66	1.34	1.25	2.73	1.34	1.26	2.66	1.34	1.25

Thus a person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, may annually during his life, pay two dollars and twenty-eight cents; and one in his fortieth year, three dollars and sixteen cents.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swollen Joints, Chills, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

This invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but, on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS,

No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.
DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.
Benjamin F. Browne, Salem, Mass.
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Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.
Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.
John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.
Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.
Charles Edwards, Marblehead.
Wm. Edwards, Beverly.
March 15, 1845.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3.00
Gode's Lady's Book	3.00
Columbian	3.00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3.00
New York Illustrated	3.00
Democratic Review	3.00
Whig	5.00
Eclectic Magazine	5.00
Lady's National Magazine	5.00
Sears' Pictorial	2.00
Littell's Living Age	6.00
Knickerbocker, New York	5.00
New England Family Magazine	1.50
Robert Merry's Museum	1.00
Family Circle	1.00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2.00
Lady's Garland	1.00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	3.00
Christian Pastor Magazine	2.00
Law Reporter	3.00
New Library of Law and Equity	7.00
Mother's Magazine	1.00
Assistant	1.00
New Englander, Quarterly	1.00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	1.00
Salter's Magazine, Monthly	3.00

He also receives subscriptions for the following 1.50 and has for sale single copies.

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee. Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emancipator, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to all orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex street, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

COAT CLOTHS.

Another lot first rate German Broad Cloth, for Dress and Frock Coats, just rec'd and for sale cheap at EDWARDS'S Clothing Emporium No. 10 Front street, Salem.

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PAIN EXCURSION.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Painacea is indicated, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Painacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PAINACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SASSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most efficacious remedies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretending to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for DANIEL TOMATO PAINACEA to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Market Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton. George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, Mass.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Bath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from whom I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstances of this having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly adjusting them; and on the account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly walled in by a mere membrane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But as contrived appliances by which either nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St., a few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS.

Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited.

Danvers, Oct 25.

1845. Spring Style of Hats. 1845

M. E. OSGOOD & Co., Hat Manufacturers, No. 58 Washington Street, Boston, would respectfully announce to their friends and patrons in Danvers and vicinity, that they have introduced their Spring Style of Hats for 1845, which fully sustains the reputation for beauty of style, finish and durability, which their hats have ever acquired. As they manufacture their own Hats and Caps they are enabled to sell them at as low a price at wholesale or retail as any sold in the city. Gentlemen from Danvers visiting Boston are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Recollect the No.—58 Washington street, 3 doors North of State street, Boston.

March 28

NATHANIEL JACKSON,

Stone-Cutter, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, pilfering off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.

may 9

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

THE subscriber has just received a few pieces of new and beautiful Scotch Gingham for dresses; Also, a lot of yard wide Lawns and Gingham Muslins for 29 cts a yard!

may 30

M. T. DOLE.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2 (Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found: Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Canes and common Chairs; Mahogany, Canes, back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Table; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above. Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30

CANT BE BEAT.

The Great Popular

TAILORING, OUTFITTING,

AND

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"

BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of

80,000 PEOPLE!

THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real

1d fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1813, in Boston

he raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-

duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-

nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first

developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea

of this branch of trade; and the ripples took the

form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, until

its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to

behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system

into the deep gulph below. But to descend from this

high state of metaphor.

Until April 1845, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS

took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that

an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude

of industry of old established custom of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding

way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense

for giving long credits, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-

vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-

ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands

Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed

their heavy eye-lids, stretched their cramped and be-

numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners

of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses

and surmises were rife—when straight all began to

cry "OAK HALL!" Still on I went, untroubled by threats,

nor daunted by flattery, until finally I have laid fast

and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as

the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-

parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields

the vendor from the ruinous losses attendant upon the

DANVERS



COURIER.

NUMBER 13

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1846.

VOLUME 2.

THE DANVERS COURIER.

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paid within one month of the time of subscribing.
Advertisements will be inserted on favorable terms.
The carriers are not allowed to sell any copies
of the Courier. Single copies may be obtained at
the office, at 5 cents each.
JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
and on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, & TRUTH.

BY MRS. M. H. SALTWATER.

Friendship, Love, and Truth,
Glorious words are these,
Spread them where the earth extends,
Bear them o'er the seas,
When they are heard on every shore,
Shine's dominion shall be o'er.

"In our God we trust,"
Ye have chosen well,
Each frail spirit stayed on him
Shall in safety dwell—
Peace your hearts and homes shall bless,
God your refuge in distress.

Friendship—angel guest,
Who but owns thy worth,
Healing with a gentle hand,
May a wound of earth;
Through all lands thy praises ring,
Angel of the healing wing.

Love—what gifts are thine,
Of immortal birth,
Dweller in the princely hall,
Guarding cottage hearth—
Bearing rest to crowned head,
Watcher by the lowliest bed.

Joyful with the young,
Stay when youth has fled,
Welcoming to life the babe,
Mourner for the dead,
Royal guests where kings abide
Inmate where the sinful hide.

Truth—triumphant power,
Attendant divine,
Spark of deity, whose light
Must still higher shine;
Till sin's dark devices fail,
"Truth is great and shall prevail."

Words of wondrous power,
Be their import known;
Brighter day shall dawn for earth,
When their way we own.
Friendship, Love, and Truth shall be
Pilots through eternity.

A REAL GEM.—The following lines were written
by Mr. Adams, in the album of a young lady.

To Miss E.—McL.

One day between the Lip and Heart
A wordless strife arose,
Which was the expert in the art
His purpose to disclose.

The Lip called forth his vassal Tongue,
And made him vouch a lie!
The slave his servile anatomy sung,
And braved the listening eue.

The Heart to speak, in vain essay'd,
Nor could his purpose reach—
His will nor voice nor tongue obeyed,
His silence was his speech.

Mark thou their difference, Child of Earth!
While each performs his part:
Not all the lip can speak is worth
The silence of the heart.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MISCELLANY.

A BROTHER'S LOVE.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The scene of our present sitting is a log cabin on the banks of the Calicoon; the time, night; the *dramatis personae* are hunters of various appearance, and the employment of the party is cleaning and preparing rifles for to-morrow's hunt. One end of the cabin is entirely filled with a broad chimney of rough stone, on the ample hearth of which the large logs roar and crackle and blaze so brightly, that we need no candle to see each other's visages. We all know each other well. Every fall, for many years, we have met here, and driven the deer of Wayne and Sullivan. We discussed the morality of our employment long ago, and with clear consciences and happy hearts we are now gathered, after a weary day's hunt, around the fireside which for the present we call home. Supper over, (it consisted of steaks from this morning's first shot, and broiled partridge) we fell into the regular conversation of this evening, namely, about the absent and the loved.

This is the happiest part of the day, after all. The weary body is permitted to rest, and the unwearied mind roves everywhere joyously. Then we talk of all that may most amuse or interest; and it is often an odd thing to see a man in a plain roundabout, without buttons, but fastened with yellow tape, bloody pantaloons and unshaven face, drop his gun which he is cleaning, and rise, and talk eloquently of some subject you would never dream of hearing outside of a library, or in any company than that of the literati of the city. But always on rising from supper, the friends at home are first named, and many kind thoughts and prayers are on our lips for them. So this night. And now, having perhaps given some idea of the appearance of our party, we will let the conversation run on.

"J—had no letter to-day, and feels somewhat blue," said S—. "J—has not hunted with us to-day, but has been across the Delaware and down to the bridge, (a matter of ten miles or more) to the Cohetown Post Office, to bring the letters for all of us. He is himself disappointed,

and sits, rather thoughtful, on a box by the corner of the chimney." S—, who made the remark, is stretched at full length on the floor, with his head as near the flame as it may be safe. His history is an interesting one. He is young and wealthy, a graduate of Yale, and a man of decided talent. But few know why he has secluded himself up here in woods, for he is not, like the most of us, a mere temporary resident:

"Did you expect a letter from home, J—?" asked W—.

"Yes, from my sister." "Ah, from M—. Poor fellow, I pity you, if you intend to feel as bad as this every time your sister disappoints you."

"Why so?" "Nothing, only sisters are apt to forget their brothers, except when they have some need of them."

"No, no, Will, M— has never neglected me without good cause."

"It's possible she may be an exception, and I believe M— is to the rule. I never had a sister, but I have learned to think of all them too thoughtless, by half, of their brothers' affection to win much for them. In truth, it seems to me impossible for brothers to feel any sort of attachment to such sisters as I see usually."

"You are wrong there, Will," said S—. "What do you know about sisters, I should like to know, backwoodsman?"

"I had one once."

"You, S—?" "Why not? I had a sister once, and loved her too. I've learned a lesson in my life you have yet to learn, and that is, never to think lightly of a sister's love. Indeed, Will, I believe, from my heart of hearts, there is no love of man to man so pure, so holy, so intense, as that of a brother for a sister, or a sister for a brother."

"I'm surprised, S—. You never hinted to me before that you ever had a sister. I should like to know about her."

"Not now, J—. Some other time I'll tell you of her," said S—, and dropped his head again, which he had raised on his elbow. A silence ensued through the cabin, interrupted only by the clicking of the rifle locks, as their owners tried them, and finding all right, one by one deposited them in the places.

Will broke the silence. "I should like to know some good ground to change my opinion of brothers' love for sisters. Who ever knew an instance of a sacrifice made on either side of such affection?"

"I'll tell you a story," said S—, again raising his head upon his elbow, and casting his fine eyes about the cabin. And straightway all prepared to hear one of his tales, which were never unwelcome. After a momentary pause he began.

"I heard this story vouched for by some of my

her heart, and taught her the prayer of penitence and faith."

"But where was the brother?" said J—. "He had gone to the capital, and at the feet of the Governor, was begging a pardon for his sister. He pleaded her youth, her beauty, her price, less value to him. He named all the ties of life, all the loveliness above all—her wrongs and her weakness, and the mercy of God to the vilest sinners. It was in vain, and time passed on. He dared not leave the capital for he hoped on; but he day of her execution approached, and a long way was it from her to him. The evening before the day he procured her pardon, and with exulting heart he flew on his mission of salvation."

"Such a storm as descended that night has not been known among the mountains for half a century. Blinded by the lightning, defeated by the thunder, he pressed his horse on. A glorious day for broke clear and beautiful. A glorious day for that fair girl's death! But no, she was pardoned, and the pardon was coming in a brother's hand; that noble brother! It is now and a stream in his path, swollen by the storm to a fearful depth. His noble horse refuses the ford. He rides madly up and down the bank, losing many minutes, till the good steed takes to the water. It is a hard struggle till they brave it nobly, and reach the other side far below the ford. No rest, but on, on, on, the good horse seeming to know that he bore life to the dying; through the forest, across the plain, into the city, up to the prison gates they fly. Too late! too late! Five minutes would have saved her!"

"What had become of her brother?" asked a hitlerio silent listener, (even myself) after a long pause.

"I will tell you," replied S—, who had, while talking, risen from the floor, and was standing with his back to the fire. "A few years ago I was hunting over the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains. One day I came across a path, and knowing it to be that of no beast, I followed it to a sort of half cave, half cabin, on the hill side. It was empty as I judged from receiving no answer to my call at the door, which I found fastened. I afterwards made inquiries of a hermit, whose history no one was able to ascertain. He had come there a young man, and was not then old, but for many years had preserved his secret from all prying eyes or ears. A woodman once looked through the little window of his cabin as he passed after dark, and saw him bending over something bright, gemlike, and it was finally, I believe, generally resolved that he was a Ro-mani doing a life penance; so there it rested. Years passed on without an incident to renew curiosity, which had long ago died for want of food, when, one evening, a hunter passing his door after a fall of snow, noticed that no footsteps were visible in front of it. Another and another some friends with him, he proceeded up a mountain to the hermit's home. Seated at a rude table, his head bowed on it, the hermit sat dead! His forehead resting on the miniature of a young female of surpassing beauty. Such a vision of loveliness had never before met their gaze. Purity was on her brow, and gentle holiness in every feature. The soul of the recluse, I trust, had met the repentant soul of that betrayed one in a land where sorrow is not. Verily, Will, a brother's love is marvelous strong!"

Christian Parlor Mag.

From Roger's Herald of Freedom.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR!

Or Thirty-three Reasons why every Good Christian and True Patriot should immediately engage in the manly occupation of making Widows and Orphans for twenty six cents a day.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

1.—Because God says, "Thou shalt not kill."

2.—Because Jesus Christ says, "Love your enemies." "Do good to them that hate you and despitefully use you and persecute you, and do all manner of evil against you." "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

3.—Because the Duke of Wellington has said, "that no one who had much sympathy with religion, had any business with the army; and that 'nothing can be worse than a victory except a defeat.'"

4.—Because Father Mathew says that recruiting goes on heavily in Ireland, since the Temperance Reformation began, and that wives, and mothers, and helpless children are not deprived of their protectors half so often as they used to be.

5.—Because the Mexican war is a cowardly invasion of the territory of a feeble people—a wilful waste of incalculable treasure—a horrid butchery of unoffending neighbors—a scandalous infraction of the law of nations—a fiend-like and blood-thirsty disregard of the heavenly precepts of the gospel—an unholy crusade against the liberties and rights of a free people.

6.—Because the Mexicans killed a number of score of the American army the other day, and you may probably meet the same glorious fate if you will only enlist.

7.—Because the Mexican Government has abolished Slavery throughout the Republic—and refuses to allow its citizens to buy slaves, thus causing great loss and inconvenience to the slave-breeder of Virginia and Kentucky.

8.—Because the measure of the Mexicans, which afforded occasion to the Americans to rob them of one of their fairest provinces, was calculated to promote the cause of liberty and human happiness.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

9.—Because the Mexico war, like every other war, will produce the greatest amount of misery and distress to those who are entirely innocent of its cause.

10.—Because the Mexicans are Catholics, and by an energetic application of bayonets and rifles missionaries and gunpowder, we may succeed in making them all as good Christians as ourselves.

11.—Because it is so patriotic, for the poor people especially, to sell themselves for eight dollars a month to a recruiting sergeant; who will instruct them in the best way of skull-splitting, brain-spattering, limb-chopping, heart-slashing, and other ingenious surgical operations, all performed in the most off-hand way, for the honor of the American arms, the good of our country, and the 'extension of the area of Freedom.'

12.—Because the war of extermination against the Seminoles cost forty millions of dollars, and the war against the Mexicans, in defence of the same interests, is likely to cost ten times as much.

13.—Because Bonaparte called raw recruits *cannon's food*, and you are wanted to serve President Polk and his war-making Cabinet, on the Rio Grande, as *cannon's food*.

14.—Because the Texas scrip holders and the gentry of the land have a stake in the country, and cannot afford to be shot; and because the army and navy would be lost entirely, if it were not for the *lower orders* being so ready to sell themselves for twenty-six cents a day, to kill and be killed.

15.—Because if you and I won't enlist, the *upper ranks* must either leave off fighting, or turn common soldiers. Leaving off fighting is not to be thought of, and who would like to see a delicate, white-handed gentleman handling the pipe-clay, or drilled and caned like a *low fellow*, or tied up to the triangles to be flogged with a bloody cat-o-nine-tails?

16.—Because although one murder at our doors excites the horror of the nation, it is quite another affair when you put on red clothes, that *don't show the blood* and murder Mexicans and Seminoles by wholesale, at the word of your commanding officer.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

17.—Because the Republic of Mexico is in danger of self-extinguishment—she having abolished Slavery,—and Gen. McDuffie has declared that 'Slavery is the corner-stone of a Republic.'

18.—Because Secretary Calhoun in his letter to Mr. Pakenham, of April 18th, 1844, declared that Texas was to be annexed to this country to guard against the danger of Slavery's being abolished in our Southern States; and finally declared, that what is called Slavery is in reality a political institution, essential to the peace, safety and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists."

19.—Because Texas contains 380,000 square miles, equal to one seventh of the whole surface of the American Union, previous to the re-annexation of this State—thus affording a broad field for the expansion and nourishment of the 'peculiar institution' whose building-up is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon, on the western continent.

20.—Because the Mexicans have been persecuted

21.—Because you may gather *dearliness* interest by putting the Mexicans to death.

22.—Because the President and his cabinet, and the manufacturers of war speeches, and the voters of men and money, in Congress, whenever they go to church on Sunday, say, or somebody says for them, 'From battle, murder, and sudden death, good Lord deliver us!'

23.—Because though the army is made up of healthy, strong men, in the prime of life, they die quicker, even when not on active service, than any other portion of the people.

24.—Because deserters are shot down without trial, and upon suspicion.

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

25.—Because soldiers' wives are the most forlorn, and soldiers' children the worst cared-for and the most ill-thriven in the community.

26.—Because the art of war is of great use to the art of healing, since a well spread bloody battle field offers much better opportunities for practice to students in surgery, than a hundred years of ordinary accidents would afford.

27.—Because the classes of persons by whom diseases are chiefly feigned, are men apprehensive of being levied, or actually levied, or forced into the military or naval services; conscripts; men liable to serve in or to be drafted for the militia; impressed seamen. The cause of diseases being feigned by such persons is the hope of being deemed unfit for the public service, and thus to escape it altogether.—Black slaves also are apt to feign diseases, for the purpose of *escaping from happiness*, as the red coated slaves *run away from glory*.

28.—Because if you serve faithfully through the war, perhaps you will get a pension of a few pence a day, for the remainder of your wretched, good-for-nothing existence. You will have nothing to do then, but to enjoy the loss of your nose, or your eyes, or your hearing, or your leg, drinking your pension, and being a pest to your neighborhood.

29.—Because if you die on the field of fame, agonized with pain, parched with raging thirst, no kind hand near you, stripped by camp followers, and lying on the cold and bloody clay, you will have the comfort of hoping that the joy-hells will ring in all the churches, to celebrate the day you perished gloriously, 'on the field of your fame fresh and gory.'

30.—Because if you enlist you will probably be killed, and then you dead body will make excellent manure. Only think, the best of beautiful corn grows on the field of Waterloo. Human bones are imported in large quantities by the English farmers from famous battle fields, where the original owners of the bones no doubt died 'gloriously.'

31.—Because the Yellow Fever will probably sweep off more northern soldiers than Mexican bullets.

32.—Because it is a fine sight for the despots of the old world, to look upon a young Republic fighting for the enslavement of her L. BOREAS.

33.—Because 'War is a game, that were the people wise, kings would not play at.'

ENLIST! ENLIST! ENLIST!

Men of New England, Read this!

The following article from 'the New Hampshire Independent Democrat,' (the leading paper of the true Democratic party, which supports the Hon. John P. Hale) contains suggestions well worthy the attention of every true patriot and philanthropist. Let us give heed to the voice of wisdom herein uttered, before it is too late for it to avail us any thing.

Annexation of the West Indies—Designs of the South.

No intelligent man who has watched the course of events in this country for the last few years, can fail to perceive that the institution of Southern Slavery has been for a long time advancing, sometimes stealthily, but always steadily, to the control of our Government. Since the Washingtons and Jeffersons, and Henrys, have passed off the stage, the one solitary idea which has guided the politicians of the South Carolina school has been the extension and perpetuation of Slavery. To this one idea has all the action and all the talent of the South been zealously directed. To strengthen the 'peculiar institution' and make it perpetual, the other interests of the country have been overlooked or sacrificed; as would best suit the McDuffies and Hammonds of the South.

To the shame and everlasting disgrace of the North be it spoken, the sons of the Pilgrims have not only resisted the encroachments of Slavery, but they have never unitedly made a solitary protest against the attempts to nationalize an institution which disgraces the name of Democracy as much as it violates the rights of men. Nay, worse; the South have at all times found their most unscrupulous tools at the North. From the settlement of the Missouri question to this time, Northern politicians have been, as John Randolph said, 'dog cheap.' The bounty of treason has never been offered without finding a traitor to take it. The die is at length cast. Northern traitors and dough-faces are sorely necessary to the further prosecution of the Southern policy. The annexation of Texas has given the sceptre into the hands of these slave power. With a majority of two States in the moment, and an indefinite number in embryo, the advocates of the eternity of Slavery may well feel that their power is safe. They no longer need to apologize for Slavery, or seek to cloak their designs under pretences as flimsy as they are false and hypocritical.

Men may no longer talk of Slavery as an evil of which the country may sometime hope to be rid. 'It is the very corner-stone of every well-constructed Republican edifice.' Instead of striving, therefore, to limit and remove it as an evil, it must be fostered and extended if possible over the whole American continent. More! Especially do the benevolent patriarchs of Slavery wish to bless all the regions of the sunny South with the surpassing advantages of an institution ordained by God, and sanctioned by the Holy Ghost. Texas is annexed, and this 'corner-stone' of Republicanism is laid there forever.

Mexico and California, now offer a glorious field for the benevolent operations of these Jesuits of Slavery. A new effort must be made to plant a second 'corner-stone' of the 'God-ordained' institution where, through the superstitious ignorance of the people, it has once been persecuted and destroyed. Side by side with the standard of Anglo-Saxon civilization and the Protestant religion, must now be planted the tree of African servitude. Nor will these devoted apostles of the patriarchal faith stop here. All the islands of the West Indian sea are ripe for the sickle. Without the aid of missionaries from the United States, Slavery cannot be re-established in Haiti. Some fifty years since an insane passion for liberty took possession of the slaves and they became free. Mr. Calhoun we presume in sheer compassion for their unfortunate delusion of half a century's standing, recently sent a Mr. Hogan there, to preach to the simple natives the pure Gospel of Slavery, as expounded by Governor Hammond.

Report says, and Mr. Hogan himself confirms the report, that Mr. Calhoun's missionary has induced about 100,000 benevolent Spaniards and Creoles to consent to be annexed to this country, and receive about six times their own number, of African descent, back into their former happy state of slavery. But into the unfortunate blacks have not yet got quite sick of their liberty. Their hallucination has not entirely passed away. Hence, they are hardly prepared to appreciate either the disinterested benevolence of Mr. Calhoun, or the self-sacrificing benevolence of their former masters. Mr. Calhoun, who is seldom put to his trumps, without doubt, suggests some method of obviating this difficulty. In the view of himself and Governor Hammond, Slavery and Christianity are to 'have the heathen for a joint inheritance.' How unlikely parts of the earth from Slavery and Christianity that the onward course of Slavery and Christianity can be stopped by the stupid attachment to liberty of a few hundred thousand ignorant blacks! It is absurd to think it can be done.

The ear of Slavery is destined to roll on, and woe to any unfortunate son of Africa who attempts to obstruct the track. Slavery must not only be re-established in Haiti—it must also be perpetuated in Cuba. There, owing to the influence of a corrupt church, and other causes, the institution is tottering under the imbecility of old age and disease. In the opinion of the South, which opinion has already been endorsed by Edmund Burke, and the New Hampshire Patriot, nothing but annexation to this country can save the institution from decay and utter extinction. To prevent so great a calamity, the South, with the Hammonds and McDuffies at their head, and Edmund Burke and the New Hampshire Patriot at their tail, say it must be annexed. If Slavery were permitted to die out in the West India Islands, who would stand sponsor for its eternal existence in the land of Washington and Jefferson? The mandate has gone forth. Slavery shall not be extinguished. Southern Chivalry has spoken it—and Northern Doughfacedness says Amen.

This is not idle speculation. It is sad reality. It was but the other day that one of the Southern Senators rose in his place and offered a resolution in favor of annexing Cuba. The dough-faces there not being quite ready to vote in favor of it, and not daring to vote against it, persuaded the mover to withdraw as premature. It will be moved again at the first favorable moment. Nothing will be left untied, which may be necessary to extend and strengthen Slavery, and enable the South to control the Union. To this end must all the legislation of Congress be shaped. For this purpose must tariffs be enacted

epoaled, our own territory parted with, or new territory acquired. 'Protection to American Slavery,' instead of 'Protection to American industry,' is already the rallying cry at the South. 'Free trade' means nothing more than protection to slave labor against free labor.

Are free laborers of the North ready to see themselves reduced to the level of slaves? Are they prepared to have all their industrial pursuits broken before the Dragon of human servitude? There is but one way to prevent it. To do this, the North must unite as one man, and resolve to be as true to their interests as the South are to theirs. Southern men never lose their Southern principles. There you find no traitors. A Southern man with Northern principles were a hissing and scorn at the South. Here at the North it is otherwise. Northern men are the most obsequious servants of the South. Let this matter be amended. Let the people of the North be true to themselves—let them choose men to serve them, who dare to be true to the free principles of the North, and all may yet be well. They will cease to be gagged in their own House of Representatives, or to have their interest sacrificed to the cruel demon of oppression.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1846.

True Courage.

The Poetical epistle on Peace which appeared on the first page of our last paper, was written at the time of the greatest excitement in the last war with Great Britain, and when the war spirit was at its highest point. It required some moral courage to advocate pacific principles at that day, when the whole civilized world was in arms. We are now we trust approaching a time when peace will not only be the policy but the governing principle of all civilized nations.

The writer of the epistle referred to, who is esteemed as one of our most distinguished fellow citizens, was also one of the earliest and most efficient pioneers in the great Temperance movement when that cause was the most unpopular and required more courage in its advocates than many of our fair-weather reformers are apt to imagine. The land was then overrun with the scourge, so that it required the strongest hands and stoutest hearts to oppose it. The following lines prefixed to a temperance Address, delivered and published at that period by the same gentleman, shows what was then considered the amount of the efforts in that cause.

'Although we cannot stop by force
The torrent's devastating course,
Yet from the widely wasting wave
Much, by exertion, we may save.'

It is also due to him to state that he was among the first, if not the first, openly to advocate the principle of total abstinence in connection with this reform, although this was not adopted by the friends of temperance generally until many years after.

Salem Neck.

The Salem Gazette calls attention to beautiful sites for Cottage Residences in that city, and among the rest, to the grounds on the Neck. On a recent visit to that part of the city we were forcibly struck with the beauty and appropriateness of the place for such improvements. The fine prospect of the harbor, bay and city, the view of the Beverly and Manchester coasts with their handsome residences already built and in progress, the coolness and salubrity of the sea breeze, all render this spot exceedingly desirable for those who prefer the open air to the dust and heat of a city.

We noticed the remains of a redoubt or fort on the extreme eastern of the peninsula, which was built during the Revolutionary war. In the middle of the fort is the remains of a bomb proof shelter such as we see mentioned in the accounts of the attack on Fort Brown. We learned from a venerable citizen who was familiar with the events of that period, that he had been into the shelter while it was in good condition and that it was towered with a frame work of old masts and timber with two or three feet of earth over it, the walls being constructed of stone.

Lynn Mineral-Spring Hotel.

We learn by an advertisement in the Lynn News, that this pleasant establishment is to be occupied as a Roman Catholic school, under the name of the St. Joseph Seminary. It seems by the advertisement that the benefits of the school are to be enjoyed only by Catholic young gentlemen, from the age of four to fourteen years. There are General Rules to be observed in the institution, one of which is that 'No book, paper or tracts, are allowed to circulate in the seminary foreign to the course of studies, and no one must have any in his possession, unless approved and signed by the instructors.

George W. Beck is the principal.

The Button-wood Trees.

These gigantic plants exhibit the same sickly appearance this summer that they have for several preceding years. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the cause of their decay, nothing satisfactory has appeared to account for it. It is worth the study of our naturalists to find out the cause of such a phenomenon in the vegetable world.

Gen Gaines has been suspended from the command of the Western division of the army, and ordered to Washington. His assuming to call out so many volunteers, without any authority, fully justifies the government in this course.

'The misunderstandings between the Administration and the two highest officers in the Army are much to be regretted, especially at this time, but they will lead to no serious consequences.

Tax Payers in Danvers.

A list of persons whose town and county tax amount to over fifty dollars each, has been handed us for publication. We have room this week only for the names of those unfortunate individuals who are assessed over One Hundred dollars each, reserving the smaller ones until our next. The tax bills of the current year will soon be placed in the hands of our citizens, who will be thus reminded that a rigid economy must be practised in our town affairs, if they would see in future a *reducere* instead of an increase of taxation.

Lewis Allen	100 14
Henry Cook	137 56
David Daniels	114 54
Caleb L. Frost	146 94
Mathew Hooper	145 61
Daniel King	463 74
Amos King	156 02
Eben. King	186 54
Samuel King	195 90
George Osborne	121 02
Eben. Sutton	136 14
Ether Shove	105 84
Abner Sanger	123 18
E. Shillaber	437 10
Eben Upton	113 10
Eljah Upton	126 78
Benj. Wheeler	103 02
Jona. Dustin's Estate	151 26
P. R. Southwick	135 36
Nancy Oakes	102 24
Daniel P. King	155 58
W. A. Lander	181 50
Moses Putnam	462 22
Elias Putnam	148 38
Samuel Putnam	157 02
John Page	146 94
Gilbert Tapley	224 76
Jonas Warren	109 50

Dreadful Fire, and Loss of Sixty or Seventy lives at Quebec. A passenger at Boston, in the train from Albany, Tuesday evening, reports that the theatre at Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. The fire broke out while the performances were going on, and from sixty to seventy lives are supposed to have been lost. Forty skeletons had been dug out of the ruins.

SINGULAR. A white boy in St. Louis has been arrested as a runaway slave. He states that he was illegitimately born of white parents, who placed him in charge of black guardians, and that he never was a slave. The case is to be investigated.

CASUALTY.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Prime and Mr. George Symonds, of Salem, went into the North River for the purpose of bathing: they had remained in the water for some time, when Mr. Symonds suddenly disappeared. He was probably seized with the cramp and sunk immediately.

Laws of the State.—We are indebted to Mr. Palfrey, Secretary of State, for a copy of the Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, in the year 1846, together with the Reports and Messages. Published by the Secretary.

The government drafts upon the Merchants Bank, at Boston, during the last two or three weeks, for money to send to New Orleans, are said to have amounted to considerably over half a million of dollars. All these the Bank has promptly met, and in addition discounted last week several hundred thousand dollars for the merchants. The week previous it did not make any discounts, however.

Resignation of the Chairman on Foreign Relations.—Senator Allen has resigned the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and his resignation was unanimously accepted by the Senate. Wednesday, Mr. McDuffie was chosen by the Senate to fill the vacancy, and the Oregon treaty referred to this Committee.

Duty on Tea and Coffee. The President has recommended a duty on tea and coffee to pay the expense of the war with Mexico.

Liberty of Speech.

Under this head, Cassius M. Clay in the True American, breaks out with his wonted energy and fire in contemplation of the outcry made by the Democratic press against any discussion of the causes which have produced the unjust war we are now waging with poor enfeebled Mexico. He asks if the bloody purposes of war are to close our lips and shut our hearts against wrong and tyranny? If so, he says, the President is a depot and every citizen in time of war, a slave. We quote the following:—

Stand by your country—fight for her—pour out your blood and treasures like water in her defence—but never let her rulers close up the channels of thought, stop inquiry, arrest the denunciation of folly, or spare any tyranny, known or unknown, to the law, merely because it has wantonly and flagitiously involved the nation in war.

The cry of faction against those who would so act, is the cry of cowards and knaves. We peril our life, and spend our treasure, in defence of the flag of the nation; against her enemy we strike with all our might. Are we at the same time to be manacled in thought? While our hands are uplifted against the foe in the fight, must our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouth, lest we be overwhelmed by torrents of popular passion, or murdered by the blood hounds of party, who track and howl after us as a beast of prey? We are no such bondman. No American who knows the first letter of the Constitution, or has breathed into him the smallest breath of liberty, would be so set or slave to submit to this despotism. No! Stand by your government, whoever may rule it while a foreign foe trends your soil; but dishonor not your patriotism—play not the traitor—by saying in word, or deed, or thought, that those rulers shall escape the fullest responsibility to their country and to man, for any violation of right, or any act of injustice done by them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[By Magnetic Telegraph to New York.]

Parades, with a powerful army, will march for Matamoros—Gen. Bravo, President of Mexico, Ad interim—Neutral Consuls protesting against The Blockade of Vera Cruz.

Baltimore, Wednesday night.

Dates from Vera Cruz, to June 1st, have been received at Charleston, by the way of Havana.

The Consuls of the neutral nations, resident at Vera Cruz, had protested against the blockade of that port.

The Mexican Congress met on the 27th ult.—Ex-President Bustamante, being appointed President of the same. It is generally believed he will be elected President.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoros, at the head of a strong army,—the largest portion composed of the body of troops, called the reserve. The time for his departure with this army is already fixed, but has not been made public. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidential chair, *ad interim*.

The suspension of payments continues, and things generally remain in the worst condition.

The Mexican government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which it was believed could hardly be obtained, as the clergy are not able to pay the amount of \$90,000 monthly already demanded by the Government; and, on the other hand, the actual condition of the several States is not such as to expect from them any resources.

New Orleans papers of the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., have been received, in which we find the following:—

General Taylor's son has left New Orleans for Matamoros, with his father's brevet commission of Major General.

The lady of Captain Page, who was so severely wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, on her way to Point Isabel, to meet her husband.

A letter published in the Delta from Pensacola, says, that it is reported that the condition of our squadron, in relation to that of the English fleet which has been increased, is very precarious.

It is also rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole Mexican coast; and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Gov. Slout's squadron is somewhat diminished by the return of old transients to the United States, still he will, no doubt, when joined by Capt. Stockton, give a good account of himself.

The principal portion of the American fleet are now at Jolaverd; and the St. Mary's, Fal-mouth, and a small brig are cruising before Tampico.

Mr. Walker has issued orders to grant clearances to Matamoros, thus throwing open North Mexico to American manufactures.

The Hon. Henry Middleton, who for many years represented us at the Court of St. Petersburg, died at Charleston on Sunday last.

Hon. Charles Hudson.

The following eloquent passage from a speech of this gentleman on the Mexican War, contains just sentiments and such as will find favor with every true friend of that rational liberty which allows the citizen to speak freely and boldly of the act of its rulers.

But we are told, by gentlemen on this floor, that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. Sir, I have no sympathy with that dastardly sentiment. What! has it come to this that a weak or wicked Executive may usurp power, and involve the nation in an unjust war, and in unscrupulous majority may press through the House, without debate, a bill sanctioning that iniquitous procedure, and then all mouths must be closed on the subject? Is this the liberty and the only liberty granted to the representatives of a free people? Is it treason to point out the faults of a corrupt Administration? Are we to submit in all things to the will of the President? If so, we have nothing left of liberty but the name. We are already under a despotism. Such doctrines may answer for corrupt sycophants, who bow to the Executive of place, but

such corrupt and corrupting sentiments. Treason to speak against the measures of the Administration, because we are at war! Sir, I have from my earliest boyhood had a profound veneration for the Earl of Chatham, arising from the mainly course he pursued in the English Parliament in pleading the cause of America. He spoke freely of the impolicy and the injustice of the mother country towards the Colonies. He commenced his patriotic course before the war began, but he did not cease with the breaking out of hostilities. He pleaded for America; he exposed the Administration; he denounced their measures as infamous, while the war was in progress. When opposing the administration, he employed language like this: 'Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted, three millions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would be fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest.' 'The Americans have been wronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice.' 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—NEVER, NEVER, NEVER! I solemnly call upon your lordships, and upon every order of men in the state, to stamp upon this infamous procedure the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.' Such was the language of the friends of liberty on the floor of Parliament; and that body, even under that tyrannical administration, had not the hardihood to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his life was an effort in behalf of the Colonies.

The opposition in Parliament have always spoken with freedom in peace and in war. This is English liberty. Pitt, and Burke, and all the leaders of the opposition, even at that day, were too enlightened, had too ardent a love of liberty, to subscribe to the degrading and cowardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the hall of an American Congress.

FOR ENGLAND. The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, left Boston for Halifax and Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, with the semi-monthly mail, and 94 passengers, 9 of whom leave her at Halifax. Among the passengers are Mr. James Gordon Bennett (Editor of the New York Herald) and his family, and Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith.

THE TARIFF. Congress has agreed to take up the tariff question by a vote of 120 to 87.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

11 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on Monday morning, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult. She brings 11 days later intelligence than that received by the Hibernia. The steamship Cambria, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 28th ult., after a passage of 12 days, having sustained no injury while ashore on Cape Cod. The news carried out by the Cambria, of the commencement of hostilities between this country and Mexico, had the effect of advancing the prices of American produce.

Her Majesty was delivered of another daughter on the afternoon of Monday the 21st ult. This makes the fifth child. The Queen was 27 years old a few days subsequently. The corn bill has passed the House of Lords by a majority of 47—raising the prices of the American provision market. On Monday, the 25th ult., Prince Louis Bonaparte succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. The proposition of the Mexican Government for placing the debt upon a new footing, by the proprietors in London, was negatived by the bondholders. But a new and more favorable proposition is expected to be made. Gen. Armstrong, Consul for the United States at Liverpool, came passenger in the Great Western, on a visit to the United States.

In relation to the Oregon notice, the European Times says: 'The question of whether or not, the President of the United States had given the notice respecting the joint occupation of the Oregon territory to the British Government, having formed a subject of controversy in the English and American press, we have the satisfaction of stating, upon the highest authority, that such notice has been given, and that the Great Western carries out, on her present trip, the answer of the British Government, which, we have reason to believe, is of a conciliatory and friendly character.'—Atlas.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Five Days later from Europe.

The royal mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston, Thursday.

The news by the Caledonia having been in a great measure anticipated by the Great Western, we find very little that is important.

There has been another insurrection in Portugal, and the Cabral ministry has resigned. The Duke of Palmella was charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

The news from France is not important; but from Algeria we learn that Abd-el-Kader had ordered three hundred French prisoners to be shot, and his order was obeyed. This news created a great sensation in Paris.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the infant Princess, have enjoyed remarkably good health, and on the 1st instant the last official bulletin of their health was issued, as the Queen's recovery was so far advanced. A great number of the nobility and gentry, and foreign ministers, made daily calls at Buckingham palace to inquire after the health of the Queen. Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in England on the 26th ult. the day after his escape from Ham.

The Times states that the Prince intended to leave London for Florence on or before the 13th of June, there to join his invalid father, whose health is rapidly on the decline.

Relief of the Irish. The use of Indian meal has now become quite general throughout the country, and the people prefer it to the potato, the enormous price of which, for some months past, had placed it beyond the reach of the laboring classes.

The Harvest and the Crops. The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes that, 'For the last quarter of a century there has not been recollected a month so favorable for all purposes of agriculture as the one just closed, or one which has given more promise of an early and abundant harvest. The accounts of the growing crops from all corners of the kingdom are extremely favorable, the intense heat of the last three weeks, varied by occasional showers of rain, giving to the whole face of the country a healthy and luxuriant appearance.'

Mr. Burnell, late Cashier of the bank at Nantucket, gave himself up on Saturday, and was committed to prison to await the action of the Supreme Court on a motion for a reduction of his recognizance (\$25,000).

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Oration at the celebration

lem Brass Band have been engaged to play during the day and evening.

The Pen.

Dickens, in his Daily News, runs a parallel between Capt. Pen and Capt. Sword. He has no fondness for the bellying, brutalizing reasoning of forty-two pounders, and condemns Capt. Sword, with his cold steel, as a murdering, murdering son of a fellow.

Capt. Pen, of the goose-quill battalion, is a chap of a different stamp. His recruits are of the closet, the counting house and the counter; they have no taking look, and no life and drum music to announce their coming and going. Neither do they glitter brightly in the sun; but quietly and drudgingly manœuvre upon paper, with no belching of cannon, no showers of murderous shot, no human blood flowing from a thousand human creatures, no blaspheming in the death agony—pour out words, words, words, that they may sink them into the souls of men. This array of soldiery may seem to the gun-powder mind a poor and shabby squad; but Dickens holds them to be the best every way, cheaper, better, safer.

He thinks Capt. Pen to be altogether a nobler fellow than Capt. Sword, and that Capt. Pen's regiment is sure, in the end, to whip Capt. Sword's regiment. Who does not wish and pray that all our difficulties might be settled by ink instead of steel!—True American.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1846.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

The Oregon treaty was signed on Monday by Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Ponsbury and Mr. Bidwell attended at the Secretary's office at 2 o'clock, with the treaty, and were there till half past four.

A messenger has been appointed by Mr. Buchanan to carry out a copy of the treaty to Mr. McLane, as soon as it is ratified. Another copy will be sent by a messenger to the British Government, by Mr. Pakenham.

We learn that William Appleton, Esq., proposed to the convention of the Episcopal churches in Massachusetts in this city, to give \$25,000 for the endowment of an Episcopal theological seminary in this commonwealth, when a like sum shall be contributed for the object.—Boston Post.

Danvers and Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. Editor—In March last the old board of Directors of this Road were turned out of office and a new board elected. This measure was effected by the leading advocates of the Malden Railroad project. The professed object of the measure was to preserve the charter so that they might construct the road from Danvers to Georgetown, and the high reputation of the new board for skill and enterprise in Railroad matters, gave good reason to expect that before this time we should have seen them actively employed in grading the Road, but we have not been able to discover a sign of any progress in this business, though the time expires next March, and if they ever intend to make the Road it is high time to begin. As the Malden Road is laid aside for the present, the Directors are thereby relieved from a heavy job which they expected to have to do, and they must be much more at leisure than they expected to be. The construction of the Georgetown Road would afford them a fine chance to employ their leisure and display their skill in this their favorite business, and I hope they will do themselves the honor to proceed at once to make this very useful Road, and they will then have it to piece out the Malden Road from South Danvers to Salem, if they should again want it for that purpose next year; and it will very much reconcile me (and I doubt not others of the old board) to the misfortune of being turned out of office. Will the Directors please to inform us what they intend to do about this business.

I believe the Directors have no knowledge of much of the country over which the road is to be laid, and will therefore invite them to call up to North Danvers and we will show them the way with pleasure. ONE OF THE OLD BOARD.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Before CHARLES L. WOODBURY, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday, the examination in the case of Charles J. and John F. Lovett, master and mate of the brig Malaga, accused of aiding and abetting in the slave trade, was resumed and finished. The vessel sailed from a port of Massachusetts for Rio Janeiro, and was there chartered for a voyage to Cuba and St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa. There was some evidence that the charterer at Rio Janeiro had been engaged in the slave trade and also that one of the freighters had been engaged in the same traffic as an agent of the charterer. It also appeared that the cargo was of such a description as might have been used in the slave-trade, as well as in lawful traffic on the coast; but, after a minute and searching examination, no evidence was elicited, that the master or mate or any of the crew had any knowledge that the vessel or merchandise was intended for the slave trade, or that they knew of the charterer's having been engaged in that traffic. The respondents were accordingly discharged.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr, district attorney, for the United States.

FREDERIC W. DICKINSON, for the respondents.

NEW HAVEN AND BOSTON RAILROAD BILL VETOED. By the annexed letter from a correspondent, written at New Haven, it will be seen that Gov. Toucey has returned the bill with his veto.—Jour. of Com.

NEW HAVEN, June 16, 1846. The Boston and New Haven Railroad Bill, which passed the House by 36 majority, and the Senate 12 to 9, has been vetoed by the Governor, who alleges constitutional objections to the Bridge at Middletown. Hartford influence has been brought to bear in opposition to this Bill, at every step of its progress through both Houses, and the veto, if not expected, has been feared—and as it now appears, not without reason. The constitutional question was ably argued in both Houses, and as the subject was entirely without the subject was without the pale of party politics, it was decided on its merits alone. This act of the Governor excites much feeling and severe animadversion, alike among his own party and his political opponents; but if the Senate stands firm, the Bill is safe. If the Senate change their votes, it is lost. The veto message is ordered to be printed and made the order of the day in the House to-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past nine A. M. The bill is safe in the House. The House has been engaged nearly all day in an animated discussion of the case of Potter, sentenced to be hung for murder, and has refused to commence the punishment, 115 to 68. He will be executed on the 20th of July ensuing.

LATER.—We learn by passengers from New Haven, that the House of Representatives yesterday (Friday) passed the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, by 32 majority. Its fate was to be decided in the Senate yesterday afternoon. If all the members could be persuaded to remain, the friends of the bill were confident of success.

COURTESY.—The papers say that Gen. Vega, our prisoner of war, has been treated with great kindness by Gen. Taylor, and furnished with an unlimited letter of credit. He visited the St. Charles hotel the other day, was introduced to the distinguished men, such as Gen. Gaines, &c., and said that he felt as if he was among friends. The recovered prisoners of Col. Thornton's command also state that they were treated with kindness by the Mexicans. It seems that the people on both sides are capable of behaving with great kindness and courtesy. What a tremendous pity the could not have shown the same courtesy and kindness at the time they were shooting each other's mouths off, and pinning each other to the ground through the necks with bayonets! It is probable that Polk and Paredes are both gentlemen, each of whom would put the other in his best bed, if he should call to spend the night. They two have no cause for quarrel whatever. Take any other pair, one American and one Mexican, and they have no more. Take two rowdies, one on each side, who love to fight for the fun of it, and they should come to blows, it would be considered by both Mexicans and Americans as no more the decently humane to part them. Why should the nations part themselves?—Chrysolotype.

Timothy Pillsbury, the representative from Wisconsin, who is announced in the Congressional proceedings of to-day, as having taken his seat, is a native of Newbury, where he resided many years. He was born in the house at the bottom of Pillsbury's Lane, Belleville. Several years ago, he came within a few voices of being chosen Congress from the Eastport district, and fell in that, he emigrated to the far West, and comes to Congress, elected from the district the extreme opposite frontier, the representative from Matamoros instead of Eastport.—Newburyport Herald.

Bounty to Sailors.—The Government have sided to give a bounty to sailors of 20 dollars, for three months' advance wages to all able-bodied seamen, and to landsmen or new recruits bounty, and an advance of three months' wages.

A VOICE FROM THE PRISON.

We received on Wednesday, the following notice, communicating, in its own way, the fact that there was then but one prisoner in the Salem Jail.—*Gazette*.

Salem, June 17th, 1846,
To the Editor of the Salem Gazette:
I have a hoy! all the ship to myself, by Halloo! There is but one prisoner in the Salem Jail, and that one is that great monster, the wonderful African trader, the Captain of that famous schooner Spillie.
I am all alone.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—An Irishman, employed on the eighth section of the Gloucester Branch Railroad, near Manchester, committed a most brutal assault with an axe, upon his wife, on Friday evening last. He struck her several times, causing severe dangerous and wounds upon her head and arm. She was taken to the Manchester Poor House, and was still alive yesterday, though suffering very severely. The man was partially intoxicated at the time; he made his escape soon afterwards and has not been seen since. We did not learn his name. This assault gave rise to the rumor, which we noticed, in our last, that a murder had been committed.—*Gloucester Tel.*

RUM AND MURDER.—The Worcester Transcript gives a shocking account of a murder lately perpetrated in the neighborhood of Charlton, Mass. Isaac Moody, a negro, about 41 years old, lately from Webster or vicinity, came recently to Charlton, bringing with him a colored woman, said to be his wife. These two persons fell in company with an Englishman, named Buttersworth, an unmarried man, 40 to 50 years of age, and for some twelve years a resident in Charlton and its neighborhood. They procured rum, drank freely, and, as the negro says, sometime during the night, being in the open field, some distance from any house, Buttersworth insulted his wife, upon which he made an attack upon him with a sharp stone, bruising and cutting his head, and leaving him unable to rise. When found next morning Buttersworth was dead. The back side of his head was knocked in, and the skull horribly fractured and gashed by the stone. The negro fled, but was found secreted in a swamp; examined before Justice Brown, of Oxford, and committed to jail.

Court of Common Pleas.—The June Term of this Court commenced at Ipswich, on Tuesday, last, Judge Merriam presiding.
William Duncan of Salem was chosen foreman of the first Jury, and David Pingree of the second. One civil action was tried on Tuesday, after which all cases not otherwise settled were continued to the next Term.

The "allies" in the New Hampshire Senate have vacated the seat of W. H. Gage, Democratic Senator from No. 4, whom his friends declare to have been fairly chosen. *Boston Post*.
The Committee of the Senate, chosen to consider the subject, consisted of two Whigs and one Loco; their report against Mr Gage's right to his seat was unanimous, and Mr Gage's seat was declared vacant by a unanimous vote of the Senate.—*Lowell Courier*.

ILLINOIS.—A letter from Galena says:—
We are now reaping the blessings of Locofocism and the "Texas Iniquity." The Mexican War is completely paralyzing the business of the Mining country. The lead brokers have stopped

ing mineral, and if things long continue in this way, we shall be able to answer the question, "who is James K. Polk?"

ELOPEMENT. The Boston Eagle says, a young and beautiful girl, who has resided with her parents at Gloucester, eloped on the 12th inst. with a young man, who had been a boarder in the family. The parties started for New York, where they were probably united in the bands of matrimony, without loss of time. The parents of the girl were opposed to her marriage with her lover, hence the elopement.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER. The Boa Constrictor, brought home in the Deposit, escaped from his cage on Sunday night, and had not been recovered yesterday morning. He was supposed to be enjoying himself in the vessel's hold, whether he had retired after taking upon himself the sole responsibility of "extending his area of freedom." Having shown such an aptitude in conforming to the fashions of the day, we suppose he may now be considered as duly naturalized, if not a born and bred native.

NATIONAL FAIR. The receipts of the fair at Washington, were about \$600 per day; in this city the Institute's fairs generally average about \$1000, so that those interested had no cause of complaint that the fair was not patronized.

Whoever it was that disgraced the country by causing the publication of the correspondence of Generals Scott and Gaines with the war department, ought to dine forever on a 'hasty plate of soup.'—*Mail*.

IMMIGRATION. 30,732 passengers from foreign ports arrived at Quarantine ground, New York, from the 1st of April to the 7th of June instant.

MARRIAGES.

In Beverly, on Sunday morning, by Rev. C. W. Flanders, Mr BENJAMIN GENTLY to Miss SUSAN COLE.
He gently blew the Cole
Into a burning flame,
And melted down a glowing miss
Into a sober dame.
Mr IVORY DAY, of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH BIRCHHEAD, both of Wenham. Mr BENJ. DOAK, of Lynn, to Miss CHARLOTTE S. HANNAWAY, of Beverly.
In Lynn, Mr GEORGE BROWDS to Miss JANE E. LITTLE.
Mr DAVID ADAMS to Miss HARRIET THAYER.
In South Reading, by Rev. Mr. Hichborn, Mr EDWARD EMMERSON to Miss ELIZA WINS.
In Worcester, Mr THOMAS WILEY, Jr., of the firm of Jordan & Wiley, of Boston, Miss EMILY L. JOHNSON, of W.

DEATHS.

In this town, (New Mills) 11th inst. Mrs MARY, wife of Mr David Mead, Jr., aged 24.
In Salem, Miss JANE MOORE, daughter of Mr James Moore, aged 23. *Essex* WARREN, son of J. Warren Fahren, aged 2 years 3 months.
In Beverly, Mrs ELLEN MARIA, wife of Mr Charles Davis, aged 51. Mrs MARY JANE, wife of Mr John P. Foster, aged 24. Mrs EMMA, wife of Mr Jeremiah Porter, 2d, aged 32.
In Topsfield, Mrs ANNA, wife of Mr John B. Lake, aged 33.
In Newburyport, Miss LUCY DONMAN, aged 42. Drowned, on Thursday afternoon, by falling from Central wharf, Charles, son of Mr John Allen, aged 3 years.
In Portland, on Monday last, Mrs SARANNAH WHITEHEAD, formerly of Bradford, aged 70.

NEW THOMASTON LIME, just received and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water St.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.

Their regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers.
apr 18

JOHN MURPHY, R. S.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—1. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in full on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.
S. DODGE, C. R. may 4

F. L. BOYD, Sec.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE
BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 29

Cotton Hosiery.
BLEACHED Unbleached and colored Cotton
Hose, for sale at low prices.
June 20 M. T. DOLE.

Summer Goods.
LADIES White Silk and Colored Lisle Thread
Gloves, for sale cheap by
June 20 M. T. DOLE.

Corded Robes.
JUST received a lot of Corded Robes. Prices from
62 1/2c to 1 25.
June 20 M. T. DOLE.

Premium Revolving Horse Rakes.
DECIDEDLY the best ever sold in the
vicinity. In haying season, farmers will find these
to be truly labor-saving machines; and at a time too, when
labor is the most valuable. By using the Horse Rake,
the Farmer can also secure his hay from wet in case of
sudden showers or storms, which it would be impossible
to do with the hand rake. Sold at a low price, at
J. & H. HALE'S,
June 20 215 Essex street, Salem.

BUSINESS REVIVING. A Large Lot
Dress and Frock Coats, just manufactured by the
subscriber, are offered for sale cheaper than they can be
bought at any other store in Salem, for cash.
June 20 EDWARDS, No. 10 Front street.

OREGON QUESTION SETTLED!! Mon-
day Market Easy!! Thin Clothing all kinds, such
as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., selling off cheap for CASH, at
EDWARDS'S Clothing Emporium, No. 10 Front street,
Salem.
June 20

GOLD SPECTACLES. An assortment of
Fine Gold Spectacles, just received by
WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.,
opposite the First Church, Salem.
June 20

SILVER SPOONS. An assortment of Sil-
ver Table and Tea Spoons, warranted equal to coin,
for sale for cash, at 25 Essex street, Salem.
June 20 WM. ARCHER, JR.

LAW'S OF MASSACHUSETTS for 1846. No. 11
Supplement to the Revised Statutes—being the gen-
eral Laws passed at the January session—prepared by Lu-
ther S. Cushing.
Also—All the back Numbers, together with the bound
volumes, furnished at the Bookstore of
June 20 J. P. JEWETT & CO. Salem.

THE JOURNEYMAN Mechanic's Account
Book, on a new plan, printed and ruled with col-
ums for the days of the week, days worked, cash due,
amount for the week, and amount of time and wages. For sale by
place worked, and amount of time and wages. For sale by
June 20 W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns Building.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—Just received a very fine
lot of those most excellent Violin Strings, fresh from
the Importer. For sale by
June 20 W. & S. B. IVES.

2, just out, with numerous plates—\$1 25 each
Rec'd at the Bookstore of
June 20 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Something New.
A LOT of French Thread Shawls, for sale by
June 20 M. T. DOLE.

New Prints.
10 PIECES of the above Goods, new and beau-
tiful styles. Just received and for sale very
cheap by M. T. DOLE.
June 20

White Linen Drilling.
JUST opened a lot of heavy French Drills, suitable
for pants.
June 20 M. T. DOLE.

SHOWER BATHS.
ON an improved plan. Also, Refrigerators,
for sale cheap, at
MANNING & SARGENT'S.
may 30

SMITH'S PATENT
FLEETING SHOWER BATH

WHICH is far better than any other and
very much superior to the objectionable Cast Iron
Bath. The properties of this justly celebrated Bath have
extensively introduced it into different parts of the United
States, and are now manufacturing them in large quantities,
of different style and finish, to meet the wants of the pub-
lic. The increasing demand for this desirable and useful
piece of furniture only substantiates what the subscriber
has before asserted, that it has been and continues to be
the most preferable Shower Bath in the market,
and for the following reasons:
1st. It is not encumbered with heavy weights and pulleys,
nor is it cast from top and bottom, which would make
it expensive, liable to rust, break, and get out of repair, not
easily moved about, inconvenient in its operations, and
unpleasant for the bather. But on the other hand, it is very
cheap and durable, light and portable, operates effectively,
and can be agreeably and pleasantly used.
2d. It does not require a ten horse-power to lower the
fontain; neither is it necessary to fasten it down upon
lowered, to prevent its running away like an unruly horse,
but can be lowered in an instant by the bather to ex-
amine and raised, without disturbing the water, which
has all its strength. In short, this Bath is what hundreds
of individuals of the best respectability have pronounced
all that mechanical skill could put within the same
compass and expense. I would therefore respectfully say
to those who wish to purchase or examine this desirable
article, call on the subscriber, at No. 121 Boston street.
Salem, who will take great pleasure in more minutely de-
tailing to them the respective merits of the Fleeting
Shower Bath, by personal demonstration.
June 6 CHAS. A. DEARBORN.

GOING—GOING—GONE!
THE Subscriber will sell for one month his stock
at prime cost, consisting of Overcoats, Coats,
Sacks, Green Jackets, Men's and Boys' Doeskin, Cas-
simere and Satinet Pants; a large lot of Vests; also,
Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, Frocks,
Broadcloths, Hais, Suspenders, Trimmings and various
Overalls. Those in want of clothing will do well
to call.
All persons indebted to the subscriber on note or
account are requested to call and pay the same, and
account having demands against me are requested to pre-
sent the same for payment.
W. D. JOPLIN,
nearly opposite the Monument.

ALSO FOR SALE—the Dwelling House and
Land now occupied by me on Main street;
also, the Dwelling House and Land on the
corner of Walnut and Fulton streets; also, the
ing House and Land on Harmony Court near the
Grove. The above valuable estates will be sold on
good terms.
W. D. JOPLIN.
Danvers, April 25, 1846

JUST received at No. 2 Allen's Building, a
fresh supply of Religious and Miscellaneous Books,
among which are Plain and Tuck Bibles, and Testaments,
Young Men's Family Prayer Book, "Compend of Divinity," Beech-
er's Lectures to young Men, "Chapin's Discourses," Al-
der's Lectures to young Men, "Guide, Clippings' Duties of
Young Men," and Graham's Physiological Works;
Young Men; Cottle's Tales, Home made happy, Mrs.
Juvenile Library, Tales and Sketches of the United States
Scott's Poems, Tales for the Times, Fairy Cabinet, to-
Army, Tales for the Times, Fairy Cabinet, to-
gether with a variety of interesting Works, too numerous
to mention, including a variety of beautiful Gilt Books.

A good assortment of Stationery, Writing Fluids of a
superior quality. An article of Black Ink, manufactured by
C. R. Story, Salem, superior in quality any thing now in
use. Sold in any quantity.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Every kind of School Book now in use in our schools,
constantly on hand. All the above articles will be sold as
low as they can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Orders from teachers and others gratefully received, and
promptly answered. Any article in the above line not on
hand ordered at the shortest notice.
may 22 SYLVANUS DODGE.

New Arrangement.
THE subscribers having tried the credit sys-
tem until they have become satisfied that it is a sys-
tem fraught with evil both to the buyer and seller, have
concluded to do better, and after the first day of June next, to sell
their Goods for
CASH AND CASH ONLY.

To their old friends and customers they would tender their
acknowledgments for past favors and hope by strict atten-
tion to business and by the low prices for which they will
sell their Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.
LAMBERT & MERRILL.
Danvers, May 22, 1846.

CASH STORE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform
his friends and the public generally, that he has
made a new arrangement in his business, to commence on
after the first of April next. I hereby give notice that
I have adopted the Cash System, and shall sell my stock
of Goods so low, that every buyer will be convinced that
it is for their interest as well as mine, to pay cash and
I will save a large per centage on all they buy. I would
tender to my good paying customers, my kindest thanks
for their past favors and solicit a continuance of their pa-
tronage.
To delinquents, I hereby request an immediate settle-
ment of their accounts, as I want to bring my business to
a close. I have in store a new and good assortment of
West India Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold for cash and cash only. Call and ex-
amine Goods and prices for yourselves.
J. C. FERRIN.
Danvers, March 28, 1846.

To Let.
A Tenement in Park street.
Apply to
J. ELLIOTT.

TO LET. A very convenient Tenement in
Grove street, with four five rooms and excellent
water for all the purposes of a family, with good
out-buildings, &c. Inquire of
may 30 SAMUEL TUCKER.

ASHLAND HALL.
THIS Hall may be obtained by the term, or
single evening, on application to
June 6 CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

TO LET.
The House owned by Andrew Lunt, next west
of Dr. G. Osborne's. Apply to
CHARLES SIMONDS.

Witch Hazel, for Beds.
A FRESH lot just received and for sale by
June 13 O. F. BATCHELDER.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Elm street, containing eight rooms
For particulars inquire of
J. C. FERRIN.

NEW ORLEANS AND BOSTON PACKETS.
ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE, From Commercial Whf.
On Saturday.
The superior, copper brig CHINCHILLA,
Patterson, master, now loading, and having a large
portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAM-
UEL WELTON, 21 Commercial wharf.
Geo. W. HYNNER, Agent at New Orleans.
Shippers will please send receipts.
June 13

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS—ALLEN
& WELTON'S LINE—From Commercial wharf,
On Saturday.
The superior fast sailing schooner LIETLAND, To-
bey, master, now loading, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, or
SAMUEL WELTON, 21 Commercial wharf.
June 13

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND.
ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE—From Commercial Wharf.
On Saturday.
The packet sch. SAM'L DAVIS, Hoxie, master,
now loading, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, or
SAMUEL WELTON, 21 Commercial wharf.
may 30

Story's Black Record Ink.
WARRANTED not to corrode the steel pen or
mould, will flow freely and prove the cheapest
article in the market, as after exposure to the air, it can be
diluted with soft water without at all injuring it. It will
not sour and thereby create an acid, as do many of the
inks now in the market, which when new, do not act upon
the steel pen. For sale wholesale and retail by the bottle
or measure, by S. DODGE, Allen's Building.
may 22

Look at this Notice.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the
public generally that he will sell his Stock—
consisting of English, American and West India
Goods—for cash, at reduced prices,—having a new
and general assortment in store. All goods warrant-
ed first quality, and carried to any part of the town
at shortest notice free from expense. Please call and
examine for yourselves. A liberal discount made on
all outstanding accounts, for the cash within thirty
days.
Danvers, may 30, 1846
J. C. FERRIN.

COAL. COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the
Delaware Coal Company, a well known and
superior article, of the various sizes.
White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes,
prime article.
LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves
MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.
Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale
by
JOHN DIKE,
27 Water street.
July 12

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The second meet-
ing of the creditors of
WILLIAM F. SUMNER,
will be held at the office of David Roberts, Esq., Master
in Chancery, over 174 Essex street, on THURSDAY, 25th
inst., at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at which time credi-
tors may present their claims.
J. C. PERKINS, Assignee.
Danvers, June 6, 1846.

West India Goods and Groceries.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh
lot of WEST INDIA GOODS and
GROCERIES of the very best quality, which will be
sold for cash or on credit, and at prices as low as
the same quality of Goods can be purchased elsewhere.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
I. PERKINS & CO.
Danvers, June 6, 1846.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!
"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, skates
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned
"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston
he raising of the sign of
"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
into the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife,—when straight all began to
cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unawed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the
CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the
READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual
RICH DISPLAY
AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!

Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the
PROFESSIONAL MAN,

for clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium

BUSINESS MAN,
clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the
MAN OF FASHION,
a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To
CLERKS,
with moderate salaries; goods at about your own price.
To
MECHANICS,
every variety adapted to their different trades. To
SEAMEN,
an endless variety for sea or shore.
MILITARY, NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS
will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:—
Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety 50 to 5 00
Vests, all shades and colors 3 00 to 5 00
Tweed Coats and Sacks 37 to 50
Overalls 50 to 1 00
Thin Jackets 12 to 1 25
Green Jackets 12 to 2 00
Thin Coats 10 to 75
Gloves 10 to 2 00
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest
grades, and Scarfs 12 to 50
Linen Bosoms 6 to 17
Linen Collars 50 to 1 00
Umbrellas 50 to 50
Good ones for 12 to 37
Braces 12 to 75
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 1 00 to 4 00
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 10 to 25
Socks 8 to 75
Hdkfs 50 to 1 50
Shirts 37 1/2 to 1 00
Drawers 37 1/2 to 1 00
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be disposed of cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Cloth Jackets from \$2 50 to 4 50
Satinet Jackets 2 00 to 2 50
Vests 40 to 1 25
Pants 50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS
will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,
FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
"OAK HALL,"
CITY OF BOSTON,
32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row).
ENTRANCE AT No. 32.
may 2

Furniture and Fixtures of a Board-
House, at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, 1846,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
ALL the Furniture, Bedding and Ware in
the Boarding House on Walnut street, near South-
wick's Tannery, Danvers, consisting of 27 Feather Beds,
Bolsters, Pillows and Underbeds; about 60 Chairs; 12
Looking Glasses and Clocks; large Dining and other Ta-
bles, large Roaster, Refrigerator, Wagon, Window
Curtains, all the Iron, Crockery and Tin and Woodware
Ware and Knives and Forks, being a large lot of each
kind, and all other articles of every description, in said
house. Also, one one-Light Wagon.
The articles may be examined at any time previous to
the sale, by calling on the Auctioneer.
The sale will be without reserve, and terms cash.
W. D. JOPLIN, Aucr.
Danvers, June 20, 1846.

PLOUGHS.

VERY extensive assortment of the famous EA-
GLE PLOUGHS, made by Ruggles, Nourse &
Mason, which are acknowledged to be superior to
any other kind in the market.
Also, PLOUGH POINTS, of all the kinds in use.
Land Sides, Mould Boards, &c. furnished by
J. & H. HALE.
215 Essex street, Salem.
apr 11

SPRING MEDICINE.
DR TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND
Extract Sarsaparilla.

THIS Extract is put up in quart bottles—it is six
times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior
to any said. It cures disease without vomiting,
purging, sickening or debilitating the patient, and is
particularly adapted for
SPRING MEDICINE.

The great variety and superiority of this sarsapa-
rilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates dis-
ease, it invigorates the body.
It is successfully in the removal and permanent
cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of
the blood, or habit of the system.
S. PROCTOR, Agent for Danvers. H. J. PRATT,
Druggist, sole Agent for Salem. may 16

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST opened at the Hosiery and Glove
Store, No. 236 Essex street, Salem, a large assort-
ment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present sea-
son, among which are the following, viz:
200 dozen of Ladies' G. W. Children's and Misses' Hose,
all kinds, sizes, and quantities, from 8c to \$1 50 a pair,
Also—Kid, Lisle Thread, Raw Silk, Silk Embroidered and
Cotton Gloves, in great variety of colors and sizes; Black,
White, and Mode colored Silk Hose and Half Hose;
Knitting Cotton, of all shades and numbers; a new supply
of Mix'd, Mode, Random and White Woolen Yarn and
Worsted; Angola Under Shirts and Drawers; Shade Ta-
bles; Table Covers; Prints, of new and beautiful styles;
Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs, Cravats and Scarfs; Sus-
pender Bosoms and Collars, &c., all of which will be of-
fered at low prices, at
R. H. CHAMBERLAIN'S,
236 Essex street,
Salem, Mch. 21

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD,
Auction and Commission Store,
No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE,
FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES.
F. A. PARKES, Esq., Boston,
G. G. NEWHALL,
JOHN HENFIELD, Salem.
W. O. Andrews, " oct 1
J. S. HARRISON "

Cash Clothing Emporium.

THE subscriber will, on and after this date,
sell and manufacture Clothing of every kind for
CASH.
In returning my thanks to those who have been favored
with credit and justly paid all demands, and also those who
always pay cash, I would respectfully invite such to con-
tinue to use their custom, and I trust that the EXTREME LOW
prices that I shall sell at will be perfectly satisfactory.
ANY ORDERS IN THE
TAILORING, CLOTHING, or FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT, will be promptly attended to, at
the CASH and ONE PRICE SYSTEM, at
BENJ. EDWARDS'S,
No 10 Front street.
eb 14

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND
MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers,
KEEP constantly on hand and manufac-
ture to order all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
consisting of Window and Common Bedsteads, Cribes,
Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable
Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other ar-
ticles usually found in such an establishment.
N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable
prices.
if feb 7
Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. }
Office No. 203 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to
issue policies on property not considered extra hazard-
ous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at
the customary rates.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
A. BROOKS, Sec'y.
may 30 W. D. NORTHEND, Agent for Danvers.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember that all facts that you are not deceived by that appear to be facts.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase, they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not space.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.

Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as every body told me that I was in consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS, and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely gone, and I have remained well ever since.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, paralyzed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, and medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave me immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It was a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one box of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller.
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Tyngsboro—B. P. Adams

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS,

No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.

Benjamin F. Brown, Salem Mass.

Smith & Fennie, Boston.

H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.

Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.

Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.

Wm. H. Palmer, Lyndfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.

Charles Edwards, Marblehead.

Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845

ONLY 10 CENTS!

GOOD article of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hose for Men, 12 1/2 and 17 1/2's a pair. For sale by M. T. DOLE, May 30.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the most sound foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1845, has issued 536 policies.

The amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far) \$40,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors: Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles F. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Taft.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy.—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.93; or he pays \$28.80 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15.00.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1845.

SCALE OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS,

FOR EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Age.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.
10	\$1.35	\$0.73	\$0.78	\$1.36	\$0.74	\$1.38
11	1.37	0.72	0.74	1.37	0.73	1.40
12	1.41	0.74	0.70	1.38	0.73	1.48
13	1.44	0.76	0.67	1.39	0.73	1.53
14	1.48	0.80	0.67	1.40	0.74	1.58
15	1.53	0.84	0.72	1.41	0.74	1.63
16	1.56	0.87	0.78	1.42	0.75	1.68
17	1.61	0.91	0.82	1.43	0.75	1.73
18	1.65	0.92	0.85	1.44	0.75	1.77
19	1.70	0.95	0.88	1.45	0.76	1.81
20	1.74	0.98	0.91	1.46	0.76	1.85
21	1.78	1.00	0.93	1.47	0.76	1.89
22	1.83	1.03	0.95	1.48	0.76	1.93
23	1.88	1.05	0.99	1.49	0.76	1.97
24	1.94	1.08	1.02	1.50	0.76	2.01
25	1.98	1.11	1.03	1.51	0.76	2.05
26	2.03	1.13	1.05	1.52	0.76	2.09
27	2.09	1.15	1.07	1.53	0.76	2.13
28	2.15	1.17	1.09	1.54	0.76	2.17
29	2.21	1.20	1.10	1.55	0.76	2.21
30	2.28	1.21	1.12	1.56	0.76	2.25
31	2.34	1.23	1.13	1.57	0.76	2.29
32	2.42	1.25	1.15	1.58	0.76	2.33
33	2.49	1.28	1.21	1.59	0.76	2.37
34	2.57	1.30	1.22	1.60	0.76	2.41
35	2.66	1.34	1.25	1.61	0.76	2.45

Thus a person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually during his life, two dollars and twenty-eight cents; and one in his fortieth year, three dollars and sixteen cents.

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE PROPRIETOR would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human race is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is indispensible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its best recommendation, and the relief and healing which must occur to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction.

gout, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all other eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the Dandelion, TOMATO, and SALSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom; and who does not know that for all those diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will or a moment compare with them.

That it is purely Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured, but should not prove skeptical; it can show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as mine are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. He sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stearns' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton, George P. Farrington.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	6 00
Knickerbocker, New York	5 00
New England Family Magazine	1 50
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	1 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
Union of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following

and has for sale single copies of—

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-ark Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

W. WHITE LEAD. A fresh supply just rec'd and for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem, April 11.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found: Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE.

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beach, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingeniously constructed, and skillful in adapting them to all varieties of vices, that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronicle.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly walked in by a more minute and certain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But art has contrived appliances by which other nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts

and keen ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,

Stone-Cutter.

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palping off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser.

Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers. The manner of McAlpby, Skelton and Balls, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of the human frame.

Felix I. Fountain's Shampoo, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox Meadow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scents and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Heads Shampooed. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts. march 29

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE

POETRY.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1846.

Our Alma House.

We were much gratified at a recent visit to this establishment to find every thing about it in such perfect order, the rooms so neat and comfortable, the cooking so excellent and the inmates so apparently contented and happy. We were especially pleased with the more domestic arrangements of the house, which are conducted in clock-work regularity with every convenience for economy of material and labor. Besides the common convenience of pure, soft water, there is an ice house connected with the establishment which has proved to be a great saving to the town by the preservation of provisions as well as a great convenience in the dairy room. We found in the last named room some of the finest looking butter, and in the store room some of the best of bread, such as is not always seen in private families. In the cooking department the object seems to have been gained of making of a plain material the most palatable and nutritive food.

We also visited the hospital for the insane, which is a separate building and at present has four inmates who are treated with every kindness and only subjected to just so much restraint as is necessary for their own safety and comfort. In the sitting room in the basement usually called the *Senate room* of the establishment we found several venerable individuals engaged in picking oakum. We noticed a considerable number of well thumbed books in this room, which appeared to have occupied the leisure moments of the aged inmates. One of these 'conscript fathers' had a series of Almanacs saved for many years, commencing in 1804 and stitched together, making a very thick volume. In this he had pasted various extracts from newspapers making a scrap book in which he preserved such pieces as possessed any interest when he met them in the course of his reading. We also saw in the wing of the building appropriated to the females, a venerable lady who had six weeks since completed her century, being 100 years old on the 16th of May last. She is nearly blind, but in other respects retains her faculties in a remarkable degree. She converses with animation, is prompt in her replies and in matter pertaining to her pecuniary interests manifests much shrewdness. She has been an inmate of the establishment but a few weeks and expresses herself highly pleased with her new situation and those who have the care of the house.

She remembers the "Concord Fight" and saw President Washington on his tour through New England, both at Salem and Boston. She has had two husbands although she has never had certain accounts of the death of either of them. The first, whose name was Crispin was a privateer in the Revolutionary war and was supposed to have perished at Santa Cruz. On account of his services she now enjoys a pension from government of six dollars per month. Her second husband's name was Hardwick and although he has been missing for seventy years she says she don't know but he is alive yet. Mrs. Hardwick's maiden name was Moulton and she says she was born in "Devils Dishful" where she formerly kept a grog shop. As we before intimated, although she expresses herself to be tired of the world and most willing to leave it, she clings to money with a miser's grasp. Nothing is more common in our daily experience than to see instances of persons growing sordid and miserly as they advance in age and wrap themselves up in a cold selfishness as if their possession of property involved no obligation to bear the burdens of those who have less of the good things of this life. We hardly know how to reconcile this conduct of professed believers in Christianity with the plain precepts of its great Author.

We cannot close this hasty notice of our visit to this establishment without congratulating the town on the fortunate selection of its superintendent. It is to the constant care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. HATHAWAY that the establishment is made so comfortable to its inmates and so creditable to the town. We wish our people would visit the place and judge for themselves. Here they may learn some useful lessons of humility and charity. They may learn contentment and be grateful for their own blessings by comparing their condition with these unfortunates, and they may witness cases of profound gratitude in a humble lot which put to shame the repinings of the prosperous but unthankful citizen.

The house now contains about 65 inmates whose infirm and feeble condition present strong claims on their townsmen. They are well provided for and ought to feel no false pride at living in such a poor house. Their lodging and fare is better than that of many out of it and they pay no taxes. We again express the wish that our people may visit the place and would suggest that if our religious societies or any other bodies should have their picnic parties this season that here they may be well accommodated and at the same time contribute from their fragments some little luxuries for the gratification of the poor.

ROBBERY IN BRIGHTON.—On Monday Mr. Lyman Adams of Lynn, bought a horse in Brighton, and harnessed him into his new wagon. He drove the horse and wagon under a shed, and left to do some business. Since that eventful moment he has seen neither hide nor hair of them.

Hon. Daniel P. King, Representative in Congress from this district, has arrived home.

Tax Payers in Danvers.

We present below, as we proposed in our last paper, a list of those of our citizens whose town and county taxes are over fifty and less than a hundred dollars. It will be understood that the amount of taxes annexed to each name in this list and also to that published last week, does not include the highway tax (which is payable in labor) or the School tax in District No. 1 or No. 11. Many of them are also taxed for property in other towns.

To those who may notice an inequality in the amount assessed on different individuals, it may be well to remark that real estate holders are more likely to be taxed high than owners of personal estate, as the latter is regarded as of more uncertain value and is capable of concealment from the knowledge of the assessors. The holders of real estate too are liable to be taxed for it if it is mortgaged, just as if it was unencumbered.

We can see no real objection to publishing these lists as it is the right of every citizen to know the comparative share he has in supporting the public burdens. It may also be beneficial, as a knowledge of the assessment of taxes will tend to produce a greater approach to equality in future years. We can hardly conceive who would be likely to make objections to this publicity except those who are conscious that they do not bear their just proportion of the public expenses and consequently fear an open comparison of their assessments with those of their neighbors.

William Bushby	55 50
Robert S. Daniels	92 22
John T. Edlton	59 82
J. Gardiner	73 50
Benj. Goodridge	74 22
John Hart	53 34
Obadiah Kimball	50 46
Wm. W. Little	50 00
Caleb Lowe	55 50
John Marsh	73 50
Joseph Newhall	65 52
Kendall Osborn	66 30
Amos Osborn	68 46
Franklin Osborn	53 34
Caleb Osborn	79 26
Sylvester Osborn	97 93
Stephen Osborn	62 70
Miles Osborn	82 14
Henry Poor	68 46
J. W. Proctor, and in trust	56 94
Levi Preston, Jr.	59 82
Desire Proctor	51 84
Abel Proctor	69 18
Asa Sawyer	61 98
Abigail Southwick	62 64
Samuel Symonds	62 70
Samuel Taylor	57 66
Elijah W. Upton	52 62
John Wilson	72 78
Joseph Peabody's Estate	69 84
Nath'l West	57 60
Hon. Samuel Putnam	57 60
Nath'l Boardman	72 78
E. G. Berry	91 50
Moses Black	57 66
J. Bates	67 74
Peter Cross	68 40
Essex Hosiery Company	50 40
D. Goodhue	59 10
E. Hunt	74 94
Do, as Guardian	50 40
Charles Lawrence	91 50
Abel Nichols	59 10
Samuel Preston	57 66
J. A. Putnam	96 60
J. Putnam	54 00
A. Tapley	66 30
Nathan Tapley	60 54
P. S. Tenbroeck	53 34
M. Towne	61 98
S. Wilkins	66 30

Masonic Celebrations.

The Anniversary of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, appears to have been celebrated this year more generally by the Masonic bodies, than usual. We hear that the day was observed at Fitchburg, in this State, at Providence, R. I., at Augusta, Maine, and at Portsmouth, N. H. The Lodges in this vicinity were largely represented at the latter place, and the members were highly gratified with their excursion and the appropriate observance of the Festival. There was a very numerous assemblage of the craft and the long procession as it wound through the streets of that ancient town, attended by a fine band of music from Portland, made a most splendid appearance. The Address at the church was by Rev. Bro. John Moore, formerly of this village, and was exceedingly well-timed and appropriate and drew forth great commendation from the auditors. After the exercises in the church the brethren sat down to a magnificent dinner at Jefferson Hall, provided by the host of the Piscataqua House. After the dinner a variety of sentiments were proposed pertinent to the occasion, which were received with great applause.

FIRE.—We had an alarm on Thursday evening, which was occasioned by a bright light being seen in the direction of Boston, and we learn from the Boston Mail that a fire at Neponset was its origin. Our engines were promptly on the track, but as the fire was supposed to be at some distance, were soon returned to their houses.

Late advices from the army bring news of the surrender to Gen. Taylor of Reynosa, a town opposite Matamoros, through which Gen. Weston's command will pass on his way to Camargo.

A rencontre took place at Lebanon, Kentucky, between Thomas Chandler and Thomas Elder. Three shots were discharged from a revolver by the latter, but without effect, when Chandler stabbed Elder, killing him instantly.

Rev. Mr. Soule, late of Gloucester, Mass., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in Hartford.

Mosses from an Old Manse.

The above is the title of a work just published by Messrs Wiley & Putnam, as one of the series of their Library of American books. Its author is Nathaniel Hawthorne, so favorably known in the literary world as a contributor to the higher periodicals of the day. The work consists mainly of articles which have thus appeared before the public and which are now gathered and presented in a more attractive form. Those who have read the pleasing volumes of "Twice told Tales," by the same author, and been charmed with those beautiful sketches and imaginative tales, will hail with delight the advent of these "Mosses from an old Manse." They will find here the same bright fancy, the same pure old English diction, the deep and tender emotion, the beautiful simplicity and gentle breathings of a genuine spirit of philanthropy, that so strongly mark all Mr. Hawthorne's writings.

Some matter-of-fact people have sometimes complained that our author does not go far enough, does not inform the reader of the precise fate of his heroes, or the exact finale of the plot. To us, this exciting of the curiosity and leaving something to the imagination of the reader, something for him to think about, is the chief charm of the story. Washington Irving has done this in his pleasing sketch of the Stout Gentleman, although not with the skill and success of Mr. Hawthorne. In the Vision of the Fountain, in Twice told Tales, how pleasingly provoked we were at the disappointment caused by the extinguishment of the tapers which had given us such an evanescent glimpse of the lovely apparition. And that thrilling story of David Swan, which tells of things that almost happen to us. How much of deep thought are we compelled to exercise as we reflect on the influence of slight causes and small events on our future destiny. How we long to pass the threshold of Wakefield's house, if it were only from curiosity, to witness the strange meeting of this odd being with his widowed spouse. We might instance other similar agreeable surprises to the reader, in some of the articles in the present work but we prefer to leave them to his enjoyment on their perusal. He will find much that is truly original and much that is usefully suggestive. He will find bold and manly thoughts clothed in the simplest language, such as Addison and Steele would love to read. He will find perhaps in some of the pieces, old acquaintances, such as he will be glad to meet again, or if he has never met them, he will have the privilege of a first interview.

While we look through these volumes and find treasures both new and old, we have to regret the absence of many "gems of purest ray serene" which ought to have had a place in the same casket. Not the least attractive story thus omitted, if we take into account the pleasant impression left on the mind of the reader, is that simple narrative of the widowed sisters whose partners had been mourned as lost, but who were so mysteriously and opportunely restored to their arms almost at the same moment. We have forgotten the title of this and many others, which have left a most pleasing impression on our memory and produced a banking desire to make more indelible by a new perusal. We hope the author will gather more of his productions and give the public another volume or two.

We regret however, to see the declaration in the conclusion of the Old Manse, that it is his purpose to make no farther collection of his fugitive pieces, and only wish that he may in his sober second thought be induced to alter his purpose.

Danvers School Report.

We received some time since, a copy of the School Report for the town of Danvers, for 1845—46. The Report is written by JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq., and contains many very valuable suggestions for both committees and teachers. The following are his views upon corporal punishment, which will, we think, meet with the approbation of all:

We have heard very few complaints of severity of punishment, and have reason to believe that instances will rarely occur demanding this, if other means of correction are discreetly and properly applied. We think it much better to persuade the minds of children by motives of encouragement, or addressing their understanding, to do what is right, than it is to attempt to compel them by the application of the rod. We would not take from teachers entirely, the authority to punish, but we would have them use this authority with a sound discretion, always with kindness, never with passion; with deliberation, and an accompanying explanation, calculated to convince the pupil that the punishment is inflicted for his good. Better subject our teachers to the labor of ten extra entries in their Record, than our schools to the reproach of one brutal whipping. Until the expediency of this rule shall be clearly demonstrated by practical experience, its intrinsic reasonableness will influence our minds in its favor.

The following extract upon the examination of teachers by committees, is full of important truth. Too much care can never be exercised in selecting proper individuals for this important office:

Among the duties required of the committee, there is no more difficult to be discharged in a satisfactory manner, than the examination and approbation of teachers. It is made their duty to ascertain their qualifications by personal examination before they approve. This has usually been done by the agency of a sub-committee. This mode of proceeding has been questioned by high authority in the course of the last year, and it is worthy of the careful consideration of all committees. Under our own system of examination, two instances have occurred of appeals from the decision of the sub-committees to the entire board, the results of which have had a tendency to confirm the propriety of such examinations. Better that a committee should spend an entire day in exposing the incompetency of a pretended teacher, than that a school should lose an entire term in

following their ill-advised directions. Too much caution cannot be exercised in admitting strangers to our schools, without a rigid scrutiny as to their competency to teach.

We have room but for one more extract from this valuable report, which is upon the appropriations for, and condition of, our schools.

Are our schools advancing in proportion to the increased appropriations for their support? Within a few years these appropriations have increased from \$3,000 to upwards of \$5,000. The town has permanently secured the income of the surplus revenue for this purpose, and at the same time not less than \$3 for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16 years. Although this appropriation is not so large per scholar as in many other towns whose ability does not exceed that of the town of Danvers, still it seems to be ample, so long as our present district arrangement shall continue. For a long time, the want of better schools than we have ever had, has been experienced in the villages of our town. This has probably arisen from our system of employment of teachers, that gives them no confidence in a permanency of employment, and but an inadequate compensation for a permanent support. Surely a man worthy to take care of one of our principal schools through the year, should have a compensation of \$500 at least, and an assurance of continuance so long as they are discharged in a satisfactory manner. It is high time that the views of our citizens were properly awake to the importance of having schools in which our sons and daughters can be taught all those branches necessary to be learned to qualify them for the ordinary duties of society. In a word, to qualify them to be competent teachers in our public schools. There can be no question that it is the duty of the towns to furnish some schools of such a character, as will enable our children to pursue all those studies necessary for the completion of their education, so that they may not be under the necessity of leaving town for this purpose. To us it has ever seemed strange, that those who have the power to regulate these matters should be so heedless in regard to them. We would not advocate extravagant expenditures in any branch; but for educational purposes, we believe liberal appropriations carefully expended will ever be found wise economy.

ACCIDENTS. We understand that a man by the name of Stevens was knocked down by the morning train on Wednesday, on the Railroad bridge, between Salem and Beverly. He was crossing the draw bridge, where the passage is narrowest, moving in the same direction with the train, and was knocked down, but not seriously injured—escaping with some slight bruises. People who will walk on Railroad tracks should be cautious how they suffer themselves to be caught in such a perilous position as a narrow draw bridge, when trains are approaching.

Last week, a horse belonging to William P. Friend, of Beverly, was run over and killed in that town, by the Newburyport noon train. The horse was valued at about \$80.

Two horses were killed, at East Boston, on Sunday afternoon by the mail train from the East. They were loose at the time. No damage was done to the train.

The Salem Artillery.

We learn from the Salem Register, that this valiant and patriotic corps was at New Orleans on its way to the seat of war, on the 13th inst. We have accounts from Michigan, one day later, by which it appears that the company was in that State, probably en route for 54, 40. It will be understood that it is the company that is thus rapidly moving about the country, and not the members who are all at home quietly watching the movements of their favorite corps. Major Ringgold's Flying Artillery is not to be compared with this corps for resolve and celerity of movement. It is an even match in a race, with Peter Rugg or the Flying Dutchman.

The Salem Advertiser.

We are glad to see symptoms of returning reason in the management of this celebrated organ of Essex County Democracy. Last week this paper came out most unexpectedly in commendation of Cassius M. Clay, who has recently taken the field personally, and not by proxy, for Texas. We commend to the attention and we hope commendation of our neighbor the following extracts from the pen of Col. Clay in his last True American, and hope he will copy them for the benefit of his readers.

We have denounced unsparringly the annexation of Texas, as a boldly flagitious scheme, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act—degrading alike to the Government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it.

The one is perfected; Texas, unfortunately, is a part of our Union.—The other is just begun. That the war with Mexico might easily have been avoided—that the commonest regard for justice, and a moderate share of prudence, on the part of the Government, could have prevented it—is palpable as the day.

But though this be so, we cannot change the fact. War exists. It has been declared by a Government chosen by the people themselves. We submit, therefore, as good citizens, to the law of the land, and give that government our support. Resistance to it now would be rebellion; if general, anarchy, in its worst form, would be result.

Congress, as well as the country, is of this opinion. The Whigs, predicting the result long ago have steadily opposed the policy that led to this war; yet, when it is forced upon them, and hostilities avowed, they rallied as one man in support of the government. The preamble to the resolutions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie—a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponent. As such, we do denounce it; but, making this protest, we should have done as the Whigs did—have voted whatever supplies of men and money were asked for, holding the President responsible before the country and the world.

Our opinion is, that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun, should be pressed with vigor, Clouds and darkness, in consequence, rest upon our path in the future; but it has to be trod. We act upon this necessity, and do not hesitate to support the Government;—to peril all to sustain it;—for we war not against the South, nor the people of the South, but against slavery; and when there is a common foe in

the field, and the summons comes to the citizen soldier, we know, and can know but one country and one duty, and would not urge another to go where we are not willing ourselves to lead.

But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vile and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the mercenary spirit which has involved this country in the horrors of war. With our harness on, we feel, indeed, a more unquenchable determination to resist the giant cause of all this mischief; a stronger will than ever to overturn a corrupt dynasty, and elect as rulers, freemen who will not stand by and defend the free. Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, opinion, or opposition, shall we yield to the curse which, vampire-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, unless shaken off for ever, will destroy the Republic, while glutting its infernal lust.

THE BULWARK OF SLAVERY.

JOHN P. HALE made a speech in the New Hampshire House of Representatives last week, of which the Statesman gives the following sketch. The subject under discussion was the preamble and resolution in relation to Slavery, offered by Mr. Low of Dover.

It seems strange, indeed, to hear such sentiment boldly expressed by a Senator elect, representing a majority of the people of New Hampshire—here before the very Bulwark of Slavery:

The question had been asked, what has the North to do with slavery? He would ask what had the North to do with liberty? The time had come, he warned the House and the country, when the voice of the people of the North on the great question of human liberty, can be no longer suppressed. Change had come over the spirit of our dream, and how had it been effected. He found an answer—not from the Whig party, not from the Abolition party, nor yet did the definition come from the transient Hiale. He found it in the State journal—(Corroll's Patriot). The reason here given is that the result may be attributed to the clergy—to their public ministrations and fireside teachings. Yes! to the clergy, who preached the gospel and religion of Christ, he was proud to say the result was attributable. He thought that editor's good angel had, in some somnambule state visited him and induced the utterance of this truth, after an absence of so many years. This issue had been forced upon us. The country was groaning under an expenditure of \$500,000 a day, and the people of this State were right in feeling that they had at last something to do with slavery. The issue had come upon them like a thief in the night—at a time they felt in no wise prepared to meet it. He thanked God no party need be responsible for what he uttered. He stood for himself, and he desired to say that if we take into consideration the objects of the war now raging, and the causes which had led to it, he hesitated not to say, that it was without parallel in the annals of infamy. He wished no man to misunderstand him. He was willing to take the entire responsibility of asserting that it was unparalleled in the annals of infamy. He was aware that he was subject to the charge of changing his views; he admitted it, he was open to conviction. If any one had light to shed upon this dark subject, his bosom should be open to its influence.

He hoped he should change yet more. We had dealt with words long enough. DEEDS, DEEDS, would work upon these elements of evil and bring good from out the chaos. New Hampshire had for years stood a reproach to the world—she had been claimed to be the very bulwark of the "peculiar institution." New Hampshire with her hardy sons, her free air, her mountains and her rivers all redolent with the spirit of liberty, had been forced, held in this position, and her free people revolted.

Slavery came up here and claimed to sit and wage with the minister of God, to attend him into the pulpit and dictate to him there what should be the topics of discourse; it claimed to attend him in his visits among his people—not only so, it claimed to step between the minister and his wife and his children, and dictate what the sentiments of the fire-side circle should be. (What had the North to do with Slavery? A friend of his had resided for some years in Europe. The United States and her free institutions were there, theme on the tongue of every lover of liberty; but when the news of the annexation of Texas with a avowal of the specific object, arrived, he hung his head with shame and confusion. Annexation was hailed in Europe; but it was only by the aristocrats the nobles who lived on tyranny. Here's America, the last resort of Freedom, the 'model Republic,' the 'land of the free and the home of the brave,' had done this thing.

It was known and felt that the cause of Liberty had started, and let no party and no leaders of parties attempt to stay its ponderous march, or they would be crushed beneath its massive wheels.

He brought this question up this early because the question must be met, and he wished to meet it now. He might have avoided the expression of his views at this time by remaining in the chair, to which the partiality of the House had called him. He moved this amendment because his friend from Dover had given the tariff the precedence. He wished to put war first in the scale, and after that he would give his friend from Dover, to the sheep-fold.

Perhaps he owed an apology to the House for taking up their time when they were engaged in the important matters of weaving and spinning, but he wished to place man upon that platform declared by that greatest of all uninspired writings, the Declaration of Independence. He wished to effect the renovation of that greatest and most wonderful piece of mechanism which ever came from the hands of God.

Capt. Page, who was so badly wounded in the battles on the Rio Grande, it is said, is pronounced out of danger.

The Hon. Barker Burnell has been in Boston for several days. He rooms at the United States Hotel. The only reason of his surrendering himself was to reduce the bonds, which were considered enormous. The bonds, however, have been given. Mr. Burnell has \$50,000, and is ready to answer any charges any individual can bring against him.—*Transcript.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal Commerce, says:

It was Mr. Calhoun's avowed that if the declaration of war against Mexico had been postponed one day, he would have prevented the war!

I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relation to the means of TERMINATING the MEXICAN WAR, by a speedy adjustment.

The Senate is to undertake the initiation of measures that will lead to peace.

The plan is not known, but it is no doubt, the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration.

A young man was fined \$20 and costs, Springfield, for stealing cherries, and mutilating the trees in the operation.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

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ers of straw, old hay, pea or bean vines, or other course fodder, which will absorb the superabundant moisture, and acquire sweetness from contact with the clover.—*Bost. Cult.*

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 4, 1846.

The Glorious Fourth of July.

To-day is the seventieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the thirteen original states, and hours before our humble sheet shall have reached our patrons many of them will have been waked from

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep."

by the thunders of juvenile patriots, who seem to have caught the spirit which fired the breast of the elder Adams and have found vent to their egg-full souls by the rapacious discharge of fire-crackers, squibs, mimic cannons, pop-guns, etc., and really it may not be amiss, perhaps indeed it is very fortunate that we are thus reminded of the recurrence of our National Anniversary, for while the fathers seem to have "fallen asleep," the children are awake and firing, and though their anxious mothers may not know they're out, we doubt not they will give good account of themselves before night, by their burnt fingers, besmeared countenances, and candy-bedaubed cheeks.

It is a source of gratification to many lovers of "decency and order" to observe that of late, some of our citizens are inclined to adopt a more rational method of manifesting their gratitude and mindfulness of our nation's birth, by assembling together in groups in some suitable grove and spending a few hours of recreation in the interchange of friendly, social greetings and feelings; by floral processions, of children; addresses before benevolent and other associations, etc., instead of the needless waste of gun-powder, human gas, rockets, and various other childish sports.

Others there are who still think, as thousands have before them, that in no way can we so appropriately evince our love of country and the inalienable privileges bequeathed to us by our ancestors, as by the roar of artillery with the long catalogue of loss of life and mangled limbs, frequently attendant on the occasion of its discharge. By soul-stirring, yet tedious and bombastic orations, or eloquent eulogiums of the principles of the Constitution, which scarcely any two individuals will expound alike. By sumptuous dinners, at the price of a week's comfortable board, and all such can be gratified by a visit to the City of Notions.

And after all it is a matter of serious regret and unweelcome, misgiving and remorse to the hearts of thousands that we thus attempt to express our joy and gladness as a free nation, while millions of our fellow-citizens born in the image of the Creator, and should have been born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges, are debarr'd the same blessings, aye must find new cause oft as returns this Anniversary, to weep afresh at our national inconsistency while they are doomed to drag out a miserable existence of unjust servitude, while each crack of the task-master's whip and each scream of the tortured slave, echoes and re-echoes—"free and equal"—"inalienable rights and privileges."

Railroad Surveys.

During this and the last week, Mr. HALL and his assistants have been busily engaged in making the necessary surveys for the location of the Essex Rail Road through our village. This survey is not intended as the final one for the exact location and grade of the road, but merely to enable the engineers to prepare plans of the route, whereby a location the best and most free from excessive damages, may be obtained. The line at present staked out, comes up North river from the northern end of the tunnel of the Eastern Railroad, until it reaches the village in North Salem, called Carltonville, passes through a portion of that settlement and crosses Frye's mill dam near Mr. Elijah Hanson's tan-yard, crosses the mill pond to the southerly side, and follows the bank up to a projecting point of land belonging to estate of the late Mr. Eben Safford, passes through this point and crosses Grove St. a few feet below the most northerly building on said street, then continues a straight course over land of Gen. Sutton, Poole and Jacobs, J. M. Demeritt, P. R. Southwick, and Isaac Elliot, to the Wallis mill dam. In its course it passes through the centre of Mr. Southwick's large carrier's shop and through the tan-yard and beam house of Mr. Elliot. It also goes through the old hide-mill on the mill dam, then crosses the pond by a curve through the estate of Joab Dustin, and comes into Central St., just north of Kendall Osborn's leather store. After crossing the street it passes through the tannery of H. Poor, just south of Pierce & Perley's morocco factory, over the Croxinsfield estate and other vacant land, and again comes out near the barn of Mr. Epes, on Andover St.

The levels have not yet been taken but it is supposed that in crossing Grove St. the road must be as high as the present railing on that street and that by the time it reaches Wallis and Central streets, the grade will be higher than the present level; to avoid deep cutting in high land between those points and the valley north of Andover street.

Father Miller is again holding forth in Boston. He says the present war is the commencement of the great contest between Gog and Magog, which is to precede the destruction of the world.

Portsmouth.

The commercial capital of the redeemed Granite State begins to show some symptoms of a revival from the prostrate condition in which it has so long remained. It is, locally considered, a very pleasant town, and bears many marks of a former prosperity. It has many stately mansions, some of them retaining all of their former splendor, some in faded magnificence and others in decay. The general aspect of the place is that of a stand-still or declining town and it presents the sombre and dull appearance of a place deserted by the active and enterprising of its citizens.

As we before observed, it shows some symptoms of resuscitation, and this is seen in the erection of a noble Steam Cotton Factory, which is to give employment and wages and dividends to its population. The Factory is yet unfinished, but it is a splendid pile in its present state. It is 204 feet in length by 70 in width, and is sixty feet in height. It is to be enlarged by the addition of two wings of 150 feet each, making the whole length when finished, 504 feet. Besides this there are two engine buildings two stories high, which project 100 feet, and a one story building between them which will contain the boilers, eight in number. From this building the great chimney 22 feet in diameter at its base and octagonal in form, springs and rises to 150 feet which is about the same height as the vane of the South Church in this town. From this beginning the place will probably date a new career of prosperity. One of the upper rooms is already filled with machinery which is in full operation. Two of our Danvers mechanics are employed in this factory, and we fear if nothing is done at home in self defence we shall lose more of this valuable class who will be enticed away by our more enterprising neighbors. We are no cronekers, but we cannot help feeling that we ought not to let our place go down without some effort to prevent it. It is a sad and unusual sight to see the ominous words "To Let" in the windows of our houses and chalked on our doors, and it behoves all our real estate owners and all who feel for the prosperity of the town to ask, why is it so? It is time that the employments of our people should be more varied and new kinds of business introduced, that when one declines, dependence may be placed on another branch.

The new steamboat Lawrence, made an experimental trip to Haverhill, yesterday. She left Central wharf at 9 1/2 A. M. and arrived at Haverhill at 11 1/2. She returned in the afternoon, her running time in returning being one hour and thirty-three minutes, the wheels making only 18 revolutions a minute instead of 26 of which they are capable. The passage of the boat was witnessed with much gratification by the people along the banks of the river, who greeted her with cheers and salutes from both shores. She is unlike any boat this side of the western rivers, and will run in shallower water than any boat in New England.

The boat can at present run only to Haverhill, but raftsmen and others acquainted with the river above Haverhill, estimate that \$5000 will clear the river so that she may run to the new city, at Andover Bridge, 9 1/2 miles above Haverhill and about the same distance below Lowell. The companies who have invested a large amount of capital in the works at Methuen, will no doubt find it to their advantage, to open a steamboat communication to the ocean, and we understand Mr. Sorrow, the intelligent and energetic agent of the Essex Company, has already taken the responsibility of giving assurance that aid to effect this will be given by that company.—*Newburyport Herald*

The above at first sight appears very flattering and we wish the Merrimack might be made navigable as there proposed. Very likely it might be in certain seasons of the year but we apprehend that in the most busy season of the year no steamer would be able to run much further up than Haverhill bridge or when the stream is affected by the tide. The river is so low at Andover in the summer, that boys may easily wade across, and the channel so crooked that no steamboat can follow it.

It needs no spirit of prophecy or great stretch of the imagination to look forward to the time when the great avenue of communication with the "new City" will be through our Village. The large quantities of lumber which are even now carried by teams from Salem, notwithstanding the convenience of a Railroad from Boston to within a mile of the site of the city, prove that with a Railroad conveyance, Salem would have a decided advantage over the Metropolis in the supply of all heavy goods and materials for building. The cotton, wool, oil, dye stuffs and other materials of consumption in the factories will also find a cheaper conveyance from the deep water at East Boston than by the rival Railroads, as the great expense of wharfage and transportation across the city will be saved by landing from the vessels into the cars or store houses. These advantages greatly outweigh the difference of distance, which is only about 5 miles in favor of the other road. The manufactured goods will probably find their way to Boston over the Boston and Maine Road, as the inconvenience of the Ferry will prevent their delivery in Boston with the same facility as at the other entrance. Salem would be immensely benefitted by an easy business intercourse with that manufacturing region and Danvers would partake largely of her prosperity as the interests of both are identical.

By some oversight the name of one of our largest and most willing tax-payers was omitted in the list which was recently furnished us, and published on the 20th inst., we refer to BENJ. PORTER, Esq., who is assessed \$241.26. We hope our indefatigable Collector will not forget to call on him on his visits among the people, as the loss of his tax would be seriously felt, and would only be restored by an addition to our population of one hundred, and sixty polls.

The Alms House.

In the article in our last paper, we omitted to take notice of the convenience of a pleasant room in this establishment used for a CHAPEL which is furnished with settees, where the subjects assemble on Sabbath afternoons to attend divine service whenever a minister can be found to supply. We were however sorry to hear that great disappointment was caused by the frequent omission of the exercises proper to the religious observance of the day. The Overseers have invited the clergymen of the town to officiate alternately and most of them have complied with their request, while others have not been punctual. It is probable that in most of the cases of omission, some particular engagements have prevented but we hope that in future there will need to be no complaint on this score and that here it may be said, as in old time, "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them."

The Floral Procession.

Great exertions are making by the friends of the Sunday Schools in Salem, to give an attractive and pleasing appearance to the procession which is to be formed to-day, the south side of the Salem Common, at 7 o'clock. The procession will proceed through the West gate of the Common, up Brown-st. to St. Peter's, thence to Essex as far as Washington, up Washington to Marlboro', and Federal, through Dean and Flint, down Chesnut, to Summer and Essex, to the Mechanic Hall, where addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen.

Spanish Names.

The following is the English meaning of some of the Spanish names of places made famous by the recent events at the southwest.

Spanish.	English.
Corpus Christi	Body of Christ.
Santa Cruz	Holy Cross.
Rio Neuces	Nut River.
Rio Grande	Great River.
Rio Bravo	Furious River.
Rio Del Norte	North River.

The last three names are applied indiscriminately to one river, just as the Hudson is sometimes called the North River, and sometimes called by the name given by its European discoverer.

We have received the first number of the Essex County Constellation, printed at Newburyport, and published in Newburyport and Salem. It is edited by Mr. John S. Foster, Prof. of Stereography, who is well known in this vicinity.—We doubt not that it will do much with the amount of talent which it has secured, to awaken an interest in the cause of Education. The first number is beautifully printed, and makes a very neat appearance.

MACADAMIZING.—We were pleased to observe on a recent visit to Salem, that the Street Commissioner had caused that portion of Boston street, usually known by the significant name of "Blubber Hollow," to be macadamized, and we trust that this method of repairing highways, (the superiority of which over all others, has been sufficiently tested by its use on Lafayette street, from Front street to the South Bridge) will be more generally adopted in our town as well as Salem. We doubt not that after a few days' travel over it, the road will become so consolidated as to prevent the water from settling in the street and forming an almost impassable slough, by causing it to flow through its proper channels to the river.

Soldiers from Danvers.

It is understood that five citizens of Danvers were soldiers in the Army of occupation under Gen. Taylor and bore their part in the dangers and glory of the actions of the 8th and 9th of May. This number is large considering the population of the town and the numerical strength of the army. It is four times as great as would be our proportion in case a regular conscription should be enforced founded on population. We are not aware that any particulars have been received from these soldiers in relation to their positions on the battle grounds, except from Mr. Benj. Very, who was at the fort opposite Matamoros at the time of the bombardment and the death of Col. Brown.

MILITARY. At meetings of Company F, (Danvers Light Infantry) on the 24th and 26th ult., Col. Andrews presiding, the following officers were elected:—1st Lieut. Asa W. Sawyer, Captain; 2d Lieut. Stephen Osborne, Jr., 1st Lieut; Josiah Pickett, 2d Lieut; George W. K. Torr, 3d Lieut.

Look Out! The Post Office department has strictly enforced upon postmasters the duty of ferreting out cases of writing on newspapers. The postage of a newspaper with writing on it is about forty cents—the fine five dollars.

VOTING IN TEXAS. A law passed by the State Legislature at a session just closed, declares that at all popular elections holden hereafter in this State, each voter shall express his preference at the polls by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr Buchanan has taken leave of the State Department and has been nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Circuit of Pennsylvania.

Of the West Point graduates twenty-five have been killed in battle; one hundred and eight have died in service from wounds or diseases; five hundred and seventy-three are now in service; and four hundred and twenty-three have resigned.

Strong Water Brook.

Mr. Editor—Some curiosity has been manifested to know the origin of this name which has so long been applied to the stream of water which crosses Maine St. near Gen. Sutton's store. It is well known that the Indians who formerly inhabited New England gave the name of "Strong Water" to the ardent spirits which was sold to them by the whites and it has been thought that for some reason not now understood, this stream received the name from the Aborigines. It has been conjectured by some shrewd antiquarians that on the banks of these waters the inebriated savages once held their orgies and indulged themselves in deep potations from the fiery beverage and that in consequence of this practice the name of the liquid was given to the stream. This seems more reasonable than the supposition that the springs at its source ever were impregnated with alcohol, by which the brook was made to run grog.

Whatever may have been the origin of the name, there seems to be no doubt now about the freedom of the water from any alcoholic mixture, and from some recent events it seems as if there was a strange connection existing either of an attractive or repulsive kind between this stream and the "strong water" of the savages. There have been several cases of a magic change of alcoholic liquors to pure water within a short distance of this brook which have greatly astonished the owners. We have heard of a number of such miraculous transformations, so well authenticated that there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the change was really effected. Individuals have been known to obtain the liquor of the most respectable dealers in Salem, and of the right proof and witnessed the drawing from the cask, the measuring and pouring into the keg or jug—but no sooner had they passed "Strong water brook" than upon application to the mouth of the jug or the bung-hole of the keg, the spirituous part was found to have evaporated and nothing but water remained. A case of this kind happened about a year ago and very recently another, which has given rise to much speculation in that neighborhood on this mysterious subject. It has been remarked that if the liquor is carried rapidly over the enchanted ground, it loses little or none of its proper strength, and it is only when the owner ventures to stop and remain awhile in the vicinity of the stream, that the alcoholic portion has been extracted. There is a great deal of sympathy felt in that neighborhood for the unfortunate sufferers, and it is proposed to have the waters analyzed, to ascertain if possible the cause of the strange phenomenon. Until this is done and some remedy applied, we would respectfully caution any persons conveying alcoholic spirits across "Strong water brook" not to linger long in its vicinity unless they would have the liquid reduced to pure water.

Some wag has reported that the first American blood shed in the Mexican war, was drawn by a squadron of huge Mexican mosquitoes, which had crossed the Rio Grande.

Doings on the Fourth.—We are informed that the "Shan't any-body-sleep Club" will parade on the Fourth at from 12 o'clock midnight till sunrise. They will, as usual, be accompanied by the Fish-horn-penny-whistle-tin-pan-kettle-tongs-shovel-and-screch-owl-slam-bang-band. They do indeed discourse most hell-quent music.—*Woburn Gazette*.

We understand that the services of this same band was engaged to enliven the drowsy powers and sluggish souls of our citizens.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND THE ARMY.

Yucatan declared Independent—Arista removed from command of the Northern Army.

Arrivals at New Orleans and New York bring later intelligence.

The Picayune learns that the Legislature, at Merida, had declared the independence of Yucatan, and its disavowance from the Mexican republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbxena the acting President of the republic.—It also learns that some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express their hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see these three stars added to the fast increasing numbers that were now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes of the United States.

The Army. The report that Col. Wilson with a detachment of regulars and volunteers had taken Reinos without opposition, is confirmed. Reinos is about 60 miles above Matamoros, on the route to Monterey.

The next movement will be for Camargo, which has already sent a deputation to Gen. Taylor, to capitulate. It is intended to make Camargo a depot for provisions for the army. From Camargo to Monterey, the route will be across the country, so as to be enabled to procure good water and provisions—from Monterey the route will be to Saltillo.

THE MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK IN VINEYARD SOUND. An extra from the Newport Rhode Islander, dated on Saturday, gives the particulars of the loss of the Sutlej, as follows:—

The brig Sutlej, of and from Pictou, for Fall River, sailed on the 13th June, with fifty six passengers,—men, women and children. On the evening of the 26th, at eight o'clock, it being thick and foggy, came to anchor; and at two o'clock, on the following morning got under way, and at about half-past three struck on a ledge of rocks (in the Vineyard) called the Sow an Pigs, soon after which, the tide having caused her to new round, she backed off the ledge, filled and went down, bow first, in ten fathoms water. Previous to her going down the mate was sent below, forward, to ascertain if the brig leaked, but he discovered nothing that looked like it—the pump was then ordered to be sounded, but before that could be done, water was reported in the fore-castle. The boat was then got out and the pas-

sengers rushed into it, when the captain gave orders to shove her from the brig. He then jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and kept her close the boat as possible, picking up such as jumped into the water. The whole number picked up in the captain's boat was thirty-one alive. The schooner Dusky Sally being near, sent her boat to assist, and succeeded in saving six more alive, who were in the water, and three more from the rigging of the sunken brig. Sixteen dead bodies (four women and twelve children) were also picked up by the two boats, which, together with the survivors, were put on board the Dusky Sally, and brought to this place, as above stated. The captain also states that another vessel was at the time picking up what was left from the wreck, &c.

The captain and crew, and twenty-eight passengers were saved.

A jury of inquest was held by the Coroner, C. Shaw, Esq., over the 30 bodies were viewed, who found a verdict in accordance with foregoing facts, after which they were removed from the vessel to a neighboring house, and arrangements made by the authorities for the decent interment. Through the exertions of number of humane individuals, the survivors were comfortably provided for with food and clothing for the present. The passengers were all foreigners—mostly Scotch, and we understand were on their way to Pennsylvania, where they expected to find employment in the mining establishments.

P. S. Since writing the above, it gives pleasure to state that two Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this place, (with promptitude worthy of that benevolent institution) have had special meetings, and appropriated sum of fifty dollars each, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE. We noticed yesterday so beautiful furniture of the Louis-Quatorze style, the upholstery rooms of Mr. R. H. FARRANT; and we were pleased to see that the reputation which artists of our city have obtained, for unequal skill in this department, is fully sustained by the establishment.

From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Farrant we have had the pleasure frequently of examining specimens of his workmanship, and cheerfully accord to him the meed of a finished workman. We can but think it a waste of time and money to citizens who visit Boston, for the purpose of procuring cabinet or upholstery work, while the services of Mr. F. are offered to the public.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG COUPLE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun writing from New York, says:—

A singular case of elopement came to light here last Monday. Two very young lovers, neither of them more than 16 years of age, fled from their paternal or maternal roof at Providence, R. I., and arrived here sometime on Sunday. They took rooms at the Astor House, and sent for a clergyman to perform the ritual of marriage. The clergyman, a functionary, understood was a Catholic priest, and I regret to say that notwithstanding the child-like appearance of the pair must have struck the reverend man, he complied with their request, and united them in matrimony. The anxious mother of the young lady arrived soon after, and I believe she will succeed in getting her daughter home again. The legality of marriage is questionable.

THE TARIFF BILLS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—

There is a very great degree of probability that the tariff will pass. By the tariff is meant the substantially Mr. McKay's bill. This will undoubtedly undergo amendments in the House and perhaps a few in the Senate, but substantially it will pass as it is. We have now in fact four tariffs for consideration.

1. Mr. Walker's. 2. Mr. McKay's. 3. Mr. Hunsford's. 4. Mr. Walker's "war tariff". These bills are pretty well understood, with exception of the last, which seems to have been drafted as much attention as it deserves. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to amend the following articles, amidst a host of others.

	Amount imported.	Duty.
Teas, . . .	\$4,809,621	20 per cent 961,922
Coffee, . . .	5,401,057	20 per cent 1,080,212
On raw hides, now paying 5 per cent, he proposes to increase the duty to ten per cent, a proposition which I wish to call the attention of the tanners, who have had their committees here and had supposed the matter to be arranged at five per cent.		
The following articles he increases over Mr. McKay's bill:		
Fruit and spices, from		30 to 40 per
Cut glass,		30 to 40
Sugars,		30 to 40
Glass tumblers,		20 to 30
China, glass and earthen ware,		20 to 30
Sewing silk from twist and in the		gun,
Cedar, mahogany and other woods,		20 to 30
Indigo,		5 to 10
Rags, (paper)		5 to 10

This last item also is one to which the paper makers are requested to look. They sent in last winter and arranged their matters for a five per cent duty. But if the Secretary's recommendation goes into effect their calculations will be upset.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, seem to render the passage of the tariff (which was to be decided yesterday,) more doubtful. A speech of Mr. Brinkerhoff, in the House, is regarded by the correspondent of the Commercial, as "dispositive against the passage of Mr. Walker's Tariff" reported from the committee of ways and means. It is also indicative of the "harmony" existing in Democratic party. But the correspondent of Tribune says: "There is little reliance, however, to be placed on Mr. Brinkerhoff's declarations, sworn terribly in the last Congress that he would vote for the intensely selfish scheme of annexation. But he did vote for it, without one inch of free territory being secured."—*Gaz.*

FIRE CRACKERS, &c. Extract from the 5th chapter of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts.

Sec. 5. If any person shall have, in his possession, with intent to sell, or give away, any fireworks called rockets, squibs or serpents, without first having obtained a license of the Selectmen of the town, he shall for such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the town in which the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 6. If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to set fire to, any rock-cracker, squib or serpent, within any town, without the license of the selectmen, he shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, &c.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THEYOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston,
he raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL."

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing; in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples under the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; and then the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
into the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.
Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight all began to
cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unabated by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shield-
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at 25
and 30 per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!

Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

or clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
Articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:—

Super Dress and Frock Coats from	\$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety	50 to 5 00
Coats, all shades and colors	50 to 2 00
Wool Coats and Sacks	3 00 to 5 00
Overalls	37 to 50
Thin Jackets	50 to 1 00
Green Jackets	1 20 to 1 25
Thin Coats	75 to 2 00
Gloves	10 to 75
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest	12 1-2 to 2 00
grades, and Scarfs	17 to 50
Linens Bosoms	6 to 17
Linens Collars	50 to 1 00
Umbrellas	50 to 1 00
Good ones for	50
Braces	12 to 37
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps	12 1-2 to 75
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks	1 00 to 4 00
Socks	10 to 25
Hats	8 to 75
Shirts	50 to 1 50
Drawers	37 1-2 to 1 00
Scap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,	
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.	
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that	
will be closed up cheap.	

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from	\$2 50 to 4 50
Satinet Jackets	2 00 to 2 50
Vests	40 to 1 25
Pants	50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets	50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks	75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,

FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
CITY OF BOSTON,
32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row).
ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing
that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable
Pills have in their composition two of the most
valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and
Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, nei-
ther do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have
once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing
to come forward and announce, in the most public
manner, that they have been cured of long standing
pains—after all other medicines had failed. In
fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's veg-
etable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the
public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and ver-
ity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I had had of you,
please send another lot immediately. The sale of
Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase
and they are becoming very popular. I sell more
every day. As a curative medicine and purifier
of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One
fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them
finds any fault with them; they have wrought some
very great cures. One lady, who has been confined
to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for
twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of
her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lor-
raine's Pills! I might name many other cases
where the cures have been as great, but have not
time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after
which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and
this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me
truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a
consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS
and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel
as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills.
We have sold all we had last. They have given very
good satisfaction, better than any other pills which
we have in our market. I think in a short time they
will take the place of others. We have had no
fault found with them whatever; but, on the contra-
ry, they have been praised loudly. I think we
could have quite a number of highly respectable cer-
tificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for
publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been
confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole win-
ter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston
and could get nothing that would relieve me more
than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue
of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I
took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had
taken eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely
left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time
and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such
effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to
raise my hand; the bones were in different places
destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach
the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—
all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I
took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which
gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflic-
ted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard
that I could scarcely feel my breath. * * * * * It
is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to
day that I was cured immediately upon taking one
dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with
similar letters to the above, but believing the above
extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I
omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 16
Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Hale Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the follow-
ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	6 00
Kittell's Living Age	5 00
Knicknocker, New York	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	3 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly,	5 00

and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS
and Pamphlets with promptness.

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to an-
nounce that he has taken the shop on Main St.
A few doors South of Park Street,
where he will be kept a good assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS.

Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone
Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c.
which will be sold at the lowest cash price.
A share of patronage is solicited.
Danvers, Oct 25-

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an' common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-
ckles; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO

PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used
it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA. It is composed of the most effectual re-
medies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know
that for all these Diseases, in which a complete and radi-
cal change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts
of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I call
show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSI-
CIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula,
and tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS
SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended
to produce the same result, but are not and do not use.
Be therefore and acquire for Ransom & Stearns' Dandelion
and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my
tuly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.

For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester
Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James
Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, and
these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that
every instance that has come to my knowledge, his
work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
reference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his
attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them
to the particular classes of individuals who call on him,
and having furnished for more than three hundred persons,
in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who
in Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contriv-
ance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of
cases that occur; and is believed to have given general
satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston,
Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the
circumstance of his having supplied several thousand per-
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
with an article that I think is well calculated to the design
of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his
Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ab-
solute of adapting Trusses to any case that may be pre-
sented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from the negli-
gence of the wearer, in this respect, I am in the hab-
it of properly fitting patients; on this account, I am in the hab-
it of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every
human being depends, is partly walled in by a mere mem-
brane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest
rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon
it, leads to the most troublesome and serious conse-
quences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature
is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she gener-
ally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences
of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see
the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another
column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establish-
ment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts
of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yan-
kee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the
head of any art to which it is devoted.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,

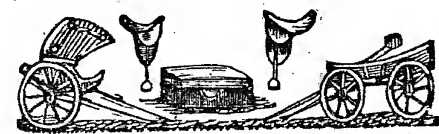
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments,
Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and
all kinds of work usually found in such an establish-
ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap
Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—
GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have
the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can
from those who go growling through the country, palin-
g off their refuse stone, and have no knowledge of
either stock or business.

may 9



THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constant ly on hand, a good assort-
ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSSES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid
Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,
Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage
and Drum Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE, furnished at short notice, and on the
most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made
at the shortest notice.

T. Tr. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as
be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

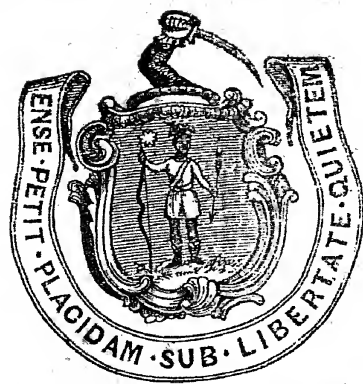
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has
removed from his old stand, opposite the City
Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A.
K. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in
Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets ei-
ther by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to fur-
nish at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want
of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate
with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and
successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation,
with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render
them serviceable for many years, and also to the regula-
tion of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH
POWDER.



DANVERS

COURIER.

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ies of the Courier. Single copies may be obtained at
the office, at 5 cents each.
JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
and on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

OLD TIME.

BY G. LINNENBANKS.

There's a mighty old spirit abroad in the air,
And his footsteps are visible every where;
He hath been on the mountain all hoary with years,
And left it bedewed in an ocean of tears;
He hath clambered o'er turret, and battlement gray,
And wrapt them in manes of silent decay;
He hath swept through the forest, and laid, at a blow,
The stalwart oak, chief of the leafy tribe, low;
In Art, as in Nature, the vast and sublime,
All speak of the visits of graybeard Time.

He's a skeleton thing with a countenance grim,
All toothless his gums, and his eyeballs dim;
A two-edged scythe in his lank, bony hand,
His 'scutcheon' of hatchment of glass ebbing sand;
A tiara of jewels, worm-eaten and black,
And arrows omnipotent hung at his back;
He mounts on the lightning, he leaps with the wind,
Destroying and scattering, before and behind.
The sandal's shadow, and old abbey's chime,
Denote with a warning the mission of Time.

He roameth unwearied by night and by day,
A daring old footpad, still tracking our way;
He feareth no dungeon, no judicial fate,
But plunders alike from the beggar and great.
He nestleth with youth in its valley of flowers,
And sporteth with love through the eagle-wind hours;
But the bald-pated laird, and the tremulous knee,
The most he delecteth with ever to be;
While the wounded in heart, and the deepest in crime,
Beg a call from the mighty physician, Old Time.

He mindeth the traffic, both early and late,
That lieth the road to Eternity's gate,
And passeth none by, shud with earth's clayey mire,
But he taketh the body as toll for his hire.
The grandee may sit in his richly carved chair,
And the life's blood of insects indignantly wear;
The monarch may rule as a god, on his throne,
O'er the leasehold of ashes he calleth his own;
But the spoiler at last round their strongholds shall
climb,
And 'six feet of earth,' be the conquest of Time.

The Scent of Flowers.

The scent of flowers! However fair
Their lovely hues may be,
The fragrance breathing in the air
Is dearer still to me;
Catch but the violet's dill perfume,
And straightaway it will bring
The image bright of every bloom
That fills the path of Spring.

Or put the mossy veil apart
That doth the bud enclose,
And drink into your very heart
The perfume of the rose.
Bright skies, pure sunshine, and the gleams
Of waving fields beneath—
In its rich hue it brings these dreams,
And summer in its breath.

The tulip's dyes are rich and proud,
The dahlia's blossom bright;
But round them floats no viewless cloud—
They are but for the sight.
They want the charm of potent sway
That beautifies the whole,
Their colored leaves are giants gay,
The scent a very soul.

From the Lowell Journal.

"To Arms."

BY JANE E. LOCKE.

The following was suggested by reading, a few
weeks since, a poem from the pen of Park Benjamin,
Esq., under the above caption:

"Arm" not in battle garb, my son,
Gird not that sword at all;
In holier strife thy fathers won,
At this unhalloed call.

Bind not unto thy shoulder near,
The knapsack and cartouch;
Thy mother's heart will shame to hear
Thou dost with war-dogs crouch.

But when, with God upon her side,
Thy country to thee calls,
"Arm, arm" thou then, and high and wide
Flung up her battle walls.

But trampling on thy brother's rights,
Go not to butchery;
While round thee gleam the gospel lights,
Disgracing all the free.

Go not to wrest from out his hands,
Or pluck from off his brow,
His rightful heritage of lands,
His manhood's seal below.

"Go, vindicate thy country's fame,"
By turning to the foe,
Thy glittering sword hilt, nor with shame,
Deal there foul murder's blow.

"The kindred of the noble dead,"
"As noble" hearts should bear;
Nor be by the oppressor led,
A hero's fame to share.

No glory hath that warrior plume,
Nodding above thy crest;

Nor doth thy steel her path illumine,
Or mail upon thy breast.

Nor will the sabre at thy thigh,
The shield upon thy arm,
The trumpet blast, the battle cry,
Unrighteousness disarm.

"To arms"—unhallowed is the cause,
Unholy the crusade;
Thou'ldst "arm" thou not, but pause,
Ere thou gird on thy blade,
Wamesit Cottage, June, 1846.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Flag of our Union.]

ANNIE ELLERTON.

BY MISS MARY W. JANVIR.

Ever light-hearted and joyous was Annie El-
lerton, the pet of our village. Never lighter step
bounded in the dance at the village festival than
hers; and the clear, silvery tones of her laugh
rang out as merrily as the music of the eddying
rivulets, whose sparkling waters played around
her home.

They called her beautiful, yet hers were not
the 'jetty locks and bright black eyes' whose
charms have elicited full many a praise from the
poet's pen. There was a world of mischief in
her laughing blue eyes, which peeped out roguish-
ly from beneath the sunny curls clustering on her
fair and intellectual brow! Every feature bespoke
the kindness of her heart. No one was ever more
rejoiced than was she, when, after long adminis-
tering to the wants and comforts of those around
her, she found that happiness had again taken
up its dwelling by their hearthstone; but no one
possessed more sensitive feelings, or was more
quickly grieved.

Reader, didst thou ever mark the dark shadows
of the clouds, as they lightly fall and chase each
other across the green sward on a bright summer's
day? If you ever observed them, then can you
form some idea of the shadows of sorrow and
sadness that would flit across her countenance
whenever she was grieved; but she cherished not
anger, for like the shadows, it vanished quickly
away.

Mr. Ellerton, the father of Annie, had formerly
been a wealthy merchant; and for a long time
he prospered in all his mercantile pursuits, the
tide of prosperity rolling in upon him in one
steady, unbroken stream. Having never met
with losses or misfortunes, he began to imagine
that fortune would ever smile upon him, and in
an unlucky moment vested a large amount of his
wealth in a speculating enterprise, which he sup-
posed would prove very profitable to him. But
he was deceived; his wealth was soon scattered,
and he was left in comparative poverty. Noth-
ing could now be done in his business without
money, and he at once resolved to proceed into
the country, far away from his former home, and
there escape the cold, scrutinizing gaze of the
wordly ones, who formerly had appeared his true-
st friends, but now when their assistance was
most needed, had entirely deserted him. To the
country he soon went with his wife and child,
and purchased a small cottage and farm in the
little village of R—.

Annie was very young at the time of their re-
moval from the city, and in a few weeks was
quite as well contented, aye, and even happier in
the humble cottage with its white-washed walls
and neatly-sanded floors, as with the noble man-
sion they previously occupied, furnished with all
the gorgeousness that wealth could procure. She
who had been the petted child of wealth, and
whose slightest wishes had been gratified, soon
found more pleasure than ever before, in roving
with her village playmates out in the flowery
meadows, and over the grassy hills that skirted
the valley where reposed her father's humble cot.
There was not a tiny grass spot far away on the
mountain-side that her light feet had not pressed,
nor even a shady nook in the old wood that she
had not explored.

Annie grew toward womanhood amid the
bright and blooming things around her, beautiful
as a fresh spring flower nestled closely down a-
mong its leaves; and, think you, that she was
thus lovely without exciting the admiration and
love of all those around her? Oh no; for if vil-
lage gossip could ever be believed, many were
the suitors that had sued for her hand. But they
pleaded in vain, for though many of them posses-
sed riches that would at once have elevated her to
a high rank, she firmly, but gently rejected all.
But think not that Annie was wholly heart-
less; else, where was the brother of Lizzie May?
her most intimate friend? Harry May grew
from childhood a playmate for Annie. When but
a boy, he was distinguished for his rapid progress
in whatever studies he commenced, and as he
grew in years, his thirst for knowledge also in-
creased. Although his father was not wealthy,
he furnished Harry with the means of attending a
distinguished academy, at some distance from the
village, where he soon ranked among the first
scholars. He soon was fitted to enter college, but
a great obstacle was now to be overcome—where
was he to obtain funds to meet his school bills?
But he resolved not to despair, and at once en-
deavored to engage in some lucrative employment
to obtain the means.

Hardly had he commenced in it, before an un-
expected help came to him. He received a let-
ter from his uncle, a brother of his mother, who
had never visited her on account of her marrying
one so much beneath her in rank as he supposed
Farmer May to be, stating that he had learned
from the preceptor of the academy of Harry's su-
perior abilities, and offering to defray his school
expenses. Harry thankfully accepted this timely
assistance, and at once made preparations to leave.
He had ere now learned to regard Annie Ellerton
in the light of one dearer than a friend, and when
he left his native village it was with the happy
consciousness of an affection returned.

Time passed on, and with it came many a

change. Many had left, and many strangers had
entered the usually quiet little village of R—,
since we heard aught of its inhabitants. But
hark! there is a busy stirring there to-night, and
the merry tones of the church bells peal out in
the calm, fragrant air. The village maidens are
all robed in pure white, with freshly gathered
wild-flowers twined into wreaths for their hair.
Lizzie May is sitting by the open window of her
humble chamber, but there is a shadow of sad-
ness on her brow, and a troubled expression in
her deep blue eyes. Reader, shall I tell you the
cause of this sadness? It is Annie Ellerton's
bridal night. And you ask, 'should one be sad
at the bridal of a friend?'
Go with Lizzie May to the dwelling—to the
room of Annie, and gaze upon Annie's still, pale
beautiful face; mark the expression of deter-
mined resolution upon her closely compressed lips, and
the motion upon her closely compressed fingers; then
convulsively working for her jeweled fingers; then
will you receive your answer. See, there is a large
tear-drop trembling in her eye; but she hastily
dashes it away as Lizzie enters.

'You are quite ready then, dear Annie,' said
Lizzie, as she entered.
'Yes,' murmured Annie, 'but would that this
painful ceremony were past!'
The tears gathered in Lizzie's eyes as she
quickly turned from her friend to avoid an an-
swer.

Now follow the bridal party as they enter a
gorgeous carriage waiting at the cottage door,
and as it rolls rapidly away. It stops and they
alight and pass through the portal of the village
church. Gaze at the couple that stand before
the altar where the gray-haired pastor is reading
the marriage service. There you will recognize
Annie Ellerton robed in a costly dress with the
hue of her sunny hair scarcely rivalled by the
flashing gems half hid in its waves. But think
you she is happy arrayed in those dazzling orna-
ments? No, the marble paleness of her face
speaks that she is not. 'Tis true these are the
gifts of the bridegroom—but look! surely that
gleam of the bridegroom, whose head is bowed low
with the weight of years, cannot be the once noble
Harry May! Have you not heard it whispered
among the villagers, that an old, but wealthy man,
a Southerner, had seen and admired Annie El-
lerton, and had sought of her father that Annie
should become his bride; that she was told to re-
gard him as her future husband notwithstanding
her father's sacrifice her own happiness than
would rather sacrifice her own happiness than
see her daughter suffer, and when Harry May
came back to claim his bride, he was spurned
from her father's cottage without even seeing or
speaking with Annie.

'Twas true, Mr. Ellerton had sacrificed his
daughter for gold; and Annie resolved to wed
another for gold; and Annie resolved to wed
one she could not love, rather than to offend her
father. For a long time she had endeavored to
appear calm and collected, but she could not en-
tirely conceal her feelings, and a keen observer
might have seen that her heart was well-nigh
broken. Deep within its hidden recesses, there
still existed a strong affection for Harry May,
which she could not subdue.

It has been said that 'flowers give their frag-
rance most profusely when trampled upon,' and
so with the love of Annie's heart; and now when
about to give up the loved one forever, it seemed
bursting forth with renewed energy. As she
stood before the altar, it was told by the crowd,
gathering there, that she loved not the one now
about to wed her; and it found a ready believer
in Harry May. Yes, he was there; he had
heard from the lips of Lizzie that though Annie
should wed another, her heart was his, and he
was present at her bridal although in disguise.

There was a stir among the crowd as a stran-
ger passed from the church, for none knew that
it was Harry; but Annie Ellerton returned
to her father's cottage as the bride of another, he
was far on his way from his youthful home.

Annie Ellerton, now the bride of the wealthy
Mr. Haywood, left her cottage home for one in the
balmy atmosphere of the sunny south. Bit-
ter were the tears that she shed, as with Lizzie
May she revisited all the scenes of her childhood
sports, and sad was the parting—for she was
going far away among those she knew not, and
she felt that she should not be happy.

Mr. Haywood was not a keen observer, and as
his young wife was always calm in his presence,
he supposed her to be happy. He was proud of
her beauty; and flattered by seeing her ad-
miration of the fashionables around her. He sur-
rounded her with every elegance and beauty that
wealth could procure. Balls and parties were
given, and every where superior loveliness was
acknowledged by all. Annie moved thro' her
crowded rooms with a calm and dignified self-
possession, and no one would have suspected that
beneath the flashing gems that circled her waist,
there beat an aching heart; but to her daz-
zling gorgeousness around her seemed but a
mockery, when compared with the disquietude
within. Many were the times that she would
steal away from the giddy throng to the garden,
where she could give way to her feelings free
from all intrusion.

Her husband she could not love, but she repaid
his kindness with gratitude, although his infirmi-
ties, which increased every day, were a source of
much anxiety and trouble to her. Feeble as a
child he seemed pleased with every attention that
she rendered him, and she would sit for hours,
reading, or singing to him some sweet song—
but he was aged, and his strength was well-nigh
exhausted, and at last like the 'tired winds,' he
breathed his last in her arms. Annie followed
him to the grave with sorrow, for she was alone
in the midst of wealth, and she knew
—all alone in the midst of wealth, and she knew
that those who professed to be her friends were
attracted more by her riches than from any regard
that they felt for her.

Then did a bright and fairy vision rise before
her of her cottage home, and she longed once
more to see it, to greet all her old friends, and
with Lizzie May walk over her old places of re-
freshment. Of Harry she had heard nothing since her

marriage with Mr. Haywood, neither had his
friends received any tidings from him.

After the estate of her late husband had been
settled, Annie found herself in possession of a
large fortune; part of the whole he having bequeath-
ed to his relatives, and as there were no ties to
bind her to her southern home, she resolved to
revisit the home of her youth, perhaps to remain;
and two years from that day on which she left it
a bride, saw her returning—a widow.

On her journey, she was attended by a gentle-
man of intimate acquaintance with Mr. Hay-
wood, whom she highly esteemed. On arriving
at the town of H—, through which they were
to pass, this gentleman had some important busi-
ness to transact, and here, where they remained a
few days—they everywhere heard the praises of a
popular clergyman, who though young, was yet
distinguished for his superior talents and elo-
quence. Annie felt a strong desire to listen to
one upon whom so many liberal encomiums were
bestowed, and with a friend, one Sabbath morn-
ing entered his church.

Every eye was turned upon the pale, but noble
features of the young minister at his entrance;
but judge of Annie's feelings when in them she
recognized those of Harry May. She could hard-
ly credit the evidence of her own sight, and it
was by a great effort that she retained her com-
posure. On his brow there was impressed traces
of sorrow, but the holy expression of peace beam-
ing from his eyes showed that all was harmony
within.

There was a great curiosity among the inhabi-
tants of H—, as to the reason of their young
minister's sudden departure from them (for he
had seen Annie, sought an interview, and learned
all); but it was known to no one save Annie
Haywood.

The gentleman who had thus far accompanied
her, having finished his business, and supposed
that his presence was no longer needed, returned
to the South, while Annie soon safely arriving
at her father's cottage.

The surprise of her friends at so soon seeing
her was great, for she had arrived several weeks
previous to their expecting her; and when they
saw the now dignified Rev. Henry May, they
could hardly realize that it was he whom they
had treated with so much contempt when Annie
was about to wed another. Pale, and sad, he
looked when he first returned, but the bloom was
on the cheek again, and the traces of sorrow van-
ished from his brow; and his parents supposed
this change to be effected by the fresh, invigorat-
ing country air! but Lizzie thought differently,
although she wisely kept her own counsel.

We need not tell the reader that there was soon
another bridal at the village church, and although
the villagers another festal; and although Annie
wore no dazzling jewels in her hair, and in-
stead, a solitary rose-bud of purest white, and al-
though attired in a robe of flowing muslin, yet
she was far more happy than ever before, when
she gave her hand away to Harry May—her
heart's first choice.

Serving a Subpoena; or, Law.

It is singular what shifts love will make to ac-
complish its objects. Bolts, gates and bars are
of little avail against Cupid's picklock contriv-
ances—his cunning will devise ways and means to
open them all. A young gentleman had courted
a fair lady of this city, and it was supposed the
two, in due time, would become 'one flesh.'—
Some little quarrel, of a trivial nature, as lovers
quarrels generally are, occurred. Neither would
confess the wrong to be on their side—presents
and correspondence were mutually sent back—
and the match was broken off. The young gen-
tleman started immediately for New Orleans, to
engage into commercial business, thinking that dis-
tance would lessen the attachment he really felt
for the young lady.

When a woman is injured, or thinks she is in-
jured by the one she loves, she is more apt than
the male sex to 'bite off her own nose,' as the
saying is, to inflict pain and be revenged on the
offending object. A gentleman that the young
lady once rejected renewed his proposals, and
was accepted within a week after her old lover
embarked for the South. On reaching New Or-
leans he found that distance, instead of weak-
ening his attachment only made the lady dearer,
and he became melancholy and low spirited.—
The first letter he received from New York from
The first letter he received from New York from
The first letter he received from New York from

The passage unfortunately was long, and the
poor fellow fretted and chafed so much, that the
passengers began to think him deranged, or else
a fugitive escaping from justice. The moment
the vessel touched the wharf he darted for the
office of his friend the lawyer. It is to be sup-
posed the latter was much surprised to see his
friend, imagining him a couple of thousand miles
away. After the usual salutations, he exclaim-
ed:—

'My dear fellow! you are just in time to see
the wedding. Miss—, your old sweetheart, is
to be married this morning at 11 o'clock. To
be married! I don't believe there is much
love about it, and that the girl really thinks more
of one hair of your head than of the fortunate
bridegroom's whole body.'

'Good God! Where is she to be married—in
church?'

'No. At her father's house.'

'My dear fellow, I—I—yes—no—I have it.—
Have you any case coming on in either of the
courts, at eleven o'clock?'

'Yes.'

'Then fill me up a subpoena with the bride-
groom's name. Don't stop to ask any questions.
groom's name. Don't stop to ask any questions.
groom's name. Don't stop to ask any questions.'

He filled the subpoena, and the lawyer, after
having placed it in the hand of a clerk to serve up-
on the unsuspecting bridegroom the instant he

was seen to leave his residence, and he was dis-
patched in a cab to watch the house. About ten
minutes before eleven, as the soon-to-be-happy
man was about entering a coach before the door
of his residence, he was served with the subpe-
na.

'Can't help it' said the clerk, in reply to his
fretful questioning about 'not knowing the parties,' 'go-
ing to be married,' etc. 'We shant reach the hall
now before eleven—the case is the first on the
calendar—won't keep you but ten minutes. If
you don't go, heavy fine, imprisonment for con-
tempt, etc.'

The bridegroom, who was rather of a timid na-
ture, finally consented, particularly as the clerk
promised to send a friend of his who sat in the
cab, wrapped up in a large cloak, to the house of
his bride in expectation, explaining the reason of
his absence. The reader can imagine who this
person was.

Eleven o'clock came, but still no bridegroom.—
The guests were staring at each other—the priest
began to grow impatient—and the bride that was
to be, looked pale and agitated, when a carriage
drove up, the bell rang, and 'There he is!' mutter-
ed many voices. A gentleman did indeed enter,
whose appearance created as much astonishment
as that of Edgar Ravenswood in the hall of Ash-
ton Castle, at the marriage of Lucy Ashton, in
Scott's 'Bride of Lammermoor.' The lady faint-
ed—private explanations ensued between her pa-
rents and the lover—and the result was, that in
ten minutes after, the two real lovers were joined
in the sacred bonds of matrimony, much to the
satisfaction of all.

The bridegroom that was to have been soon-
after made his appearance, puffing and blowing.
What he said and what he did, on beholding his
rival, and being made acquainted with the condi-
tion of affairs, was really tragical.

The story of the subpoena shortly after leaked
out, and created so much amusement, that the
poor fellow declares he will sue the lawyer for
\$10,000 damages, in suborning him as a
witness in a case of which he knew nothing, and
by which he lost a wife. It will be a novel suit
indeed, if he should do so. [Noah's Weekly
Messenger.]

Enough! Enough!

A Frenchman, who knew very little of our
language, unfortunately got into difficulty with a
countryman, and fight he must, and that, too,
rough and tumble. But before he went at it, he
was anxious to know what he should do if he
found himself whipped. After being informed
that, when satisfied, all he would have to do
would be to cry out 'Enough!' at it they went,
but poor Monsieur, in his difficulties, forgot the
words, and finding his eyes likely to be remov-
ed from their sockets, he began to cry out; but
instead of saying what was told him, he com-
menced bawling lustily, 'Hurrah! hurrah! hur-
rah!'

To his astonishment, the countryman kept
pounding harder, when Monsieur, finding there
was no use in hallooing, turned and went to
work in such good earnest, that it was not long
before the countryman sang out in a stentorian
voice, 'Enough!'

'Say that again,' said the Frenchman.
'Enough! enough!' cried the other.
When the Frenchman immediately exclaimed,
'Dat the same world I tried to say long time a-
go!'

The Butcher and his Calf.—A butcher who had
purchased a calf, sat with it upon a horse at a pub-
lic house door. A shoemaker remarkable for his
drollery, observing the butcher, and knowing that
he had to pass through a wood, offered the land-
lord to steal the calf for a glass of grog; the land-
lord agreed, and the shoemaker set off and dropt
the calf in the path near the middle of the
road, and under a quarter of a mile from it.
The butcher saw the first shoe but did not think
it worth getting down for, however, when he
discovered the second he thought they might be an
acquisition, and accordingly dismounted, tied his
horse to the hedge, and walked back to where
he had seen the first shoe. The shoemaker in
the meantime unstrapped the calf, and carried it
across the fields to the landlord, who put it in
his barn.

The butcher missing his calf, went back to
the inn, and told his misfortune, at the same
time observing that he must have another calf,
cost what it would, as the veal was bespoken.
The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn
he would sell him; the butcher looked at it, and
asked the price; the landlord replied, 'Give me
the same price you did for the calf you lost, as
this is full as large.' The butcher would not
allow it for any means to be as good, but gave
him within six shillings of what the other cost,
and accordingly put the calf a second time a-
cross his horse.

Crispian, elevated with his success, undertook
to steal the calf again for another glass of grog,
which being agreed, he posted to the wood and
hid himself where, observing the butcher, come
along, he bellowed so like a calf that the butch-
er conceiving it to be the one he had lost, cried
with joy, 'Ah! are you there? Have I found
you at last?' and immediately dismounted and
ran into the wood. Crispian taking advantage of
the butcher's absence, unstrapped the calf, and
the butcher arrived to tell the mournful tale, who
attributed the whole to witchcraft. The publican
unravelled the mystery and the butcher, after
paying for and partaking of a crown's worth
of punch, laughed heartily at the joke, and the
shoemaker got great applause for his ingenu-
ity.

'Is them old fellows alive now?' said an un-
chin to his teacher.

'What old fellows do you mean?'

'Why, Paul and Luke and Duteronomy, and
them.'

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1846.

A Visit to Kernwood.

We availed ourselves recently of a leisure hour to make a call at this beautiful and picturesque domain, situated in North Salem and of which FRANCIS PEABODY Esq. is the proprietor. Many lovers of nature have frequented this romantic spot to while away a pleasant hour and thousands, prompted by curiosity, have been there to witness the fanatic harangues which led many to receive a delusion now happily passed away, but which during its progress produced a religious frenzy fatal to the peace of its victims. We think most of those who have thus visited these grounds will be astonished at the change which has taken place in a few weeks. This change has been effected thus far not by costly artificial means, but by merely removing the unsightly stone walls and throwing the whole open to view in its native loveliness. Nature has been lavish in her adornments and it is the province of art to set off her beauties to the greatest advantage. We can have the fullest confidence that the correct taste and ample ability of the proprietor will leave nothing undone to give perfection to the natural landscape. We can already see by what is developed of his plans what are many of the capabilities of improvement of which the place is susceptible. The noble forest trees grouped and sprinkled over the gently undulating surface of the ground, the opening vistas, the spreading lawns, and wooded border on the shore, are some of the natural beauties which are to be heightened by artificial aid. Upon the highest spot, which affords a most delightful prospect of the surrounding country, the ocean, vessels passing and repassing on this arm of the sea and the bridges which cross it—will be the mansion of the proprietor and on another eminence there is already built the romantic Swiss cottage and barn of the gardener. Graded carriage ways and green avenues winding through the grounds will afford ever varying prospects and changing views. The extent of this domain is more than fifty acres and its winding avenues extend to the distance of a mile and a half. It is difficult to conceive of a more fitting place to exercise the best skill and judgement of the picturesque landscape gardener, yet it seems strange that a place of such rare beauty should not sooner have been thus appropriated. There seems to be a growing taste in the community for rural scenes and retreats, and the man with his acres appears to have the greatest enjoyment and at the same time affords much pleasure to others. The transformation going on at Kernwood will tend to increase this love of natural scenery and afford an example, which if followed by those who have the ability, would make this region the garden of New England.

While at Kernwood we notice a large boulder of a conical shape upon the extensive lawn in front of the mansion, which bore the name of "Billy's Rock" and was a noted landmark of the place. It appears that it was a favorite haunt of one of the former proprietors of the ground and from that circumstance it bore, in abbreviation, his given name. The granite cone is a pleasing object of itself but it seems to have been also revered by some on account of associations connected with it, if we may judge from the following poetic warning which we saw scribbled on a board in the unfinished mansion. It was probably written by some descendant of the ancient proprietor, or at least by a denizen of North Salem, as he signs his name "Pigeon" which sufficiently marks his origin. This love of beautiful natural scenery and reverence for old familiar haunts, seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of the people in that part of the city. It is seen in the many beautiful gardens of fruits and flowers and especially in the spirit of the inhabitants at the time of the Cold Spring War. It is also manifest in the many natural groves and forests which have to this time escaped the woodman's axe. We will now present the reader with the petition of our North Field Pigeon and close this notice of our first visit to the delightful shades of Kernwood.

"This house shall stand secure and firm
From tempest blast and lightning's harm,
Neither shall fire's wild alarm
Be heard around,

Until a ruder, baser stock
Than he who does possess this block
Shall strive to level Billy Rock
Low with the ground.

An emblem that will prove to be
Of those who hold its destiny;
Pray let that stand and not efface
That old, familiar resting place."

The Potato Rot.

We are sorry to learn that the potato crop is again in danger from the effects of the rot by which so many were lost last year. There are several fields in this town where the disease has shown itself in the vines as well as the root and it appears to be as bad as last year. Those earliest planted appear to suffer as much as any and fears are entertained that the whole crop may be entirely lost, which would indeed be a great calamity. This disease cannot now be attributed to any peculiarity of the season, as the present season is very different from last year. We hope however that it will prove that the cause is temporary, and that the world is not to suffer the incalculable loss of this valuable root.

Free Trade and Labor.

The Tariff question is in effect one of labor and concerns the laboring part of the community more than any other. The proposal of the government through Mr. McKay's Bill is, to give encouragement to the laborers in Europe in preference to those of our country. It stretches its arms across the Atlantic and says, there are our workshops, and the American artisan and manufacturer must quit his calling and derive his subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. He must leave his tools and go to the far west and raise wheat which must be transported to the mills, be made into flour, again be transported to the sea coast, to be sold at 4 dollars per barrel and sent across the ocean to feed the foreigners who have driven him from his chosen occupation. Even here he meets with the competition of other farmers in Germany, the shores of the Baltic and Mediterranean, who undersell him in price as they are nearer the market and work for lower wages. His only hope now is, to work cheaper himself and bring his labor on a level with that of the pauper labor of Europe. It is to this result that the doctrine of free trade, if carried out, will inevitably lead. It is this which the Government is about to force upon the country.

Let us compare this doctrine for a moment with the system of protection as advocated by the Whigs and also by Democratic Pennsylvania. Their doctrine is to give full and varied employment to the labor of the country; to dig the iron from the hills and fashion it into articles of convenience and use; to make our own clothing as well as raise our own food; to allow our citizens a choice of manufacturing and mechanical occupation as well as agricultural, by which they will be the profitable customers rather than the competitors of the farmer. Their policy is, to make agriculture by producing all we can and buying from abroad as little as possible. In this way only can the country be prosperous and the laborer get his reward.

The whigs will do all they dare, to embarrass the prosecution of the war; they will use their utmost endeavors to render it odious—and whenever they can, they will repress and chill any enthusiastic ebullition on the part of the people. There are a thousand insidious ways of doing this, not easily detected by those who are not constantly on the alert; but, nevertheless, no opportunity will be suffered to escape; and if a desponding word can discourage or thwart a favorite enterprise, you may be sure that word will be spoken, and sounded through every ramification of the whig ranks, with a view, no doubt, of arresting our progress in a series of operations, destined, I hope, to bring Mexico to her senses.

Mr. Editor—I have been much excited by the perusal of the above lamentations of a correspondent of the Ohio Statesman. It is really provoking, contemptible, and ungenerous, in these meddlesome, better-mind-their-own-business Whigs, to attempt to arouse the "sober second thought" of the people by exposing the injustice of the present war and the schemes of its wily concoctors and proprietors! It is uncivil, inhuman, unpardonable, to spike the cannon or wet the powder which has been so carefully prepared to infuse a fair amount of sense into the heads of these deviling Mexicans, by blowing their brains out.—It is their duty as peaceable, christian citizens to let these self-sacrificing, benevolent public servants go on in their dirty work, so long as they keep their own hands clean, at an expense of eight dollars a day, per head, and only half a million a day for spending money. Think for a moment of the benefits accruing from the favorable termination of all these wise projects. Suppose that we spend forty two millions of dollars,—certainly we shall not exceed fifty millions, beggar our treasury and contract a debt of thirty or forty millions; loose some thousands of our best citizens; enter the family circle and snatch from it affectionate fathers, husbands or brothers, and leave disconsolate widows and helpless children, the glory will still be ours, of placing our "peculiar southern institution on a firm basis"—of kindly and honorably murdering a legion or more non compos Mexicans,—and as every body must die sometime or other, those who enlist in our army and are shot, will only pay the debt of nature,—and their wives and children will doubtless be comfortably provided for in some of our alms-houses or penitentiaries, which are now so numerous in the land and so well patronised, and other relatives must find sweet consolation in the glorious truth that they died honorably defending the freedom of slavery!!! Besides all this, it should be remembered that the tide of emigration is pouring into our land and a few thousands would not be missed, but only give us more room to swing our hat when we wish to give "three cheers for Texas"—(a bloodless achievement!!!)

UNCLE SAM.

The Hay Harvest.

The hay crop is unusually good the present year in this vicinity, and much of it is already in the barns in excellent condition. We saw a few days since a single field on the farm of Gen. Sutton, with more than 500 cocks of hay of good size, on about 12 acres. It is estimated that the whole field will yield 25 tons of good hay.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.—A Michigan paper tells a story of a tall customer in that region who went into his shower bath followed by his favorite cat, an animal every where known to have particular aversion to cold water. No sooner had he pulled the string and felt the first convulsive shudder as the shower descended, than he also felt the talons of the frightened grimalkin who was making sanguinary tracks all over her imprisoned companion. The account states that the way that both the prisoners darted from the narrow closet was a caution to all amphibious Hoosiers in that western country.

Essex Rail Road.

We gave in our paper, a short time since, the route surveyed for this road, as far as Andover street. The following is a continuation of the same route as far as the Plains:—

One line of the survey crossing Andover St. is directly through Wilson's hill; another line takes a more northerly direction around the hill, which grade, according to the opinion of Mr. Hall, can be made at a somewhat less expense than making a deep cut through the hill. After crossing the factory pond, it goes through the lower corner of the Endicott Farm, (now owned by Benj. Porter, Esq.) in full view of the noted Endicott pear tree,—which is over two hundred years old,—thence across the farm of Nathan Page, cutting his land very badly; thence between the houses owned and occupied by Edmund Needham and Son, over Wm. Needham's land to the Mill pond, across that in a northerly direction to land of W. & M. Black, Jr.,—which is intended to be occupied for a depot, to do which the estate owned by Johnson Prector, will be necessary for a road from the main road to the depot, to accommodate the village of New Mills. Thence across land of Thos. Cheever, Jacob F. Perry, Daniel Usher, Wm. Endicott, Henry Johnson, John Page, and Moses Black; across Purchase St. near a private burying ground, across land of John Page, near his brick yard; thence across land of John Groul, Samuel Prestor, and Elias Putnam, to the Plains. One line near Dr. Osgood's house, and one between there and Elias Putnam's Shoe Manufactory,—where probably, will be the depot to accommodate the Plains village. It is the expressed opinion of many that here it will stop, but appearances indicate differently—already the surveyors are at work between the Plains and Andover.

Railroad Crossing.

We understand that a town meeting is to be held next Saturday, to consider what measures, if any, ought to be adopted by the town in relation to the alteration of the grade of Central St. to conform to that of the Essex Rail Road, and to look after the rights of the town, it being understood that the Rail Road will cross the street at a grade about six feet higher than the present travelled road. It would undoubtedly be a public convenience to have that part of the street raised, if it can be done without detriment or loss to private individuals, and it would be quite as important an improvement as that which cost several hundred dollars to the town some years ago on Main St., and which was done to the great injury of private property, not one cent of which has ever been reimbursed to the sufferers. We hope the town will not again be guilty of such an act of gross injustice to a private individual in making improvements for the public benefit. In the case, under consideration we suppose the Rail Road Corporation would be obliged to allow fair compensation for damage caused to private property.

Cure for Blindness.

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a briar bush
And scratched out both his eyes;
And when he saw they both were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again."

Our Sagacious President, Mr. Polk, who is considered by his followers so "wondrous wise" seems very much addicted to such pranks as that recorded in Mother Goose's melodies. He is forever jumping into briar bushes and losing sight of the true interests of the country. He has jumped into the briars of Oregon, of Mexico and lastly of a free trade, Revenue, ad-valorem Tariff. In the case of the Oregon briar bush, he soon felt the loss of his eyes and like the hero of Mother Goose, was forced to jump into another bush—the Senate—by which he was happily enabled to scratch in his eyes and get relieved from his difficulties. We hope he will have the same good success in escaping from the chaparrals of Mexico and the more disastrous thorns of an ad-valorem Tariff. In the latter case, although he may not discover the loss of his own eyes, we have some hope that the Senate will scratch them back to their sockets, even against the perverse will of their unfortunate owner.

LYNCHING.—An unfortunate individual named Leonard Smith, recently received from the hands of Mr Calvin Martin, a most severe castigation, the provocation for which was from information received by Mr Martin that the said Smith had been instrumental in abducting his daughter, from her home, and delivering her into the hands of an experienced villain in New York. The parties belonged to Newburyport. The Courier says:—The general sentiment, we find, is in favor of the inflictor. It was a case where law would afford very poor redress, and it being supposed he had well informed himself as to the criminal, the decision of the public seems almost unanimous to sustain him in taking the law into his own hands.

Immediately after the assault, Mr Martin delivered himself into custody, and gave the required bonds for his appearance at Court.

We learn that a full meeting of the Directors of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was held in this town on Tuesday, says the N. H. Daily Patriot, and it was determined to push forward the enterprise with renewed energy.

EMIGRANTS. 2122 passengers arrived at New York on Saturday, from foreign ports.

City Newspapers.

We commend the following article from the Vermont Christian Watchman to the candid consideration of our citizens. Scarcely a week rolls round, that does not introduce among us some travelling Agent, for a city paper, who contrives by untiring and annoying solicitation, accompanied by a large quantity of miserable puffing, to force on some of our citizens a subscription to one of the numerous city papers. It is true that there are papers devoted to particular benevolent or christian objects published in the cities, that deserve encouragement abroad. And it is also true that there are many others, possessing all the advantages of a large quantity of advertising filled only with the usual every day occurrences, issued in midst of a large population, which should seek support only in the place of its publication, and if they cannot obtain a livelihood there, should die willingly. We have in our mind now, several persons who tell us they cannot afford to subscribe to our humble sheet, who invariably obtain the privilege of perusing it almost as soon as circulated, by (boring) borrowing it of their neighbors, while at the same time they are cash subscribers to one, two and some even four city papers. "Brethren, such things ought not so to be."

It is unfair and unequal competition, and ought to be discontinued. It would be a serious loss to community, if the country papers were all destroyed, and this is the result the city papers are seeking to accomplish. They would fair monopolize the whole business into a few mammoth establishments. Then, raise their prices—do all the advertising—depreciate all mercantile and manufacturing business in the country, except what is owned by city residents, and thus work a great evil to community at large, in more ways than one. We are no enemy to good city papers—but in our judgment, it is the duty of the country papers to look out for their own interests, and to endeavor to extend their own circulation and improve and enlarge their journals, instead of puffing and bringing into special notice the trashy, sickly, and often times demoralizing publications, which are scattered broadcast like autumn leaves throughout the land. And, if the people of the country wish to improve and increase the business in their several vicinities—if they desire mediums for advertising—giving notices, &c. &c., and spreading intelligence—especially home intelligence—among all classes, it is their duty to patronize and encourage the country papers. This will be greatly to their advantage in many ways, in the long run. There is a strong tendency to great monopolies in trade and manufactures, centering in our cities, even to the injury of the country, at large—a strong tendency to great accumulations of wealth and aristocracy in these places, dangerous to the welfare and liberties of the country; therefore, this powerful tendency should be counteracted in every honorable and proper manner, so as to preserve a proper balance between the business of the country and the city. It is dangerous to the farmer, mechanical or manufacturing interests of the country—dangerous to the intellectual, religious, social and political welfare of our country. The Press in our land, is a powerful engine for weal or woe; and the city presses are very liable to become corrupted—they may not have the best interests of the people at heart—and hence the great necessity for sustaining the country papers among the people, to counteract the ruinous influences of city publications—to increase home business and diffuse intelligence as generally and widely as possible.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELRY. To those in want of anything in the watchmaking or jewelry line, we would recommend Mr. NATHANIEL CONANT, whose shop is in Allen's Building.—He is a very ingenious and skilful workman, and we hesitate not in saying that he will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

EASTERN RAILROAD Co. At the annual meeting of this Corporation, held on Monday at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Boston, the directors were authorized to make all necessary arrangements with the Salisbury Branch, Essex, and Boston and Maine Roads, and the following directors for the year ensuing were chosen unanimously, viz: David A. Neal, of Salem; Isaiah Breed, of Lynn; Daniel Adams, Jr., of Newbury; John Hooper, of Marblehead; Amos Binney, of Boston; John E. Thayer, of do; John Bryant, Jr., of do.

LOST TREASURE FOUND.—Successful Enterprise.—The brig Francis Arny recently arrived at Baltimore from her second voyage of exploration and search after the treasure of the sloop of war San Pedro, which was sunk off the Spanish Main in the year 1815. She has recovered about thirty five thousand dollars in Spanish coin. This money was found at the bottom of the sea, about three feet under the sand and beneath a coral formation, in sixty feet water. The whole amount recovered from the wreck thus far is something more than sixty thousand dollars.

An infant with two heads is being exhibited in Boston.

A Newburyport paper learns that there have been taken from the Merrimack, near East Haverhill, within the last eight weeks, 21,000 shad and 50 salmon.

Hon. Samuel Lathrop died at his residence in West Springfield, on Saturday, at the age of 75. He has been Representative to Congress, a Massachusetts Senator, and the President of the Senate, and was one year, the Federal candidate for Governor, against Gov. Eustis.

Rev. A. D. Mayo has been invited to the pastoral Charge of the Independent Christian Society, in Gloucester, and will commence his labors on the third Sabbath of the present month.

A detachment of the crews of U. S. schooners Gallatin and Wave, headed by their officers, performed ample service.

GREAT FIRE AT NANTUCKET.

The Nantucket Warder gives an account of an appalling fire, by which a large portion of that town has been consumed. The fire broke out at about 11 o'clock on Monday night. One third of the town has been destroyed, between three and four hundred buildings having been burnt. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The fire was first discovered in the hat store of William H. Geary, from whence it diverged with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. Buildings were blown up, the fiery elements seemed to have gained the ascendancy, and for hours it appeared as though all human efforts to stop the destructive progress would prove futile.

The Warder contains a long list of the buildings destroyed, together with the owners and occupants, among which were the oil factories of R. Mitchell & Sons, S. C. T. Hussey, E. W. Gardner, Baker & Athearn, George Easton and S. B. Tuck, the Episcopal church, the Athenaeum, library and curiosities, the Mansion House, &c.

The Selectmen engaged for the night 100 men to watch the burnt district, and about 100 more were employed by individuals. A sufficient number of engines were in attendance. The County records were saved.

The steamboat Company despatched the Telegraph at 3 A. M. to meet and receive the passengers of the Massachusetts; the M. to return to New Bedford, and leave again for Nantucket, arriving same evening. The commendable object of the company in this movement, was to give as early information as possible to the citizens at large, whose premises have been destroyed.

It is very remarkable that no lives were lost, two or three were injured more or less severely. About 30 kegs of powder were used in blowing up about as many buildings and proved very efficient.

The following is the appeal of the Selectmen of Nantucket for relief:

Our community have been visited with an awful calamity. A large part of the business portion of our town has been laid waste by fire, a section embracing nearly all of our Provision, Groceries and Dry Goods, seven Oil Factories, a large number of Mechanics' Shops, and hundreds of other buildings. Hundreds of families are rendered homeless at a very short notice. Many must be extremely destitute, and all of us very likely to be seriously incommodated by a scarcity of provisions which must shortly follow. Should you find it a reasonable duty to forward to a suffering community somewhat of your bounty, you may be assured that the distribution of such favors shall be promptly and very cheerfully attended to, by the undersigned.

Job. Coleman, Alfred Folger, Obed Swain, Nathaniel Rand, Wm. Barney, Jr., Eben W. Allen, Chas. G. Coffin, Selectmen of Nantucket.

A meeting of the citizens of Boston, was held yesterday, to take measures for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Nantucket.

It has been suggested that contributions be taken in the various churches in this town on the ensuing Sabbath for the same purpose.

Several petitions have been presented to the Senate, from merchants, mechanics, and others, against the passage of McKay's tariff bill, by which their interests would be liable to suffer exceedingly.

In Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Webster presented a memorial from copper manufacturers respecting the duty proposed on raw copper, in the new bill to reduce the tariff. The memorialists state that thirteen millions pounds copper are now annually consumed in the United States, one half of which is imported in a raw state from Chili, and paid for by 12 millions yards of cotton goods. Under the present law raw and sheathing copper are both free. The new bill proposes five per cent. on raw copper. This sheathing copper remains free under the present law without protection, we manufacture a part of the sheathing copper consumed in the United States through England sends to the United States more than half what we consume. With the advantage of 10 per cent. proposed, she will send all. He moved lay the memorial on the table and have it printed.

Mr. Sevier moved to refer it to the printing committee.

Mr. Webster.—The motion is extraordinary. The subject is important and the petitioners ought to be heard.

Mr. Sevier.—Petitions of this kind will be pouring in from one end of the country to the other. They are intended to influence action or produce panic. would not print them. The tariff would raise clamor and uproar in every workshop in the country, and the Senate would be inundated.

Mr. Webster.—The Senator from Arkansas, speaking of the effect of this bill. Clamor and uproar will be raised in every workshop in the country; and if these men are to die, let them die game, protesting against the instrument of death.

After further debate the motion was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.—Some of the most guarded of the letter writers from Washington are holding out hopes that the tariff will yet be saved. The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, the position of Mr. Benton is doubtful, a that it is reported that he has declared his opposition to McKay's bill. The expression attributed to him is that he would "not touch it, with a foot pole." Great efforts are being made in Pennsylvania to save the Tariff. Both parties Reading were to have a meeting on Saturday evening, appealing to the Senate and George Dallas, to save the Tariff of 1842. Strong resolutions were to be passed in Pottsville by democratic party.

"Oldschool," the correspondent of the U. Gazette, who is usually very cautious in statements, says—"I think I can hold out a light that the Tariff will be saved in the Senate. Isters are being received here from Locofocos other parts of the country, denouncing McKay's bill and the administration in unmitigated terms. They are not without effect." We shall see.

A Day of Jubilee a Day of Sorrow. Sam Ford and wife came into Boston, on Saturday celebrate the Fourth. In the evening, while waiting at the Depot to take the cars home, they separated in the crowd. He was intoxicated the time of their separation, and the next day she saw him he was a lifeless corpse! He staggered into the dock and got drowned. S. was the wife of a man sixty four years of age, husband, and the father of four children. Could he have foreseen it, how carefully he would have shunned the intoxicating cup. What calamity his poor family! And yet there are thousands rushing on to some such desperate end, forgetting that intemperance lessens pleasure, and turns a day of jubilee into days of sorrow. Temperance be other hand, increases all the enjoyments of life; it gives vigor and energy to the body and mind, and prepares its votaries to withstand the heaviest storms of adversity.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shake
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston
be raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; and anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, until
its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
to the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
oak the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL."

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands,
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight all began to
cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unswayed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credent system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH.

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!
Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN.

or clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN.

teloths and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION.

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this

Establishment:—

Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6 00 to 12 00

Suits in all the variety 50 to 5 00

Vests, all shades and colors 50 to 2 00

Tweed Coats and Sacks 3 00 to 5 00

Overalls 37 to 50

Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00

Green Jackets 1 20 to 1 25

Thin Coats 75 to 2 00

Gloves 10 to 75

Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest

grades, and Scarfs 12 1/2 to 2 00

Men Bosoms 17 to 50

Men Collars 6 to 17

Umbrellas 50 to 1 00

Food ones for 12 to 37

Braces 12 1/2 to 75

Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 1 00 to 4 00

Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 1 00 to 25

Socks 8 to 75

Shirts 50 to 1 50

Drawers 37 1/2 to 1 00

Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.

Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from \$2 50 to 4 50

Satin: Jackets 2 00 to 2 50

Vests 40 to 1 25

Pants 50 to 2 00

Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00

Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,
FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
CITY OF BOSTON,
32-34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row.)
ENTRANCE AT No 32.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing
that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable
Pills have in their composition two of the most
valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and
Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, nei-
ther do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have
once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing
to come forward and announce, in the most public
manner, that they have been cured of long standing
complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In
fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's veg-
etable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the
public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and vir-
tue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you,
please send another lot immediately. The sale of
Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase
they are becoming very popular. I sell more and
more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier
of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One
fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them
finds any fault with them; they have wrought some
very great cures. One lady, who has been confined
to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for
twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of
her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lor-
raine's Pills! I might name many other cases
where the cures have been as great, but have not
time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after
which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and
this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me
truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a
consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS,
and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel
as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills.
We have sold all we had last. They have given very
good satisfaction, better than any other pills which
we have in our market. I think in a short time they
will take the place of others. We have had no
fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary,
they have been praised loudly. I think we
could have quite a number of highly respectable cer-
tificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for
publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been
confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole win-
ter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston
and could get nothing that would relieve me more
than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtu-
ty of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I
took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I ha-
ken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely
left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time
and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such
effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to
raise my hand; the bones were in different places
destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach
the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent,
all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I
took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which
gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obd. servt.,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflic-
ted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard
that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It
is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one
to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one
dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

This person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one
hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually
during his life, two dollars and twenty-eight cents; and one
in his fortieth year, three dollars and sixteen cents.

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market,)
SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-
ckles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing
Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Sewing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers
and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company. This Company is formed upon the strictest foun-
dation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best ob-
servations of the decrements of life, according to the ex-
perience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the
most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country,
and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846,
has issued 936 policies.

The amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of
the risks thus far) \$39,500 besides guarantee capital.

So plus to be refunded to members at the end of every
five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William
Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James
Reid, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, E. B. Forbes,
Peter Winthrop, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one
hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually,
during his life, \$2.28; or he pays \$22.80 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit
of \$500 for three years, to begin his business, where the only
obstacle to his obtaining the same by paying annually, for that peri-
od, is \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by
paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional secu-
rity for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his
family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community,
and it cannot be long before its benefits
will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insur-
ance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any ad-
ditional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1845.

SCALE OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS,
FOR EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS

Age. On a policy for the whole life. For seven years. For one year.

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THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assort-
ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSSES.

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid
Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,
Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage
and Drought Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the
most reasonable terms cannot fail to suit those in want
of the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as
be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.

Danvers, June 7, 1845.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform

matters; and if one new branch of good fruit is put on what is now a worthless stock, by a new beginner, we shall be amply paid for this trouble. Try it, boys; the knowledge gained by the practice of it will be satisfactory to you as long as you live.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1846.

PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Much has been said by the so-called democratic party, about the similarity of sentiment of the aristocracy of England and the Whig party in this country and during the political campaign of 1840, they were jeeringly taunted by the loco party with the sneering epithet of *British Whigs*, and of obtaining pecuniary assistance from England to prosecute their efforts in attempting to place into office the men who were elected. The absurdity and falseness of all such attempts to conceal their own character as *British Tories* appears evident, from the fact that—among the first acts of the administration and in the face of the strongest opposition from the loco focus was that of passing the existing Tariff Bill, than which nothing could have been more obnoxious to British capitalists or more opposed to their views and interests. Such has always been the feelings of that Government, and so strong was the fear of competition from the colonies, that the British Parliament while the States were under colonial government enacted the following law;

"Be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same That from and after the 4th day of June, 1650, no mill or other engine for splitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected or after such erection, continued in any of his Majesty's colonies in America; and if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected, or after such erection continue or cause to be continued, in any of said colonies, any such mill, engine, forge or furnace, every person or persons so offending, shall, for every such mill, engine, forge or furnace, forfeit the sum of £200 of lawful money of Great Britain."

And recently since the prospect of a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, has been manifested, much satisfaction has been expressed on the other side of the water, while within our own borders nothing but disappointment and sorrow and indignation at the miserable and slavish subservience of our Representatives in Congress to the dictates of a few Southern champions of slavery under the command of South Carolinian chivalry and a banner emblazoned with the republican motto of Slavery and its interest.

The question is frequently suggested to our minds, is this state of things always to exist? Must we forever be subjected to this unsettled state of public policy, and our capitalists, manufacturers and industrial mechanics forever be obliged to distrust the honesty of their legislators, and by their impolitic acts be prevented from engaging in any undertakings which shall secure prosperity and employment to our citizens? We think not. The time will, must come when the people, the sovereign people will become convinced that in order to secure to themselves good laws and of wholesome application they must elect to their offices of trust men whose principles and actions will accord with their professions, and should the present Tariff be repealed and Mr. McKay's substituted, then will an opportunity be afforded to judge who are traitors to their country's interest and the meaning of all such vote-traps as the following, which Mr. Cameron admitted in the Senate, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Webster, were used in Pennsylvania in 1814 on the flags of the locos:

"POLK AND DALLAS,"

TEXAS AND OREGON.

"THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF 1812" or, with "Polk and Dallas, and the Tariff of '42"

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

This paper, which has been conducted with much ability by that fearless champion of liberty, Cassius M. Clay, completed its first volume on the 15th inst. During its publication it has been assailed in the most fiendish spirit by a powerful host of the dupes of Slavery, who have resorted to the foulest schemes which has ever disgraced a miserable faction in their attempts to suppress its publication. Knowing as they did that the influence of the great friend of Reform in whatever channel directed was mighty and overpowering, they sought to smother it by a resort to violent measures, and by tasking their wicked ingenuity to the utmost, succeeded in arousing a malignant spirit of persecution in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., at which place it was originally started. Finding that an exposition of the disgraceful and degrading system of slavery, accompanied by the irresistible arguments of its unnecessary existence, was awakening a strong feeling of sympathy and justice in behalf of the slave in the very heart of Kentucky, as a last resort, even while the editor was dangerously sick, they mustered together a score of brutish, cowardly ruffians and proceeded to the office of the True American and satiated their thirst for revenge by bruising and destroying much of the material, and tumbling it together, placed it on board of a vessel and despatched it for Cincinnati, at which place it arrived in a dilapidated condition. All this, however, did not intimidate the morally intrepid Clay from pursuing the great work to which he had sacrificed personal and political popularity in his own State, and to which he had pledged his time, talent, ay, and his very life also; and we find him soon after recovering from his severe indisposition and replenishing his injured office-material, resuming the publication of his independent Journal, in Cincinnati, and causing it to be distributed broadcast through the country and particularly wherever it could gain admission, into the interior of the slave population, and continued to do so un-

til his departure with his company of soldiers to engage in the Mexican War.

This last act we can but think has given to his friends a just cause for indignation and sorrow; while at the same time we are bound to believe that he was influenced and deceived by mistaken notions of honor and policy; imbibed, honestly perhaps, from the principles of the semi-barbarous community in which he has lived, and the power of which is unknown and unimaginable to those who breathe the moral and more congenial atmosphere of the free states. While we must ever lament the imprudence of this foolish act, still is there as much in the character of this great man as shown by his magnanimous spirit and fearless and independent course in behalf of the down-trodden slave worthy of admiration.

The American is now edited by a native of South Carolina, who has proved the sincerity of his emancipation views by his acts, and who manifests much wisdom and ability in its management. We append the closing paragraph of his last leading article, hoping all true friends of freedom will give heed thereto according to their ability:

"We have thus stated some of the seasons which induce us to believe the maintenance of the True American essential to the progress of liberty. It is but just, however, that we should say plainly and directly to the friends of freedom in the free States, that this cannot be done, unless they stand by it. We furnish the True American to non-slaveholding white subscribers at a dollar for the year, and if the subscription elsewhere was so large as to pay more than the expenses, we would scatter the paper in every log cabin in Kentucky where it would be received and read. We have no pecuniary interest or aim in this matter. We have another employment which takes up our time during the day, and we devote hours which should be given often to rest, and oftener still to our family, to the True American. Without leisure to think out carefully all that we say, or time to condense and correct, we give honest vent to our feelings and expression to our arguments, in defence of liberty. It was not always so with us. We remember the time when we bought and sold human beings as unconcernedly, as if they had been brutes of the field, and now, that we see our error, and know the deep, deep sin it has entailed upon us, we would labor night and day to wake our countrymen to the enormity of the evil which is crushing them and their children, and stamping the very impress of God with degradation. Believing the True American to be an instrument in working out this great result, we earnestly devote ourselves to it, and as earnestly ask the friends of freedom to sustain it!"

The following was received from a fair correspondent, which of course, relieves that sex from all suspicion in the manufacture of such "artikels."

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTER.

Take of a vine called Ranaboot, and the root Nimble Tongue, of each six handfuls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Nonsense, bruise them together in a Mortar of Misapprehension, boil them over the fire of Wild Surmises till you see the steam of Falsehood rising on the top—strain through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it into the pocket of Maliginity, and stop it up with the cork of Envy.

Suck a glass through the quill of Malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.—*Exchange Paper.*

This is materially the description of the substance of which a score or more gossiping lumps of humanity are composed, whose present place of abode chances to be within the circumference of a thousand miles of this place. They are well instructed in all that constitutes the charms peculiar to their profession, and have acquired so much proficiency in the art, that dame Nature seems to have been unusually kind and lavish toward them, and has caused their ears to be enlarged to a prodigious size, some say as large as a donkey's. We have been informed that some of this precious band have been supplied with a patent, revolving, double-barrelled palate, which is ingeniously connected with the malignant organs of the head, and supplies partially the deficiency of brains, gives constant employment to those who desire nothing better, and enables them to emit at one discharge, a jug-full of abusive epithets, several pounds of silly yarns, and a hog'shead of falsehoods as big as hail-stones.

It is said that a serious accident, which proved nearly fatal, happened to one of the club recently. In attempting to force through a barrel of the instrument the shadow of a truth, the cylinder burst, and by the explosion a whole heap of rotten compost which had been carefully digested and prepared for distribution among the starving populace, became ignited. Fortunately a good supply of soft soap (a very valuable article with the fraternity) was procured, and poured on pretty thick, and by this means the threatening flames were smothered.

We are requested to give notice, that the Club continues to meet as usual, semi-occasionally, at the most convenient place that can be found, where all those who desire to contribute to the common stock, (a good reservoir having been provided for its safe-keeping) or become honor-ary members, can do so, and obtain certificates which will entitle them to all the benefits of the club, and secure to them the usual large dividend which is declared invariably at every meeting.

It is understood, of course, that this invitation is extended to those only, who are destitute of self-respect, and have no regard for their own reputation or that of others; who delight in slander.

"Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie All corners of the world; kings, queens and states, Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

We think there is no project so essential to the interests and prosperity of this part of the town as the proposed railroad from Danvers to Malden. The fact, that it has been so strenuously and systematically opposed for two winters by the Eastern Railroad, shows very conclusively, we think, that that Corporation has confidence that it will be built, if chartered. Independent of that, the facts which have appeared in the evidence before the Committee of the Legislature, amply show that the business which would naturally come upon such a road, would be sufficient to support it. We have not, and never have had, any doubt but that if we could get a charter, the Maine Extension Road would assist in its construction, and afford every facility and accommodation at the Boston terminus. We hope, therefore, that our citizens will make another, and a stronger effort even than they have heretofore made, to obtain a charter for this road. There is evidently a more liberal feeling upon the chartering of new railroads existing throughout the state. Charters for numerous and important roads will be asked for from the next Legislature, and we mistake much if the narrow and suicidal policy pursued by the Legislature for the last two winters will not be entirely changed, and railroads put as they ought to be upon the same footing with other corporations, and the principle acknowledged that competition is the only preventative against the extension of monopolies.

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

At the Annual Meeting of the Essex Railroad Company, held at the Mansion House on Monday, the Directors chosen at the meeting for organization were unanimously re-elected, viz: Joseph S. Cabot, Stephen A. Chase, Elias Putnam, Eben Sutton, Benj. T. Reed, Gayton P. Osgood, Henry G. Gray.

The President submitted a report stating the progress of the surveys &c. and a disposition seemed to prevail to push the work forward with all practicable rapidity. Operations will probably be commenced within a very short time, so that the road to North Danvers is expected to be opened before the winter commences. The survey, under the direction of Mr. Hall, the Engineer, is entirely completed from Salem to North Danvers, a distance of five miles, and the estimated expense of constructing this part of it will be about \$119,000. From Salem to North Andover such progress has been made as to authorize the expectation of a more favorable route than was anticipated from the preliminary survey. From North Andover to Methuen the route will be the same as that of the alteration of the Maine Extension Road, and it is proposed that an arrangement be made with that company for the use of their track, so as to obviate the necessity for two roads, side by side, and two bridges across the Merrimac. The Methuen Company will afford all reasonable facilities for depot sites, &c.

The Directors were unanimously authorized to make an arrangement with the Eastern Railroad Co. to furnish the cars and motive power for the whole or part of the Essex Railroad, when completed; and also to obtain a loan from their surplus funds, of a sum sufficient for the construction of such part of the road as the Directors should see fit, offering for security a mortgage of such part of the road as may be built by the loan so made, and also to make such arrangements with the Maine Extension Co., for the use of their road from North Andover to Methuen, as may be necessary and expedient.

Should these measures be effected and the road completed to North Danvers this fall, there will be left only thirteen miles from North Danvers to North Andover, to be constructed, through a favorable country—for which purpose the stock that is now and will be subscribed can be wholly applied. Gentlemen of skill and experience in these matters, who had investigated the prospects of this road, expressed themselves strongly of opinion that it would be profitable stock and there can hardly be a doubt that the whole road will be speedily completed.—*Salem Reg.*

A farewell meeting was held in the ancient church in Gloucester, West Parish, on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., when a discourse, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Gloucester, from the following exceedingly apposite text: "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?.... Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?"—*Baggai, i. 4; ii. 3.* After the discourse a poem, written by Rev. Mr. Prince, of this town, and expressive of various thoughts and associations awakened by a visit to the old house, was read by Rev. Mr. Lee, of Salem. The church was densely thronged by an audience composed of people of different religious persuasions, from Gloucester and vicinity.

This was the oldest church-edifice in Essex County, and among the most ancient now standing in New England, having been erected in 1710 (instead of 1713, as we erroneously stated a fortnight since) and being therefore 136 years old.—The oldest church now standing in the United States is in Hingham, Mass.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for a copy of the Speeches of Mr. G. P. Marsh of Vermont, Mr. Hudson of Mass., and Mr. Joseph M. Root, of Ohio, on the Tariff.

THE TARIFF.

The fate of the present Tariff remains uncertain. The debate still continues in the Senate, by the Whig members, while the Democrats maintain a deathly silence. We copy the following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:

"We are in a most glorious condition at this crisis—for it is a crisis—a crisis to the administration—a crisis to the party—a crisis to the country—and a crisis of life or death to Pennsylvania, whiggery or locofocoism, and nothing less.—At the hazard of our reputation, as a prophet, we now tell you that the tariff bill from the House will not pass the Senate without material modification, or if it does, it will be by a proviso extending the act of 1842 in its operation to the expiration of the next session of Congress. The administration is in great perturbation. The President to-day is really excited, irritated, dispirited and alarmed. Several members of the House—several Senators—a member of the Cabinet—and a number of private citizens from the States, have called to see the President to-day upon this subject of the Tariff—and an influential Senator has told him that the present bill of reductions is inexpedient, unsafe, and dangerous. It does not yield the revenue required—it diminishes the revenue, when we are compelled to borrow money—if adopted, it will drive you to direct taxation or a speedy repeal, and either would be very hazardous. In either case Pennsylvania is lost—gone by the board; and as goes the Keystone so goes the Union."

It is said Mr. Dallas, the Vice President has appealed to Mr. Walker to save him from the disaster of the casting vote, in recommending a mitigation of the destructive schedules of the bill, especially the thirty per cent schedule. And the news to-night was that there were ascertained to be nearly half a dozen of Democratic Senators, who are all anxious for a 'compromise,' or an entire abandonment of the bill, as preferable to its passage in its present form. Day by day the cloud has been thickening, and to-night we hear the muttering of ominous thunder.

Mr. Clay effected a compromise in 1835 in favor of the South; what could you think, if Mr. Calhoun were to be equally instrumental in a compromise in the salvation of Pennsylvania on the bill of '46—by a graduation of its reductions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—"There is an earnest effort making to compromise the Tariff question here, Mr. Webster and the manufacturers taking part in it. The plan is to reduce all the duties above thirty per cent in the Tariff of 1842 to 30 per cent, retaining the specifics wherever they exist in the law of 1842. This is the main feature in the proposed compromise."

The Locofoco organ, [Salem Advertiser] of Wednesday attempted one of those dirty cheats for which Locofocoism is famous, but which no honorable man would be engaged in. This was no less than an endeavor to impose upon the people of this District the belief that their Representative is in favor of abolishing the Fishing Bounties! The organ knows better, but seems to think that the fishermen are fools enough to be swindled out of their votes as the Pennsylvanians were—under false pretences. When Benton's bill comes up, we shall see who are the Fisherman's friends.—*Salem Reg.*

MELANCHOLLY SUICIDE. Between the hours of 6 o'clock on Monday evening, and 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, an individual by the name of Jacob B. Schoener committed suicide by cutting his throat at his room at the American House, Boston, where he has been staying some time as a boarder.

EASTERN RAILROAD. This Company are about to lay down a few miles of new track, between Chelsea and Lynn, which will complete their double track between Boston and Salem.

The lady of ex-president Tyler, now at Gardiner's Island, presented her husband with "a fine boy" on Sunday evening week.

DISTRESSING DISPENSATION.—Sudden death of Three Sisters.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that, on Thursday last, one of the Misses McCue, of that city, went to market, returned home and died, as it is supposed, from the effects of the heat, soon after. On Friday, the second sister died in the same manner, after returning from the funeral. On Saturday, the third sister died in the carriage; while attending the funeral of the second sister. The young ladies were all in apparent health to the time of their death.

The commencement at Dartmouth College takes place on the 30th inst. The graduating class consists of 27. Hon. Amos Kendall is to address the Literary Societies.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Both Houses of Congress have voted to adjourn on the 10th of August.

FOR THE COURIER.

A Rare Gem.

A relic of antiquity was sold at the auction room of Daniel P. Clough, in this town, on Saturday evening last; it was something in the shape of a book.—The enterprising proprietor of this establishment seems to think that 'variety is the spice of life' for he not only supplies his customers with every species of 'gewgaw,' that was ever fashioned by the wild vagaries of a mercenary Yankee, but (to eclipse his brother knights of the hammer) has actually immersed into the recesses of past literature, and dragged from the rubbish of past ages a prize that would eradicate the pencillings of time from the brow of an antiquarian. This book was printed some three hundred and fifty years ago, and though its appearance would indicate it to have been coeval with the antilevians, it is only rendered dear by the mutilations of time. It would seem that its value was not appreciated, as it was sold for the trifling sum of twelve dollars. We understand that Mr. Clough has a few more left of the same sort."

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—By reference to the market review, in this day's paper, it will be seen that a lot of 360 barrels good country flour has been sold at \$2.06 1-4 per barrel. This is considerable less than it was ever known to have reached before in this market; and we believe that it is at a lower price than a lot of good merchantable flour was ever sold in the United States, previous to this date.—*St. Louis News.*

FOR THE COURIER.

Obituary.

It has become our melancholy duty to record the death of Mr. WILLIAM POOLE, son of Fitch P. Esq., of this town, who died Wednesday morning July 22d, in the 22d year of his age.

Having received an excellent education, both in academies and under the instruction of Rev. Chas. C. Sewall, he commenced the study of medicine in an eminent physician of Salem, some two years ago, and pursued this, his favorite avocation for which mind and disposition admirably fitted him, until the latter part of the last summer, when, owing to his declining health, he was compelled to abandon studies. Shortly after, his health not improving, determined with the advice of his friends, to spend the winter in a warmer climate; and according to the month of October sailed for Manzanilla, C. where he spent the winter and most of the spring. His letters from that place have been perused with much pleasure by the readers of the Courier. He was not written with a most distant view to publication, but were so interesting to those who read them in manuscript that his friends were prevailed upon to allow them to be printed. He returned in the latter part of May, very weak and emaciated, having been sick most of the voyage. Since then he has at times, been better, and frequently rode out at no time since his return have his friends entertained hopes of his entire recovery. He failed gradually for a few previous to his last. His end was peaceful and calm. He seemed to sink imperceptibly into the arms of death.

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." He was a professor of religion, and was supported and cheered during all his sickness by an unwavering faith in the glorious promises of the gospel.

His loss will be deeply felt by all who knew Noble and affectionate in his disposition, with a mind of superior order, he bid fair to become a pride to family, an honor to his profession, and a bright ornament to society. Truly, "the cord that is loosened is indeed of silver—and the bowl that is broken is dark well as of gold beyond all price." His memory will be long and fondly cherished, and his virtues remembered, by a large circle of friends, not least by one who long knew and appreciated worth, who was loved by him as an intimate friend, and who now places this early tribute upon his tomb.

ESCAPE FROM THE STATE PRISON.—A very remarkable escape was made from the State Prison in Charlestown Tuesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. Three prisoners, Charles W. Johnson, aged 24, who was sentenced to the Prison for 10 years from Sept. 1841, for highway robbery, John Adams, alias John Allen, aged 30, who was sent to Prison in Sept. 1841, for years, for breaking into a store, &c., and Johnson, who was sentenced in Sept. 1845, some 6 years for burglary, took their departure summarily. It is customary to let the vict cooks from their cells at an early hour, as the prisoners are all fastened in by one of the others took advantage of this circumstance to open their doors and escape into the passway. They then forced the bar off the Luth window, which at this place is close to the side wall, and by hitching a rope to the edge of the house, let themselves down.

The Warden, Mr. Robinson, offers a reward of 50 dollars for each convict.

The Cuse of Howard.—It is reported that before the execution of the unfortunate Howard, for the murder of Miss Hanson, he made a confession of his guilt, and declared that he was actuated to the commission of the crime by the influence of a demon. The day before the murder he drank freely, had a quantity with him when he committed the deed. He even drank while in the house of a lady, until reason lost its control and he did act for which he was executed. He says he had the advantage which education gives was ignorant of the first precepts of moral science had heard of a God—an eternity. Sworn to education—intellectual and moral—pared him for a drunkard—and Rum brought in the gallows. May the career and end of Howard—in the freshness and strength of his gone down to a murderer's grave—prove a salutary lesson to every young man who hedges himself from rectitude of purpose and integrity of heart.—*Manchester American.*

LOSS AT NANTUCKET.—We learn that the estimate of loss by the recent fire, made up by a committee appointed for the purpose, makes the total amount of property destroyed, \$875,000; amount insured, \$310,155; balance of loss, \$564,845. Between 300 and 400 buildings were destroyed. The loss by the Bristol County Insurance Co. is \$52,000.

The most vivid description of the fire that has been seen, is given in the following letter from a correspondent of the Exeter News Letter:

Along the path of the flames were stored thousands of barrels of oil, and tons of spermaceti. The casks were burned through, and the liquid ran down the streets, converting them into rivers of fire, driving the appalled inhabitants before it and washing the buildings that lined the ways with burning waves. So rapid was its approach to some points, that men had barely time to escape, and even two fire engines were prey to the element. It ran out upon the wharf in the harbor, still blazing, and resembled, in its thousand flashes and spires of light a gorgeous palace of gold amid the sea. The country was as light as at noon. For hours, the town was a lake of fire; the moon looked bloody, and the glare above, while the noise of the flames like the roar of the ocean, and the explosions blowing up the houses, like the tempest-bur thunder.

It was morning before the progress of the destruction was checked, but many, who saw sun go down, in affluence had been reduced, its rising, to poverty and destitution. Numerous were the thrilling incidents occurred during the hours of the night. A of the officers and crew of a Revenue Cutter in the harbor, came ashore, and rendered valuable assistance. At the time, just as a store blown up, they lost sight of their commander, it was feared he was killed. Several minutes intense anxiety passed, but at length he was found unharmed, and so great was the joy of the seamen, that they opened their arms, and received him with repeated embraces.

Two ladies, strangers in the town, not knowing whither to go, fled to one of the wharves safety. In a brief period, every building near head of the wharf was on fire. The burning poured into the docks, and they were beset by flames; the wharf was supported by wooden piles, and in momentary danger, this frightful situation, they remained for an hour, but were finally discovered by a boat from the Revenue Cutter, and released from their distressing position.

COURIER.

VOLUME 2.

POETRY.

THE INQUIRY.

MISCELLANY

The Village Coquett:

OR,
ALMOST AN ENLOPEMENT.

Farm Work for August.

BLACK SAM,

The young bookseller had like to die a la
as Sam Slick says.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1846.

THE GAG SYSTEM.

The dishonest precipitancy and blindfolded patriotism manifested by the administration party is widely at variance with the true spirit of our republican government and liable to engender and encourage a system of unjust and corrupt legislation. The evidence of this disposition is distinctly seen in the successful attempts during the late Presidential election to discourage all enquiry in regard to the qualifications of the present Chief Magistrate who was then a candidate for the suffrages of the people. And more recently during the late session of Congress, has this desire to choke and strangle and prevent a free discussion of principles and measures, been too conspicuously displayed to have escaped observation.

Perhaps a short extract from the Speech of Mr. Hudson of Mass., on the Army and Appropriation Bill will serve to enlighten us as to the policy of this corrupt administration:

A message was received from the President of the United States with reference to our relations with Mexico. This message was accompanied by voluminous correspondence which passed between our Government and Mexico, and also between the Executive and Gen. Taylor. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the subject. The debate, by a vote of the dominant party, was limited to the short space of two hours. One hour and a half of that time was consumed in reading the correspondence, and even then one half of the papers were not read. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs called up a bill, which had been for some time upon our table, which simply authorized the President to accept the services of volunteers, should they be necessary to defend our own soil, or repel invasion from our territory. This bill was under debate for some thirty minutes but no Whig was able to obtain the floor. Then, for the first time, a declaration of war was mentioned, and sundry amendments to that effect were offered. When the time for discussion expired, the committee passed upon the amendments, and the bill was immediately reported to the House, and passed under the previous question. Thus, sir, was war declared after a debate of some thirty minutes only, and that confined entirely to a few brief remarks by four members of the Democratic party. Not an individual of the minority was permitted to say a word upon the great and absorbing question of peace and war. The House knows, and the country shall know, the hasty and inconsiderate manner in which they have been involved in all the horrors of war. A grosser instance of precipitancy and rashness cannot be found in the history of any assembly calling itself a deliberative body.

Thus, sir, were the Whig party in the House compelled, by a tyrannical majority, to pass upon this great question without a single word of debate on their part, and without having one-half of the documents which were submitted by the President read! And now we are told, by the members of the same dominant party, that it is treasonable to speak against a measure thus hastily and tyrannically forced through the House, without debate, amid scenes of excitement and confusion. Opposition to this measure, we are told, would have been proper before it had passed; but now, being at war, all opposition to the measure shows a want of patriotism, and a disposition to take sides with the enemy. Sir, I admit no such principle; I will submit to no such rule. And has it come to this, that all debate is to be suppressed in this Hall—that freedom of speech is to be denied to the representative of the free people? A doctrine more despotic was never advanced. According to this doctrine, if the President, led on by vain ambition, or by a reasonable desire to raise himself to a throne on the ruins of our free Government, has the wickedness to trample upon the prerogatives of Congress, and commence an unjust war with a foreign power, we are to submit in silence, because hostilities have already commenced. We are to stand by in the meek submission, and see our right invaded, and the property and lives of our citizens wantonly sacrificed, because a drilled majority of political partisans may have succeeded in pressing through Congress, without debate, an endorsement of Executive usurpation. I say, sir, I will countenance no such doctrine; I will submit to no such dogma.

We are told, by gentlemen on this floor, that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. Sir, I have no sympathy with that dastardly sentiment. What! has it come to this, that a weak or wicked Executive may usurp power and involve the nation in an unjust war, and an unscrupulous majority may press through the House, without debate, a bill sanctioning that iniquitous procedure, and then all mouths must be closed on the subject? Is this the liberty and the only liberty granted to the representatives of a free people? Is it treason to point out the faults of a corrupt Administration? Are we to submit in all things to the will of the President? If so, we have nothing left of liberty but the name. We are already under a despotism. Such doctrines are an answer for corrupt sycophants, who bow to the Executive for place, but they are unworthy of freemen.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hudson was among the few, or as they were tauntingly named by one of the loco foco members of the House—the "ignoble fourteen"—who had the manly independence to vote in regard to this bill as his own sense of honor and justice dictated. Mr. King, our own Representative, was also one of the small number who dared to oppose or deny the usurpation and hot haste of those unworthy and imprudent public servants, for which he deserves and we doubt not will ever receive the gratitude and commendation of his constituents.

Towards the close of the session we had another display of this unjust policy, and which but for the indomitable energy and perseverance of one of the Senators from this state—"honest John Davis"—might have proved successful as the one before mentioned. On the 8th of August a message was received by Congress from the President desiring an appropriation of two million of dollars to be placed under his control to be used if necessary in the adjustment of peace with Mexico. A

bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives with an amendment, that in the event of an accession of territory by a treaty with Mexico, involuntary servitude should not exist therein. In the Senate however, an attempt was made to pass the bill, rejecting the amendment of the House, which was of course, extremely objectionable in the eye of the Southern portion of that body. On Monday, a few moments previous to the adjournment, Mr. Davis, of Mass., having the floor embraced the opportunity to enquire into the cause which led to the desire of rejecting the amendment, but was coldly repulsed with the reply that it was too late to give reasons or discuss the merits of the bill. Mr. Davis objected to this procedure in a short speech which however consumed the few moments previous to the arrival of the hour fixed upon for adjournment, and for this indulging a spirit of inquiry and desire to vote understandingly has the honorable Senator been censured by several of the leading democratic newspapers. For ourselves we can but admire the course pursued by the cautious and far-seeing Senator. Most assuredly if the President and his friends in Congress, in this request were actuated only by a desire to effect an honorable and speedy restoration of peace, there could have been no reasonable objection to the amendment which passed the House. The desire that exclusive control and arrangement of the terms of peace with Mexico be placed in the power of the Executive, without any intimation as to what those terms might be, judging from the previous course and his administration, might well admonish Mr. Davis of the possibility of this appropriation being used to extend the 'area of freedom,' and encourage the "peculiar Southern institution," and we are heartily glad that he was the means of defeating this evidently corrupt bill.

The Difference.

In our last paper we took some notice of the doings of Congress, and the state of humiliation and disgrace brought upon the country by the present administration. It may be well now to make a comparison of this state of public affairs with what would have existed if HENRY CLAY had been elected and Whig councils had been in the ascendancy.

In the first place, we should not have had Texas annexed to the Union with all its horrid train of slavery, war, national debt and national crime. We should not have had two Texas Senators to give strength to slave-holding legislation, to give the North a Revenue-advocates Tariff to depress free labor and bring it down to the labor prices of Europe. We should not have seen the Veto applied to stop useful internal improvements and repudiate just debts, that the money might be applied in carrying on an unjust and most disgraceful war with a feeble nation. We should not have witnessed the disgraceful boasting, shuffling and afterwards the humble backing out in the case of the Oregon controversy. We should not have seen a monster national bank placed in the control of the government under the name of an Independent Treasury.

These and many other acts of the present administration equally dishonorable and unworthy of any civilized government, would not have been witnessed had Henry Clay been elected President of these United States, as he would have been had it not been for the vile deception practised upon the people of Pennsylvania in representing that Mr. Polk was in favor of the Tariff of 1842. Had the so-called Liberty party voted for Mr. Clay, Slavery would have been penned up in the limits then assigned to it. We should have had no more black territory, no Texas, no war, no British Tariff, no Sub Treasury, no causes for money panics and no National Debt. We should have had a vast free territory spreading around and by its increasing population rooting out and swallowing up Slavery. Kentucky would soon be stepping into the ranks of the Free States, and Maryland and Virginia would speedily follow. We should have had a good protective Tariff which would give work and good wages to the American laborer. We should have had a good currency for the business man, and a good market for the farmer. Instead of a National Debt, we should have just claims on the Government paid and objects of national utility advanced to completion.

What a heavy weight of responsibility rests then on those whose attachment to whig principles was outweighed by other considerations, and who have thus undesignedly used their influence to place the present corrupt administration in power. Let a lesson be learned from this which shall in any future election prevent the Whig cause from defeat through the divisions existing among its friends.

Long Pond Waterworks.

This important undertaking was commenced on Tuesday last in Framingham, with interesting ceremonies, in presence of the Selectmen of several towns, the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, and other distinguished characters. The Mayor of Boston broke ground by turning the first sod after which several addresses were made.

The great Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad was recently commenced with similar solemnities, Judge Preble throwing the first shovel-full of earth. On Wednesday last operations commenced on the Essex Railroad at Carltonville, the first shovel full of earth having been thrown by Patrick O'Scrogin. We have not learnt what addresses were made on the occasion.

PROVIDENCE.—The amount of property assessed the present year is, real estate \$14,676,950, personal \$19,916,300—total \$25,593,250. The tax is \$102,372.50—forty cents on \$100.

Submarine Telegraph.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made in the Portsmouth dock-yard, England, with a portion of the submarine telegraph about to be laid in that harbor. A writer in the N. Y. Sun states, that the electric fluid was made to traverse the whole length of the submarine telegraph, which, having been carried out in a boat from a vessel by the boats in attendance, was allowed to sink to the bottom. The signals were as promptly shown by the index as though merely transmitted from the deck to the engine room, without passing so many fathoms through the salt water, thus proving beyond doubt the practical success of this mode of conveying intelligence even across the sea.

The importance of these experiments is obvious: for if communication can be carried across Portsmouth harbor, it follows as a matter of course that it may, with at least equal facility, be carried from headland to headland, where it cannot be interfered with by the anchorage of numerous vessels. Thus between Great Britain and France, or any other country separated only by the sea, distance is annihilated; in fact this new mode of telegraphic communication appears to be one of those wonders which, however strange now, will be looked upon hereafter as a thing of course; and it is scarcely too much to expect that in less than half a century a merchant may communicate with his agents in Calcutta in the morning, and receive his reply before sitting down to his supper in the evening.

No Disrespect Intended. A man by the name of Milton Braman, has been recently tried in the State of New York, for the murder of his wife. In noticing the circumstance we stated, that it was not the Rev. Milton P. Braman, of Danvers, Mass. our former antagonist. This *jeu d'esprit* the editor of the 'Danvers Courier' would fain make his readers believe was intended on our part as a reflection against Rev. Mr. Braman's character. No such thing, sir. It was a mere piece of pleasantry. Mr. Braman will find no fault about it; and we do not think it wise for the editor of the 'Courier' to meddle in the affair at all. Does he think Mr. Braman is unable to defend himself, that he must needs volunteer in his behalf?

We have a standing right to joke, once in a while, with our Rev. Br. Braman. During our oral debate in 1833, he undertook to joke us, severely, because of the *rotundity of our form*, before the whole congregation. We did not joke back again then, because it was not the time, or place. But ever since, we feel we have had a right to utter a piece of pleasantry to Br. Braman; and we will thank the editor of the 'Danvers Courier' not to meddle in the matter at all.—*Boston Trumpet*.

Now that is what we call an oily, milk-and-water apology for an uncourteous and malicious attack on the reputation of a worthy man. It would seem that the editor of the *Trumpet* is ashamed of his own "joke," for he is extremely desirous that we should let him alone, and in quoting his article of the 8th inst., he has entirely omitted what we consider a very objectionable portion. The original remarks read as follows:—"This is not the Rev. Milton P. Braman of Danvers, Mass., our former antagonist; but some other believer of endless misery," as though the necessary qualification of a candidate for the gallows was a belief in the above theology, and he classes Mr. Braman with cut-throats and murderers. It seems to us that all the joke in the matter is in this last article. We never dreamt of so libelling the editor of the *Trumpet* as to consider it an attempt at wit; if, however, it was really intended as such, we are very glad he has informed his readers, as we doubt if they would ever have discovered it.

The proper interpretation of the above article we conceive as follows: some years ago, during a theological debate between Messrs. Braman and Whittemore, the former so severely joked the latter on his rotundity of form as to awaken his malice, and being unable or unwilling to reply orally, at the time, he reserves the privilege of murdering all the rules of decency by cowardly venting his malice in such puerile attempts at pleasantry as that of the 8th inst., well knowing that Mr. Braman has not the same facility for replying, and desires as a special favor that we will leave him alone in his glory, and "not meddle in the matter at all."

THE BALL IS ROLLING ON.—The following, which we copy from the Kennebec Journal, looks a little as though the fears, expressed by Mr. McDonald and others, at the Democratic State Convention, of a New Hampshire *Hail storm*, were not without foundation:—*Atlas*.

INVITATION TO MR. HALE.—We learn that fifteen Democrats, of this town, have expressed their desire to Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, by letter that he would address the citizens of Augusta. If he accepts the invitation, he will probably stop here next week, on his way to Bangor. An invitation has also been extended to him from a number of gentlemen, of the same party, at Bath.

MR. HALE is to address the people at Bangor, on the 19th inst., at Exeter (Penobscot Co.) on the 20th; and at Dover (Piscataquis) on the 21st.

A new and splendid Steamboat, named the Atlantic, has just been finished in New York City, for the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company. Its cost was \$150,000, including furniture, &c., and as might therefore be expected, it is a superb affair. She carries 1000 life preservers and three life boats of large size. The Atlantic is spoken of as far superior to any other boat that plies on the Sound. She is a floating palace in every particular.

The storm of Friday blew down several buildings in Nashua, N. H., including one belonging to the manufacturing company, by which William P. Bell, M. F. Dodge, George W. Blakeslee, and Wm. Pierce, were injured, and Mr. Gordon Bailey crippled for life, having his leg broken in two places. Mr. Timothy D. Vickery being on the river at the time, was drowned.

THE "DEMOCRACY." The following preamble and resolve in the question of slavery, were introduced into the House of Representatives of Maine, on Friday, and a test vote taken as below:

Whereas, during the administration of this Government, the slave power has for many years, had an almost uninterrupted ascendancy, and has repeatedly violated the constitution of the United States for the avowed purpose of protecting, extending, and perpetuating the system of slavery; and

Whereas, we regard American slavery as a great wrong to the slave, as being at war with all our professions of Republicanism, subversive, in its practical operations, of the rights of the free States, destructive of our best interests and prosperity, unworthy an intelligent people, and in its influence tending to destroy the foundations of the American Union; therefore

Resolved, that it is the solemn conviction of this Legislature, that the question of its abolition in all places where it exists under our national jurisdiction, and the question whether we shall resist its further extension and encroachment, by all constitutional control and dictation in our national affairs—have become questions paramount in importance to any other before the American people.

The friends of this resolution expressed their wish that the question upon taking up should be considered a test question. And the vote stood, Yeas—Whigs 47, Liberty men 5, Locos 2; Total 54.

NAYS—Whigs 0, Liberty men 0, Locos 63; Total 63.

Every Whig present voted yeay.

New Postmaster at the Plains. Levi Merrill has been appointed Postmaster, at the Plains, in place of Thos. Bowen, resigned, and the post office has been removed from the store of Mr. Clough to the tavern of Mr. Merrill.

ESSEX RAILROAD.—The operations on this road were commenced on Wednesday last, in Carltonville, Salem, at which place there will be an excavation of about 20 feet.

We understand there is an unusual amount of sickness prevailing in our neighborhood at the present time, much of which we doubt not is attributable to the imprudent indulgence in eating unripe fruits.

We learn that Moses Newell, Esq. of W. Newbury, will deliver the address at the Anniversary of the Essex Agricultural Society to be holden at Lynn on the 1st of October.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Hubbard has been appointed Assistant Treasurer, at Boston; under the new sub treasury law. The Democrats don't like it. A writer in the Post, says it is a "reflection upon the Democracy in this state," that the President must travel into New Hampshire to find a suitable man for sub-treasurer.

LARGEST PACKET.—The Liverpool Packet "New World," now building at East Boston, for Messrs. Grinnell Minturn & Co., will be the largest packet ever built in the United States. She is to be one hundred and eighty six feet long on deck, forty two and a half feet beam, and twenty eight and a half feet hold—a regular three decker, frigate built, with a tonnage about 1500 tons. She is to be commanded by Captain Skiddy.

Casualty.—A lad about 8 years of age, named Charles McClanning, was drowned at North Yarmouth, Me., on Thursday of last week, by accidentally falling into the water, while playing on the bank of the river.

No Sunday Telegraphing.—The Telegraphing Companies, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Morse, refuse to encourage desecration of the Sabbath. In several of the associations formed, one of their articles entirely prohibits the use of the wires on that day.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia arrived at Boston, on Tuesday last. There is an unusual lack of interest in the news brought by her. Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the king of France, by an individual about 50 years of age, who gave as a reason for committing the act, that misfortunes had made him weary of life, and he fired on the king to get talked about, and as a means of meeting death.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday the 23d of September.

A Row in Church.—The Boston papers have a letter from Waltham, describing a difficulty between two parties of the Catholic congregation in that town. One party, headed by the Pastor, took forcible possession of the church on Sunday, but the opposition rallied in superior force, and drove them out of the building. The affair terminated without serious consequences on either side.

Rev. Mr. Prince will preach in the Hall of the Boarding House in the Hope Factory Village (alias the "Dishful"), in this town, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon; services commencing at 1-4 before 6 o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON. The number of interments in Boston last week 111—43 males, 28 females, 10 stillborn.

This is said to be the largest number of interments ever made in Boston in one week. The Traveller states that the principal disease is a malignant kind of cholera morbus, caused probably by the peculiar state of the weather, and a large quantity of unripe and stale fruit which is daily consumed. There were six deaths in Cross street on Thursday night last, of this disease, three of which were in one house, a mother and her two children.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN LYNN. The large school house in Franklin street, Lynn, was the theatre of an accident on Friday last, which was near destroying a large number of lives. As it was, several of the scholars were badly hurt. It seems that a quantity of wood had been deposited in the rear of the building, and that the weight of the wood, for winter use, which proved too heavy for the strength of the floor timbers, and just as the largest part of the classes had been let out for a recess in the afternoon, the whole mass—floor, plastering and wood, came down with a terrific crash into the room below, burying the remaining children (about forty) together with the teacher Mr. Batchelder, and his assistants, in the ruins. Among the scholars most seriously injured, was son of Mr. Ephraim Noyes, a son of Mr. William Atwill, and a daughter of Mr. Asa Haskett. Noyes, it is feared, will be crippled for life, and can possibly survive.

The following is given as a list of the principal appropriations made at the recent session of Congress; and the amount of expenditures provided for:—

For the regular army	\$ 6,973,121
West Point military academy	121
Prosecution of the war with Mexico	10,900,000
Pay of volunteers	11,897,144
Fortifications	1,440,000
Fortified defenses	170,000
Deficient appropriations for 1846	1,700,000
Support of the navy	7,400,000
	\$39,711,285

Expenditures on account the Indians	\$1,141,141
Pay of members of Congress and wild Indians	239,000
Civil and diplomatic service	4,034,000
Post office department	4,078,000
	\$51,144,141

Three fish for dinner. A Liverpool paper tells this story as having its origin in an American eating house. It is a good one, happen what it might. Anybody who does not take the joke at once had better read it a second time.

Now, waiter, what's to pay? Waiter—me see, sir; what have you had, sir? Diner—Three fish. Waiter—Only brought you one. I think sir. Diner—No, three; I had two more, and one smelt.

A RUM PAPER.—A new paper commenced at Concord, Mass., edited by Doctor Carlos Tebbury, goes in for liquor-drinking, with a perfunctory looseness. He proposes political action, and says:

"We mean to have our conventions made up of tavern keepers, liquor drinkers, and all other who will go against that old mother of hags, the Massachusetts Temperance Union, alias compulsionists. We have no respect for persons."

Death of a Slave. A gentleman from Chatham County, yesterday gave us the particulars of a melancholy affair which occurred in a lower section of that county, during the latter part of last week. A slave named George, a most desperate character, belonging to Mr. J. D. Bowling, ran away from master last March since which time he has been roving about the County, committing numerous depredations. Last week, information having been obtained of his whereabouts, a party, among whom was a young white man named Jesse Cook, started in pursuit of him. He was found on the plantation of Mr. Ward Keach. As he refused to surrender himself, a large dog was set on him, which killed with a blow of a scythe. Mr. C. advanced toward him, when he struck with a scythe, completely cutting through the collar bone down into his breast, producing instant death. The negro then made his escape, and up to the time our informant reached the County he had not been captured.—*more American, Aug. 19th.*

THE COTTON CROP.—The Savannah Republic says, the plantations of Camden, Glynn and McIntosh, all complain bitterly in regard to the cotton crop. The rains have been so heavy and long continuing that it has been found impossible to work the cotton properly, and the consequence is that they are overwhelmed with grass. The wood has grown too rapidly and the great apprehension is that the case of dry weather the balls will fall before turning. The apprehension is that in no year will the yield exceed a low average.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE. A correspondent of the Evening Packet gives the following account of a romantic and singular escape from drowning:—A Mr. Fraser, of the 58th Regiment, and Mr. John Swift, of Fort William, Mullingar, while boating on the Lough, on Thursday last, were upset, and saved themselves from immediate death by clinging to the sides of their boat. They were in a very exhausted state when three young ladies who happened to be in the boat in the offing, perceived the accident, and in a most dexterous manner, they boarded the boat, and in a short time landed them safely at Clonohilly where they received every attention from the officers of the hospitable dwelling.

It would seem, from some statements in the Exeter News Letter, that New Hampshire has ways been a mischief maker to the Union.

New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States in 1812, decided the question of Peace or War with Great Britain. On the voice of Charles Cutts, one of her Senators, depended the declaration of his voice was for war, and we had it. New Hampshire, in 1843, in the same Senate, decided the question of Texas. Without the vote of her Senator Texas could not have come into the confederacy. That vote was not wanting, and New Hampshire introduced Texas into the Union.

Whether the new Tariff be for weal or woe, New Hampshire is entitled to the credit or reproach. It depended on Charles G. Atherton, one of her Senators, whether it should or should not become the law of the land. He said it should; and the law of the land it is.

The Snake Story. The Boston Journal says Oliver, of South Reading, who is a man of great ability and veracity, declares positively, that he has vomit up the snake. He says that the animal lay within the snake, was not the brown snake, but a small stomach worm. Since this strange statement, Mr. Oliver says his health has been perfect, the disagreeable sensations in his stomach being entirely ceased.

The California Expedition. Three ships have been chartered to take out the New York Legion or militia regiment to the Pacific. They are the S. Drew, of Salem, the Loo Choo and Thomas H. Kings of Boston. The two first are taken at \$20 each, and the latter at \$22,000. It is expected the expedition will not be ready for sea before the proximo—*Gaz.*

The two Roman catholic priests appointed by the president to join the army on the Rio Grande, namely, McElroy and Rey, arrived at Matamoros on the 18th.

We have heard a good story of the former of these priests, McElroy. Going down the Ohio river, on his way to the army, he fell in company with a Unitarian, from whom he asked and received considerable information as to what he wanted for his campaign. The officer told him of everything he could think of; but the priest was not entirely satisfied. He waited some minutes, and after considerable hesitation opened his heart as follows: "Don't you think that—that I had better take along—three or four—gallons of good—old—brandy!" The officer told him, "Yes, by all means."—*Springfield Republican.*

Remarkable Speed on the Ocean. During the last homeward passage of the Great Britain, from New York to Liverpool, it was ascertained by accurate nautical observation made on Saturday, June 13th, that this leviathan, propelled by the screw, actually ran less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going, throughout the voyage, of nearly 16 statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle wheel steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued throughout the voyage undiminished, would have brought her across from New York to England in eight days and a half!

Senator Speight, of Mississippi, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Mississippi, declaring his irreconcilable opposition to the bill authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 Treasury notes. He says he has never voted for the "insurance of rags and lampblack" in any manner, size, shape or form, and so help him, God, he never will.

GARDNER, Mass. This place is noted for its chair business. Probably more cane and wood seated chairs are manufactured in this town and vicinity, than in all other parts of the United States. From a small business this has risen to one of great magnitude in the north part of the State—in fact the whole world, almost, are supplied from this small section of the country. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad passes directly through the town, and when opened it will give the manufacturers great facilities for getting their chairs to Boston.

A Loco paper in Ohio, styles the late Tariff Act, "A bill to elect a Whig President in 1848."

The election in Vermont occurs on the first Tuesday in September. In Maine, 2d Monday of do.

The Candy Man and the Young Girl.—A vendor of candy, anxious for custom, stopped a young girl of sharp aspect and lively eyes, and pressed her to buy of him, telling her that he would sell her anything he had at least a cent cheaper than any one else.

"What will you take, Miss?" he said, seeing she was prepared to purchase something.

"A stick of Candy."

"Anything else?"

"Nothing else,"—and she prepared to leave.

"You have forgotten to pay, miss," said the vendor.

"Why, what is the price of a stick of candy?"

"I sell it at the same price every one else sells it—at a cent a stick."

"Well, as you promised to sell to me a cent cheaper than any one else—I owe you nothing."

The young lady with lovely eyes thereupon made her exit, sucking the candy.—*Sunday Mercury.*

A letter from New Orleans to the New York Commercial Advertiser, says 'the steamer James L. Day, was paid for one trip and detention at Point Isabel, say about 30 days from the time of leaving until her return, \$29,722. The Telegraph, which was sold in the spring for \$12,000, was chartered for three trips, at \$7000 each trip, and then sold to the government for \$25,000. A neighbor of mine purchased a condemned French brig for \$1000 and in one hour after chartered her to the government for a trip for \$2300 to transport troops to Port Lavaca. These are a mere specimen of hundred of cases.'

LIBERALITY. The N. Y. Gazette states that a gentleman in that city whose left hand rarely knows what his right hand does, though he gives often and largely, has given \$35,000 for the erection of a Princeton Theological Seminary; 5,300 to stereotype one work for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and 4,000 for another; 15,000 for one Mission Church in New York and several ten thousands toward others; and 2,000 for one missionary contribution.

Some person whom Quin had offended, met him one day in the street, and stopped him. "I understand, sir, you have been taking away my name," "What have I said, sir?" "You—you called me a scoundrel, sir!" "Keep your name," replied Quin, and walked on.

Dreadful Death.—A young lad named Charles Beets, about 11 years old, was instantly killed at Providence yesterday, by being run over by the cars of the Stonington Railroad and having his body nearly cut in two. He had been in the water, and had come up on the track just as the cars came in. A coroner's inquest was held, which was adjourned to this morning, in order to ascertain if the accident was caused by the carelessness of the officers of the road.

RAILROAD CRASH. We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that on the 18th inst. two trains of cars on the Little Miami railroad came together with a fearful crash. Both trains were full of passengers, men, women and children, none of whom were seriously injured, all were terribly frightened. The engineer of one of the trains was badly scalded, and a fireman had his collar bone broken. The locomotives were both demolished.

A Desperate Killed.—A desperate fellow named John Work was killed lately at Van Buren, Arkansas Territory. He had threatened to kill a man named Fankhouser, and also determined to take the life of eight other men; but being decoyed by a negro in his employ, was led into an ambush where the whole party fired upon him with rifles, every shot taking effect, and he fell dead.

A free negro man named Phil Hall was recently killed by the falling of a large bucket on his head while digging a well, near Spaniard's Neck, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Mr Ezra Chamberlain, was on Wednesday relieved of his pocket book, by some one of the Portland thieves, while in the Eastern cars coming from Portland to Boston. It contained notes of hand, deeds, and some other valuable papers, but no money.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Mr. JAMES M. GALLER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Miss Lucy F. daughter of Caleb L. Post, Esq., of this town.

In Lynn, 20th inst. Mr. W. W. WEBSTER to Miss Sophia L. CHILDS.

In Ipswich, Mr. DANIEL RICHARDSON to Miss Mary E. GOODHUE.

In Newton Co. Ga. 3d ult. by a Justice of the Peace, Mr. LABORS HENRY to Miss JANE BISHOP. The parties stood on one bank of the Alcovariver, while the officiating magistrate, with the voice of a stentor, read out the ceremony from the opposite bank—a distance of seventy paces.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 78. Mr. WEARE CORPUS, 42. LYDIA B., daughter of Mr. J. F. Worcester, 8 mos. In Lynn, JAMES FRIDAUX, of Boston, Professor of Music, aged 87.

In Reading, Mr. THOMAS KENDALL, Esq. aged 81. Mr. In Ipswich, EPHRAIM RAYNER, Esq. aged 81. Mr. THOMAS POSTER, 80.

In Burlington, Iowa, July 23d, of congestive fever, Miss HARRIET R. KIMBALL, formerly of Penhroke, N. H., aged 22.

In Marseilles, France, 12th ult. Edward FETTERPLACE, Esq., a native of Marblehead, Mass., and formerly a merchant of Boston, aged 68.

We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or other morbid humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom's & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Puncture, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It embraces in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.

The regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers.

JOHN MURPHY, R. S.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—I. O. OF R.

The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in future on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

J. H. TEAGUE C. R.

TARIFF ON!

NO ROARING! NO TREMBLING! NO SHAKING!

FOR A SHORT TIME.

THE subscriber being about to make an alteration by the Fall, in business, would respectfully invite the citizens of Salem, Danvers, Marblehead, Lynn and towns in the vicinity, and particularly BOSTON, to call and purchase very liberal of good and well made CLOTHING, at the COAST. The following are the unprecedented low prices. For

Dress Coats from \$7 00 to \$15 00
Dress Frock Coats 7 00 to 12 00
Dress Vests 5 00 to 2 00
Tweed Coats 2 75 to 4 00
Thin do 75 to 1 25
Pants 62 1/2 to 4 00
Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 50 to 1 50
Overhauls 50

Also an excellent variety of furnishing articles well adapted for gentlemen's use, such as Shirts, Bosoms, Dickies, Drawers, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Braces, Umbrellas, Canes, Cologne, &c.

Any orders for Broadcloth, Cassimere or Vesting, attended to with despatch.

TAILORING done as usual.

Persons in want of the above named Goods, are invited to call at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, Salem, Aug 15 3w No 10 Front street.

Self-adjusting Stocks.

A NEW and convenient article for Gent's wear. For sale by M. T. DOLE.

COTTONS.

A GOOD assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 widths. Just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE.

White Linens.

FINE MEDIUM and low priced qualities, warranted free from any mixture of cotton. Just received by M. T. DOLE.

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS—ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial Wharf, On Saturday.

The fast sailing brig GEO. SHATTUCK, Bragdon, master, now loading, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 16

SAVANNAH AND BOSTON PACKETS.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial Wharf. First Vessel.

The superior fast sailing copper fastened packet brig JOHN A. LANCASTER, Sooy, master, loading and having most of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial Wharf. On Saturday.

The superior fast sailing ship BOSTON, Barker, master, now loading, and having a large portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 22

NEW ORLEANS AND BOSTON PACKETS.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE, From Commercial Wharf. On Saturday.

The superior fast sailing ship BOSTON, Barker, master, now loading, and having a large portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 22

TO LET.

A Tenement in Park street. Apply to J. ELLIOTT.

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER.

JUST published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., and for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores in the country.

THE AMERICAN VIOLINISTS.

or, Complete System for the Violin, by Jarvis F. Hanks Professor of Music.

This work has been prepared with great care and labor, and is pronounced by eminent Violinists decidedly superior to any of its kind ever published in America. It is a scientific, and at the same time, a practical treatise; the selections of music are in good taste, and it is in every respect just such a book as the times demand.

It contains entire the celebrated Treatise on the Construction, Preservation and Repair of the Violin, published in Germany a few years since, and now for the first time re-published in this country. Every Violin Player should own this thorough Work.

SHEET LEAD.—A new supply just received.—Dimension Lead furnished to order. ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

Fifteen Days Only.

THE LOUDEST ROAR YET!!

OLD SALEM TO BE SHOOK TO ITS FOUNDATION—MOST BRILLIANT AFFAIR OF THE SEASON—TARIFF OFF.

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES OF Fashionable Clothing,

that will make the Tailors tremble in their shoes, and perfectly astonish the good citizens of Salem and vicinity, who have been in the habit of PAYING OLD PRICES.

The Old System

LONG CREDIT AND HIGH PRICES,

are all done away, and all things have become new.

Read.

Upon the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens of Salem and vicinity, I have hired PHENIX HALL, to again, and shall open for the inspection of the public, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 6th, the Largest Assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

ever displayed in Salem, and at the same remarkable low prices, or less than I offered when in Salem last Fall. That was a brilliant affair, and the enlightened citizens of the city of Salem, came forward and patronized us most liberally—and I shall endeavor to keep their confidence at this Sale, by offering good Goods, at about one half the usual prices.

The following will give some idea of the low prices:

A visit to PHENIX HALL, will tell the reality:

Pure Linen Coats, \$1 25
Real Scotch Gingham Coats, satin figure, 75
Imitation " " a cool garment, 75
Good Thin " " Valencia, 1 25
Light Summer Vests, English quiltings, 1 50
Good Light " " Light and Dark, 1 50
Thin Pants of Pure Linen, 75
All the above Garments, thoroughly made, in fashionable style, and must be sold, being determined to close up all of the Thin Clothing immediately.

Gentlemen in want of **GOOD COOL THIN GARMENTS**, for a little money, the above offers a great improvement.

FURNISHING GOODS in all their variety; also an endless variety of **BOY'S CLOTHING**, at an enormous discount from former prices.

PHENIX HALL—SALEM, MASS.

OAK HALL, EXPRESS will be in readiness to convey packages in Salem, or neighboring towns,—free of expense.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st. Salem.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 268, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entirely new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and unifying form fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth, is its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They can be fitted to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For their kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$3; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting, 50 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

COAL COAL—PEACH MOUNTAIN

Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal; Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates, Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes.

The above Coals are of the best quality. Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smith's use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c., for sale by WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water st. Salem.

ANDREW P. FULLER

WOULD inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by W. D. JOPLIN, nearly opposite the Monument, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

in all its branches, and hopes by his endeavors to suit, to merit a share of the patronage of his fellow citizens. Danvers, August 1st, 1846.

THE subscriber having removed his business to Essex City, would request all those indebted to him, to call on A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., who will receive the same. W. D. JOPLIN.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Messrs. Fairbanks, agents for the sale of their celebrated Scales, and are prepared to furnish them of any size from 37 to 4000 lbs. at the manufacturer's price.

Scales for weighing Hay or Coal, furnished at short notice, and set without expense to the purchaser. ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st.

ICE BREAKERS—a very useful article, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street.

WIRE DISH COVERS, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st.

PORTER'S BURNING FLUID—Also an assortment of the LAMPS, just received and for sale at 215 Essex street. J. & H. HALE.

BUDGING KNIVES for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 205 Essex St. THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates. J. C. PERKINS, Pres't.

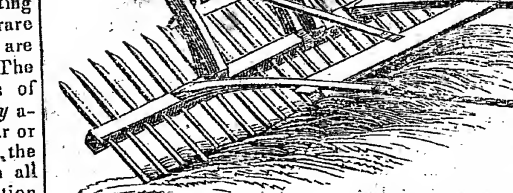
A. BROOKS, Sec'y. may 30 W. D. NORTHEND, Agent for Danvers.

TEA COFFIN—for sale by the pound or single skein by M. T. DOLE.

UMBRELLAS. A superior article of Scotch Gingham Umbrellas.—Colors warranted not to fade. For sale by M. T. DOLE.

PICCOLO COAL, just received, and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 87 Water st.

CHARCOAL. Hard Wood Charcoal, from Nova Scotia, for sale by J. DIKE, 27 Water st.



Premium Revolving Horse Rakes.

DECIDEDLY the best ever sold in the vicinity. In haying season, farmers will find these to be truly labor-saving machines; and at a time too, when labor is the most valuable. By using the Horse Rake, the farmer can also secure his hay from wet in case of sudden showers or storms, which it would be impossible to do with the hand rake. Sold at a low price, at J. & H. HALE'S, 215 Essex street, Salem.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr.

ARNEY WILEY, OFFERS FOR SALE

AT his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Railburn.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Douglass, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend.

Halfway: The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$5 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following:

Column: Approved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. MEAD JR. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the same place by D. MEAD JR., who is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

July 1, 1846. D. MEAD JR., A. A. EDGERTON.

Cotton Hosiery.

BLEACHED Unbleached and colored Cotton Hose, for sale at low prices. M. T. DOLE.

June 20

BY EDMUND SMITH.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept 2d, at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the house of the late Wm. Dole, deceased, in Newbury, ALL the FARMING UTENSILS of said deceased, consisting of one Ox Cart, Sleigh, Ox Sled, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, Cart-ropes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Grindstones, lot of split Stone, lot of Lumber, lot of Joiner's Tools, English and Salt Hay, 60 bushels Ears of Corn, in husk, lot of Salt Pork, Tables, Chairs, 2 Clocks, Iron and Tin Ware, and numerous other articles. Chaise and Harness.

REAL ESTATE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The Farm will also be sold, consisting of about 14 acres of excellent land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, and a number of Out-buildings thereon, situated at the Lower Green, Newbury, on the banks of the beautiful river Parker, and has a delightful view of the same.

Also—one and one-third of an acre of land adjoining the same.

4 acres do bounded on Parker river.

5 do on Great Creek.

6 do on Rights in the Dole Pasture.

9 acres in High Field Pasture.

4 do Wood Land on Bishop Island, Rowley.

1 acre do in Rowley Fields.

One acre of Land in the 'Lower Field,' so called. Newbury, Aug 7, 1846.

Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in his line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. ELLIS, PUTNAM & Co., N. Danvers.

Dr. E. Hurst, New Mills; W. L. WESTON, Village Bank. DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple street, North Danvers.

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD.

Auction and Commission Store,

No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES.

F. A. FARNS, Esq., Boston. G. G. NEWHALL, JOHN HESFIELD, Salem. JAMES KIMBALL, " W. C. ANDREWS, " J. S. HARRISON, "

Oct 1

TO EMIGRANTS.

A YOUNG MAN of industrious and temperate habits, possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of Tanning and Currying, with a small family and wishing to emigrate to Illinois, can hear of a first rate situation, and immediate and permanent employment, good wages, and sure pay, on application to SIMON SARRAT, at Berry's Mills, Lynn. Satisfactory references will be required. Lynn, July 18

STATIONERY.

A good assortment of Stationery: Writing Fluids of a superior quality. An article of Black Ink, manufactured by C. R. Story, Salem, surpassing in quality any thing now in use. Sold in any quantity.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Every kind of School Book now in use in our schools, constantly on hand. All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in Boston, or elsewhere. All orders from teachers and others gratefully received and promptly answered. Any article in the above line not on hand ordered at the shortest notice.

Sylvanus DODGE.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more ready and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 22 years, and fitted so many for what may come to him, lent in being able to suit all cases that Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's; du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French; do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hulle's Truss, Thompson's Kachel Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of the case, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. F. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.
P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS powerful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noises in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness. In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine it could be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, 10 East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. Phillips, where is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

New Arrangement.

THE subscriber's having tied the credit system until they have become satisfied that it is a system fraught with evil both to the buyer and seller, have concluded on and after the first day of June next, to sell their Goods for

CASH AND CASH ONLY. To their old friends and customers they would tender their acknowledgements for past favors and hope by strict attention to business and by the low prices for which they will sell their Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

LANBERT & MERRILL.

SALEM, May 22, 1846.

GALLERY CLOCKS.—The subscriber has just received from the manufactory a variety of locks suitable for churches, halls and offices. Wanted to perform well, and for sale at manufacturers' prices.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
July 25 222 Essex st., Salem.

LORRANE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!! Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath.

It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.
MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	2 00
Knickerbocker, New York	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	5 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	1 50
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. E. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Moris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

COAL. COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety,—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

SMITH'S PATENT FLEETING SHOWER BATH

WHICH is far better than any other and very much superior to the objectionable Cast Iron Bath. The proprietors of this justly celebrated Bath have extensively introduced it into different parts of the United States, and are now manufacturing them in large quantities, of different style and finish, to meet the wants of the public. The increasing demand for this desirable and useful piece of furniture only substantiates what the subscriber has before asserted, that it has been and continues to be the most preferable Portable Shower Bath in the market, and for the following reasons:

1st. It is not encumbered with heavy weights and pulleys, or a clumsy cast from top and bottom, which would make it expensive, liable to rust, break, and get out of repair, not easily moved about, inconvenient in its operations, and unpleasant for the bather. But on the other hand, it is very cheap and durable, light and portable, operates effectually, and can be agreeably used.

2d. It does not require a ten horse-power to lower the fountain; neither is it necessary to fasten it down when lowered, to prevent its running away like an unruly horse, but can be lowered in an instant by the slightest exertion, and readily raised, without compelling the bather to exhaust all his strength. In short, this Bath is what hundreds of individuals of the best respectability have pronounced it—all that mechanical skill could put within the same compass and expense. I would therefore respectfully say to those who wish to purchase or examine this desirable article, call on the subscriber, at No. 121 Boston street, Salem, who will take great pleasure in more minutely detailing to them the respective merits of the Fleeting Shower Bath, by personal demonstration.

CHAS. A. DEARBORN, June 6

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St. A few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS, Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited. Danvers, Oct 25

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms Over Lambert & Merrill's Store, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

His system, or rule for cutting (which is a very superior one) was recently obtained in London, at considerable expense.

Particular attention paid to Gaiter Pants, and his style of cutting is respectfully submitted for examination.

A share of patronage is solicited. S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 986 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December 31st, 1850.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his death, pays annually, during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1,000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1846.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr. Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM. Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN.

EASTERN RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846

leave daily (Sundays excepted.)

Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Newburyport, 7 1-4 11 1-4 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5 1-2 P.M.

for Salem, 7 1-4, 9, 11 1-4 A.M., 12 P.M., 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M. Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 6 3-4, 10, A.M., 5 P.M. Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-2, 10 3-4 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.

Salem for Boston, 5 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4 A.M., 2 1-4, 3, 5, 6 1-2 P.M.

Lynn for Boston, 6 7 3-4, 9, 10 1-2 A.M., 12, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 7, P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 10, 11 1-2 A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 7 P.M.

Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4 10 A.M., 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.

Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

Spring Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, will connect with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours,

viz: Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 1-4 " " 9 1-4

" " 9 3-4 " " 11

" " 11 1-4 " " 12

" " 12 " " 1

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3

" " 2 1-2 " " 4

" " 4 1-2 " " 6

" " 6 1-4 " " 7

" " 7 " " 8

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph's Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.

SYMONDS & TEELE, apr 11

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Co's store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN, April 19, 1845.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN B. Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Coun



THE DANVERS COURIER.

IS PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. CARLTON,
 EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
 In Lunt's Building—next West of Mr. Field's
 Church—SOUTH DANVERS.
 Terms—\$1.50 if paid in advance, or \$2.00, if not
 paid within one month of the time of subscribing.
 Advertisements will be inserted on favorable terms.
 The carriers are not allowed to sell any cop-
 ies of the Courrier. Single copies may be obtained at
 the office, at 5 cents each.
 JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
 and on reasonable terms.

AGENTS:
 New Mills—H. A. Potter.
 Plains—D. P. Clough.

POETRY.

ENDURANCE.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

'Tis bitter to endure the wrong
 Which evil hands and tongues commit,
 The bold encroachments of the strong,
 The shafts of calumny and wit;
 The scornful bearing of the proud,
 The sneers and laughter of the crowd.

And harder still it is to bear
 The ceaseless of the good and wise,
 Who ignorant of what you are,
 Or blinded by the slanderer's lies,
 Look coldly on, or pass you by,
 In silence with averted eye.

But when the friends in whom your trust
 Was steadfast as the mountain rock,
 Fly and are scattered like the dust,
 Before Misfortune's whirlwind shock;
 Nor love remains to cheer your fall,
 This is more terrible than all.

But even this and these—aye more,
 Can be endured, and hope survive;
 The noble spirit still may soar,
 Although the body fails to thrive;
 Disease and want may wear the frame,
 Thank God! the soul is still the same.

Hold up your head, then, man of grief,
 Nor longer to the tempest bend;
 For soon or late must come relief,
 The coldest darkest night will end,
 Hope in the true heart never dies!
 Trust on—the day-star yet shall rise.

Conscious of purity and worth,
 You may with calm assurance wait
 The tardy recompense of earth;
 And e'en should justice come too late,
 To soothe the spirits homeward led,
 Still Heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.

THE PAST.

BY T. R. WHITNEY.

There was a time when I did taste
 The sweets of life, but it is past;
 And sorrow's veil, with sudden haste,
 Is o'er me cast.

There was a time when I did know
 Affection's joys, but they are fled;
 The heart from which their streams did flow
 Is with the dead!

There was a time when life had charms
 To win my love, but they are gone;
 No mellowing tint my bosom warms—
 I am alone!

There was a time when bright-eyed Hope
 Before me smiled, bedecked with flowers;
 The future now seems but a group
 Of weary hours!

From life's absorbing joys, defend
 The yielding heart, ere 'tis ensnared!
 Each love must with bereavement end;
 Be then prepared!

SEMBLANCES.—A Song.

Say not, because you see no tears,
 That tears can never flow;
 Ah! judge not by the light that plays
 On many a radiant brow;
 For, oh! believe me, hearts can feel
 When careless eyes appear;
 And smiling eyes have often smiled
 To hide the gathering tear.

I doubt the purity of sighs,
 I doubt the strength of tears;
 When these are shed before men's eyes,
 Those rung into men's ears;
 But doubt I not the depth, the truth,
 Of aching hearts which wear
 A smile upon the pallid face,
 That none may see the tear.

MISCELLANY.

TEMPER.

A TALE WITH A GOOD MORAL.

BY MISS M. MILES.

"The wildest ills that darken life,
 Are rapture to the bosom's strife;
 The tempest in its blackest form,
 Is beauty to the bosom's storm."

"I have an invitation to Mary Morton's party,"
 said Francesca Deleval to her mother, as they sat
 together in the drawing room, "and I think,
 mamma, that I shall go."

"But are you sure, my dear, that Clarence Hardy
 would approve of it?" asked her mother with a
 smile that brought the rich color to her daughter's
 cheek.

"Oh! that would make no difference—I shall al-
 ways choose to have a will of my own, and I am
 very sure that Clarence will never oppose my
 wishes."

"I am not so sure of that, my love. Clarence
 has indeed, hitherto been willing to submit to your
 caprices. Excuse me, my dear, if I make use of
 a strong expression; but I think you exact to
 many sacrifices from him. He is noble minded
 and generous; but still I think he possesses a de-
 termination of character, which if once roused,
 will be difficult to overcome."

"Oh! I am not afraid of that. He knows my
 spirit too well to think I shall ever obey." And
 she tossed her beautiful head in disdain at the
 idea.

A shade passed over the mild face of Mrs.
 Deleval as she looked with all a mother's fond-
 ness upon the young and lovely girl before her.
 Pride sat throned upon her beautiful brow, and
 at that moment she felt that she would have given
 all the wealth, the luxuries of her splendid home,
 for the gift of an humble spirit to that child.

"Listen to me, Francesca," said she, drawing
 her to her side—"You know, my child, how high-
 ly we esteem Clarence Hardy, and with what per-
 fect confidence in his high-mindedness and in-
 tegrity we bestowed such a treasure upon him. Be-
 lieve me, my dear, that you will estrange the
 noble heart that is now wholly your own, if
 you persist in thus acting against all his opinions
 and feelings. Some little deference should be
 paid his wishes, which are never unreasonable,
 and therefore I advise you to tell him of this in-
 vitation, before you conclude to accept it," and
 leaving her daughter to ponder upon her words,
 she left the room.

Mr. and Mrs. Deleval had one daughter Fran-
 cesca, and two younger children. Francesca's
 pride and haughtiness of character gave great
 uneasiness to her parents, although her very fault,
 were overlooked by those who knew her, for her
 heart was generous and affectionate, and she was
 gifted with much talent and beauty.

Clarence Hardy was some years older, and she
 was much attached to him. He was reserved in
 manner, but his feelings were noble and his dis-
 position amiable. He was the adviser of Fran-
 cesca, and, until lately, she had been governed by
 his wishes. And for the change in her demeanor
 he could not account, but attributed it to her ac-
 quaintance with the Miss Mortons, who were gay
 dashing, fashionable girls.

Clarence Hardy sat gazing upon the face of
 Francesca, as, sunk in reverie, she leaned her head
 upon her hand. After a few moments of silence
 she started up, and, meeting his earnest gaze,
 blushed deeply.

"What have you been thinking of, Francesca?"
 he asked with a smile.

"Of a request that I was going to make," she re-
 plied, "though I am not sure that you will agree
 to it."

"Then it cannot be one that I ought to grant, if
 you thus fear to ask it, for I am not very unreas-
 onable, dear Francesca. But come, don't keep
 me in suspense, he added, taking her hand with a
 smile playing on his lip, for he guessed well from
 her manner, that it was something he should not
 approve of, and he was amused by her willingness
 to speak.

"Why, I have received an invitation to Mary
 Morton's party, and mamma would not let me
 send my answer until I had consulted you. But
 I have made up my mind to go."

A shade of disappointment and mortification
 crossed his fine face. "It were useless then to
 consult me, Francesca. My opinion can be of no
 consequence to you, while you thus think and act
 for yourself."

"Now you are angry, Clarence. I cannot see
 why I should always submit. And if you go with
 me, it will be just as well as to spend a dull eve-
 ning at home."

He took her hand with a look of deep and ear-
 nest affection—"Have I ever been unreasonable,
 dear Francesca, or advised you but for your own
 happiness? But the Miss Mortons I consider
 dangerous acquaintances for any young lady. You
 know that I seldom express my opinion, but I
 think that the manner in which they live, free
 from the controlling influence of moral and reli-
 gious principle, and repaying friendship with
 a slander that lurks beneath a honied tongue, is a
 sufficient reason for wishing you to avoid their
 society. I will not visit them, and you will ob-
 lige me by declining the invitation—though it
 may cost you a dull evening at home."

Francesca's eyes flashed. "Give up my friends
 merely because they do not suit your taste! You
 strangely mistake my character if you deem me
 so mean spirited. You can do as you please, but
 I shall go to-morrow evening." And she tried to
 release her hand, but he firmly de-
 tained it.

"Since this is your resolve, Francesca, and his
 voice trembled as he spoke, "hear me say that
 now part forever. I have borne your many capri-
 ces, and have tried to overlook your faults. I
 loved you with a deep and true affection, but I
 consider a good temper an essential requisite to
 render the fireside happy. And you do not possess
 the jewel of a meek spirit. If the world's trials
 should come, and humble that haughty heart, you
 may then sigh for the love of him who would
 willingly have shielded you from even the passing
 breeze; and now farewell." And with one sad,
 lingering gaze upon her pale face, he released her
 hand.

"I thank you for restoring me to liberty," she
 replied. "It is a sweet gift; and now, farewell for-
 ever," and she left the room with a proud step.

Francesca's smile beamed bright in the draw-
 ing-room of Miss Morton, and she led the dance
 and breathed the thrilling lay as though her heart
 knew not a touch of bitterness. And in her
 home her step was still as proud and her eye as
 clear, as though the shadow rested not upon her
 spirit—but her mother's eye was not deceived. As
 she saw the struggle in Francesca's heart, and as
 she gradually became cold and reserved, even to
 wards her, she felt that her child was changed
 indeed.

The name of Clarence was now as forgotten
 sound in their dwelling, and they heard that he
 had gone abroad.

Days of trial came, and in less than six months
 from the time our story commences, Mr. Deleval
 was a bankrupt. Francesca saw all the furniture
 of her splendid home disposed of at public sale,
 and shed no tear. Many associations of happi-
 ness and joy. Francesca had formed an intima-
 cy with Anna Roseville, a young lady in the
 neighborhood, and was on a visit to her when she
 heard of his arrival. She immediately hastened
 home, and to her utmost surprise, found him ac-

companied by Clarence Hardy. They met with
 the indifference of common acquaintances, and few
 would have deemed, from their demeanor, that
 they had ever been betrothed. Clarence was in-
 troduced to Miss Roseville, and soon took evident
 pleasure in her company. One evening when
 they were abroad, Francesca took up Anna's gui-
 tar, and, hardly conscious of any meaning, warbled
 forth the following ballad:

No love is like the first love,
 As in her father's castle proud
 She touched the lute the while.

A gallant knight in lands afar,
 Had won the lady's love,
 And proudly in his helmet placed
 A white and broken glove.

They said the false knight bent the knee
 As Eastern lady's shroud;
 And the glitter of her dark eye loved
 More than the diamond's shine.

Two weary years had passed away,
 And the lady of Glenlief,
 An orphan dwelt in lonely halls,
 And sadly sung the while—

"No love is like the first love!"
 As the murmurs echoing died,
 A youthful knight in glittering mail,
 Bent at the maiden's side.

His favor was a bride's glove!
 His motto—brave and true!
 And he bent in homage there,
 Her own true knight she knew.

As she concluded, Clarence and Anna Rose-
 ville came in, and the extreme devotion of his
 manner to her friend, made her own heart some-
 what sad, though she knew that Anna's amiable
 disposition was well calculated to win Clarence's
 regard and esteem. He complimented her upon
 her song, and, pleading some business, took
 leave.

Francesca passed the rest of the evening with
 Anna, who was unusually animated, and then
 sadly returned home.

"Will you be my bridesmaid, dear Francesca?"
 asked Miss Roseville, a few days after, as they
 were walking together. "Next Tuesday is the
 day."

Francesca looked at her in amazement.
 "You need not look so amazed, my dear," added
 Anna; "I wished to put it off, but Clarence would
 not consent."

Francesca seemed as if in a dream, but she
 called her woman's pride to her aid, and, answer-
 ing in the affirmative, turned away, and seeking
 her home, looked herself into her room, and gave
 way to all her grief and misery. This was the
 death blow to her hopes, and she served herself
 to bear her bitter part.

There were only the members of the two fam-
 ilies present in Mr. Roseville's handsome drawing
 room, and Francesca and Anna, who were habit-
 ed alike, were waiting the entrance of Clarence
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DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 29, 1846.

The Vote on the War Bill.

There has perhaps been a great deal of misunderstanding in the popular mind in relation to the vote in Congress on the War Bill, so called; brought about in some cases, at least fostered, by misrepresentations on the part of the Press, and of those in whom ignorance or prejudice would be equally a reproach, and while lauding the conduct of "the Fourteen" who voted against the Bill, may have left the impression that those who voted for it, lacked the manly independence to act as their sense of honor and justice dictated and were afraid to do what they thought to be their duty. The effect of this though far from being intentional is to strengthen the notion, already prevalent among some classes, that "the Fourteen" were the only men in Congress really opposed to War and Slavery, and that all the rest were cravens and cowards unworthy the confidence of the friends of peace and humanity.

We are however somewhat surprised as we are advanced in some of the editorials should have been so prevented in their meaning and intent as to convey the false impression above described which we learn has been the result.

It is useless to say how utterly unjust and absurd the notion is—that the abstract questions of peace and war, slavery and anti-slavery, had anything to do with the matter. The facts are simply these. Every member of Congress was in favor of the appropriations contained in the Bill—"the Fourteen" voted against it, because they were unwilling to appear to sanction what they thought the false declaration of the preamble—the Whigs who sustained it did so thinking that their conduct might be misconstrued and protesting against the iniquity which placed them in such a dilemma, but daring to leave appearances to take care of themselves, and voting on substantial provisions of law according to a sacred sense of duty.

Perhaps one or two extracts from Congressional speeches will throw some light on the subject. The first is from a speech of Caleb B. Smith of Ind. in opposition to the war—

"When the bill which appropriated ten millions of dollars and authorized the President to call for volunteers to prosecute the war, was under consideration, I was confined to my room by indisposition, and was therefore unable to vote upon it. Had I been present, I should have voted for the bill. However much I respect the motives of the fourteen gentlemen who voted against it, I could not have concurred with them in the votes which they gave. At that time our country was in a hostile country, surrounded by an enemy of greatly superior numbers. Every mail was looked for with intense anxiety, and intelligence of defeat and disaster was feared by many. It was not then the time to stop to inquire whether our army was there rightfully or not? They were there, exposed to the most imminent peril, and it was the imperative duty of Congress to adopt the means necessary to extricate them from that danger. If the President, by an unauthorized act, had sent our troops into a foreign country, and involved us in war, it was still our duty to adopt the necessary means to secure their safety. It is true, the majority in his House, by an act of unexampled party tyranny, attached to the bill the assertion that the war existed by the act of Mexico. This was done for the purpose of compelling the Whigs to sanction this statement by their votes, and thus furnish some excuse for the Administration; or, by voting against the bill, render themselves obnoxious to the charge of voting against granting the supplies necessary to extricate our army from their dangerous position. I believe the statement contained in the bill, that the war existed by the act of Mexico, was false. Still I should have voted for the bill, protesting at the same time (as did those Whigs who voted for it) against this falsehood, and protesting against the tyranny of the majority, which refused to us the privilege of voting upon the two propositions separately. It is not the desire of the Whigs in this House to embarrass the Administration, by withholding the supplies necessary to bring the war to a close. Wanton and unjustifiable as they view the war, still we are engaged in it, and our army must be sustained.

The other extract is from a speech of Mr. Ashmun, one of "the Fourteen," a high-minded, whole souled man, and an honor to his state.

The bill which was presented for our consideration, was one which the Military Committee had previously reported expressly for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for that alone. It authorized the raising of volunteers, and granted money for that purpose; and for all the substantial provisions of it, I would cheerfully have voted; and so would, as I think, all the gentlemen on this side of the House. We were willing to grant every supply which was asked, or needed, to extricate our gallant little army from the apparent peril into which it had been plunged by the orders of the Executive. But mark the sequel. After all debate was closed by the iron will of the majority, an amendment, in the form of a preamble, was offered by the leading member of the Administration party, [Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky.] That preamble contained the declaration that "war exists by the act of Mexico"—a declaration which I could not admit to be true, and which I believed to be intended as a cloak to the real intentions of the Administration.

But, sir, the majority determined to force that preamble into the bill. I could not and did not vote for it, when it was thus burdened with a false and mischievous declaration. I was one of the few who voted against the war bill, notwithstanding my great anxiety to vote for the supplies. I will not say that the course of the majority did not make me hesitate—because such a state of things was well calculated to embarrass. But the conclusion to which reflection brought me, left no doubt that it was my duty to vote against the bill. I know, sir, that many, and, indeed, most of the gentlemen on this side of the House, including two of my colleagues, voted differently. I know the embarrassments under which they were constrained to give that vote, and fully appreciate the honorable motives which prompted it. I concur in the remark made by another of my colleagues, [Mr. Hudson,] that it was a point on which fair minds and honest

and patriotic might well differ without being liable to any imputation. While I differed from them, I cannot at all sympathize with the course which has been attempted to be thrown upon them for pursuing a course which a sense of duty marked out for them; and before a hasty condemnation is pronounced in any quarter, I would recommend a more careful examination, and a more impartial consideration, of the difficulties which surrounded us all at the moment when we were called upon to act.

It is unnecessary to add more. But let not prejudice or ignorance require the honest services of public men with unjust calumny and reproach.

THE SEA SERPENT.

"Created hugest that swim the ocean stream."—Milton.

So spake the immortal poet, and we are half inclined to the belief that he may have caught a glimpse of that monster of the deep, which has been the occasion of so much wild conjecture and speculation for several years past in this vicinity, and which has also afforded the landlords of the hotels at Nahant, good opportunity for giving to the world when his majesty would exhibit himself off that celebrated summer resort, to dispose of their provender, "brandy-punch," "mint juleps," "stone-wall," "Tip-and-Ty," "Fiscal-agent," and a whole catalogue of other liquor preparations. Yet notwithstanding the dishonest ingenuity of the lovers of gain, the credulity of the ten thousand witnesses who have been privileged with a sight at this "wonderful critter," cannot rightly be questioned. Often has he been viewed from the shore with the naked eye, by admiring thousands, which caused the expansion of their organs of vision to the dimensions of small saucers; frequently too has he been beheld by the crews of vessels, also, by pleasure parties and those who go down to the sea in small boats to obtain small fish, cook and eat them in the form of chowder or fry, or as one of the sacred poets has described in a psalm thus:

"With vast amazement to survey
The wonders of the deep,
Where crabs and porpoise play,
And crabs and lobsters creep.

* * * * *
Their heads the billow's motion feels,
And quickly they become
Giddy as new-dropped calves; and reel
Like Indians drunk with rum."

It was while enjoying one of these excursions, recently, that about thirty of our 'most respectable citizens' (ourselves included) were privileged with a peep at his lordship—the original, unequalled, terror-exciting Sea-Serpent.

When first observed he seemed leisurely floating on the surface of the water, but becoming frightened by the shouts from the crews of several boats who were near him, he sped through the water with the velocity of lightning, and in a few seconds had made the distance of three or four miles from S. W. to N. E.; he then turned rapidly around making a circuit of a mile or two and proceeded to the place where he was first observed: this manœuvre he had repeated several times, when seeming to have become alarmed by the noise and the efforts of the crews of two small boats to approach him, he vanished beneath the surface. His length was variously estimated by our boat's crew, at from 50 to 100 feet. Perhaps if they would split the difference and call it 75 feet it would not be an exaggerated estimate.

In personal appearance he was not very prepossessing having on his back several protuberances, say of the size of a wine cask, which secured to his lordship the title of "hump-back." It is possible however that he may have become incensed at the intrusion of the spectators, and only "got his back up" to show his indignation.

Some of the more superstitious we learn are feign to believe that this may be none other than "His Satanic Majesty," and we are extremely sorry to be under the necessity of crushing their fond hopes by informing them that in all the descriptions of those who have seen the wonderful creature, no mention is made of those necessary appendages the horns and cloven foot, and we can but think that all conjectures as to his whereabouts, whenabouts and whatabouts are at best but fanciful and deceptive. Moreover we are extremely confident that the only reliable and accurate description of the "most subtle beast" is that of the poet Coleridge, viz:

And pray, how was the devil dressed?
Why, he was in his Sunday best;
With pantaloons of sky dark blue,
And a hole in his coat where his tail came through.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

It will be seen by the notice in another column that Mr. HUNTINGTON of Salem, is to deliver an address upon temperance, at Union's Hall, tomorrow evening. Mr. Huntington was one of the pioneers in the temperance cause, and has fought long and efficiently in its support, both as a private citizen, and in the performance of his duties as District Attorney. We trust that the continued interest of our citizens in this important cause will be shown by a full attendance.

MURDER AT PORT CARBON.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that much excitement exists in the vicinity of Port Carbon, in consequence of a colored man, named Gregg, shooting a white man, named Gunders.

The parties live within a few rods of each other. Gregg stole Gunders' gun; the latter got a warrant out against Gregg for larceny, and Gregg sued him for threatening to shoot him.

They both left the magistrate's office; the colored man reached home first, and taking the gun in dispute, shot Gunders as he came to his house. The shot took effect in the mouth, causing instant death. Gregg is now in Orwigsburg jail.

State Normal School at Albany.

We have received a copy of the Register and Circular of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., for the year ending Sept. 17, 1846, which reports the number of pupils 294—Gentleman 172; Ladies 122.

This School was established by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1844, "for the instruction and practice of Teachers of Common Schools, in the science of Education and in the art of Teaching," and we doubt not that the results of this act will prove that for no purpose could the funds of the State have been more charitably or beneficially applied. We copy herewith a synopsis of the requirements and privileges of the institution.

Each county in the State is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils, (either male or female,) equal to twice the number of members of the Assembly in such county. The pupils are appointed by the county and town superintendents for that purpose.

Pupils once admitted to the school will have the right to remain until they graduate, unless they forfeit that right by voluntarily vacating their place, or by improper conduct.

The course of study embraces all the essential branches of a thorough English Education, particularly in Mathematics.

Females sent to the school must be sixteen years of age, and males eighteen.

The superintendents, in making their appointments, are urged to pay no regard to the political opinions of applicants. The selections to be made with reference to the moral worth and abilities of the candidates. Decided preference to be given to those, who in the judgement of the superintendents, give the highest promise of becoming the most efficient teachers of common schools.

All the pupils on entering the school, are required to sign the following declaration:—

"We the subscribers, hereby declare, that it is our intention to devote ourselves to the business of teaching district schools, and that our sole object in resorting to this Normal School is the better to prepare ourselves for that important duty."

Pupils on entering the school are subjected to a thorough examination, and are classified according to their previous attainments. The time required to accomplish the course will depend upon the attainments and talents of the pupil, varying from one to four terms. Very few however can expect to graduate in one term.

All pupils receive their tuition free. They are also furnished with the use of text-books without charge. Moreover, they draw a small sum from the fund for the support of the school, to defray in part their expenses.

A well assorted apparatus has been procured, sufficiently extensive to illustrate all the important principles in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Human Physiology. Extraordinary facilities for the study of Physiology are afforded by the Museum of the Medical College, which is open at all hours for visitors.

Besides an abundant supply of text-books upon all the branches of the course of study, a well selected miscellaneous library has been procured, to which all the pupils may have access free of charge.

Two spacious rooms in the building are appropriated to the accommodation of the two departments of the experimental school. These two departments are under the immediate supervision of the Permanent Teacher, who is a graduate of the Normal School.

The object of this school is to afford each Normal Pupil an opportunity of practising the methods of instruction and discipline inculcated at the Normal School, as well as to ascertain his "aptness to teach," and to discharge the various other duties pertaining to the teacher's responsible office. Each member of the graduating class is required to spend at least two weeks in this department.

In the Experimental School there are ninety-three pupils between the ages of six and sixteen years. Fifty-eight of these are free pupils. The free seats will be hereafter given exclusively to fatherless children, residing in the city of Albany. This is in consideration of an appropriation by the city to defray in part the expense of fitting up one of the rooms of the school. The remaining thirty-five pupils are charged \$20 per year for tuition and use of books. This charge is made merely to defray the expense of sustaining the school.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirit of harshness is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The harshness decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of this writer an old friend tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

Medical Malpractice.—I have waded good lawyers and Doctors, we must enforce the law which protects the citizen against malpractice. One of our exchanges says that a verdict of \$500 damages and costs of suit, was rendered against a respectable physician for alleged unskillful and negligent treatment of a badly fractured arm of a female patient.

Earthquake.

A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town on Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock.—The effect produced was very similar to that described by the Boston Transcript as follows:—"The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, resembling that caused by the passage of a train of railroad cars across a short bridge. The shock was so severe as to shake houses, and even the furniture inside of them, and we have heard of several persons having been awakened by the shaking of their beds. The shock seems to have extended in almost every direction, and we hear of its having been felt in almost every place within 50 or 60 miles of us. At Jamaica Plains a chimney was shaken down; in Worcester the door-frames of two houses were rung. In Braintree, Dedham, Concord, and various other places, we hear of its being felt."

The Traveller says:—"We have heard from Cambridge, Newton, Lynn, Nahant, Salem, Beverly, Westboro' and Worcester, and in these places the houses were shaken, windows and doors rattled, bells were rung, and the slumbering were waked up. The rumbling sound which usually accompanies earthquakes. The sound, as it appeared to us, was more like that produced by the sudden and violent motions of a person in the adjoining room, or in the chamber overhead. Some say there were two or three successive shocks; but, to us, it rather appeared like one continued jar, or shock, of considerable violence."

GREAT RAILROAD MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the proposed Danvers and Malden Railroad, held at the Town Hall in Lynn, by adjournment, on Saturday eve, August 22nd, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the importance of the Danvers and Malden Railroad to the prosperity and convenience of the citizens of this town, is from year to year made more apparent; and whereas we have been twice defeated in our application to the Legislature for authority to construct said road, by the adverse action of the Senate upon our petition therefor, induced mainly, as we believe, by the influence of the Eastern Railroad Corporation in defiance of the demands of this community; and whereas, also, the power of said Corporation and of the other old Railroad Corporations is already so gigantic, and their influence upon the Legislature in this Commonwealth so controlling, and exercised in such a defiant and unscrupulous manner as to intimidate, and if they do not corrupt members of the Legislative body, thus controlling the whole subject of Railroad charters; and whereas, also, it is now the duty of the friends of equal rights throughout the Commonwealth, and of all others who desire the free and independent action of the Legislature upon all matters submitted to it, to oppose the growth of such a pestilential influence upon the prosperity and advancement of its different portions:

Therefore, Resolved, That notwithstanding we have been twice defeated in our application to the Legislature for a charter for a Railroad from Salem to Danvers to Malden, we will this year renew the application, with the confident expectation that the rights and interests of the 4,000 petitioners, representing 20,000 people, will not again be sacrificed to swell the dividends of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, and increase their already dangerous power; and that we will push the application to a favorable issue with all the vigor which its great importance to us requires;

Resolved, That we witnessed the defeat of our petition in the Senate of last year, with disgust and alarm;—disgust at the ready subserviency of some of its members to, and alarm at the overpowering influence of, the Eastern Railroad Corporation, and the manner and means by which it was exercised.

Resolved, That the combination formed by the old Railroad Corporations for the last two or three years, to overawe the Legislature, and to control its action upon Railroad petitions, is alike dangerous to the rights and destructive to the interests of all other individuals in the community, and traitorous to the character and dignity of the Commonwealth, and that the active and decisive opposition of all the friends of equal rights should be exerted to destroy their influence.

Resolved, That for the elections this fall, the accomplishment of the purposes indicated in these resolutions, should be prominent in the selection of candidates, and that no person should receive the votes of this county or any town therein, who is not impartial, unbiased, and in favor of equal rights and privileges.

Resolved, That we approve the proposed call for a county convention of the friends of the Danvers and Malden Railroad in this county, to concert measures for procuring from the Legislature a charter therefor; and that delegates be appointed from this town to attend the same.

GEORGE HOOD, Chairman.

CHARLES MERRITT, Secretary.

MARRIED AND ROBBED.—A distinguished widow lady of Virginia came to Baltimore last week in company with a loving young husband to whom she had recently united herself, but after a few days sojourn the graceless scamp left for parts unknown, taking with him some \$400 in money, a note in hand for \$500 more, and all the valuables the lady possessed. It was several days before she made any complaint of her loss, but it was too late to catch the villain.

Rampant Roguery and Rascality. Recent reports render it certain that there is too much villainy and crime abroad for the well being of the community. A lodger at the Gloucester House was robbed on Tuesday night. There have also been several pistols picked up in the cars and depots lately. The valise of Gilman's Express, on board the steamer Penobscot, from Bangor, was cut open on Thursday and robbed of \$1,250. One of the deck hands of the boat has been arrested on suspicion of the robbery. A jeweller in Portsmouth lately took a bill of Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank, Ware, Mass., for \$100, which proved to be only a one dollar bill altered to \$100. Timothy Paul, a baker of Portsmouth, has committed several forgeries and absconded. The body of the man named "Hosca Record," has been found in Windsor, Berkshire county, supposed to have been murdered. Some 30 individuals are now in Boston Jail for drunkenness only. A man who gave his name as William Armstrong Bertell, was arrested in New York on Thursday last for passing two counterfeit \$5 bills on Warren Bank, Danvers.—Salem Reg.

When the cars arrived at Morristown, N. Y., the other day, a boy's finger, with part of the tendons attached to it, was discovered fastened to a ring at the end of the train. On their return at Orange, the boy who lost it was found. It seemed that he took hold of the car, when in motion, when his finger was caught in the ring and jerked off.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a popular Convention of Whig citizens of Massachusetts, for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, will be held at FANEUIL HALL, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 25th day of September next at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Whigs of the several cities and towns in the State, are requested to choose delegates to that Convention; equal to three times the largest number of Representatives to the General Court to which city and town is, by law, entitled.

Towns not entitled to a Representative every year are requested to send two delegates.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JOSEPH BELL, Chairman.

N. W. COFFIN, Secretary.

EXECUTION OF WYATT.—At precisely 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Wyatt was executed by the sheriff, in presence of the Judges of the surrogate, clerk, district attorney and twelve citizens. At 12 1/2 o'clock they proceeded to the place of execution, in the jail, near Wyandott cell.

The prisoner fainted but soon recovered, was then led to a chair under the halter and executed. He again swooned. A quarter before 1 the sheriff adjusted the rope, when Wyatt was strangled.

"Mr. Sheriff, I want to say a few words before I die. I have seen much, and have experienced much in this world, but it will soon be over. I respect you, and I respect your family. I hope the community will not blame my counsel. They did all they could for me, and I hope people will not curse them. I never killed a man in Ohio, and I don't say it on the world dying man. I have lived like a man, and I shall die like a man."

"I hope all present and the community have compassion and forget me; but I am not afraid to die. I wish you would place the rope that it will not give me pain. I want to say something more. It is not calculated to benefit a man to go to the State prison, and be treated as I have been. Good bye Mr. Sheriff! good bye, Mr. Epling! Fare you allwell!"

At precisely three o'clock the block fell, Wyatt the murderer, went into eternity, with a struggle.—Rochester Democrat of Aug. 18.

A Daring Attempt of Murder or Robbery.—Sunday evening (9th inst.) about dusk, two men (one being about six feet high, the other, a tall, both dressed in dark clothes,) came to the house of Mr. Samuel Karns, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and after some time they asked for lodging that night on account of the inmates of the house not being their countenances—were refused lodging. The inmates were Mr. Karns and his two sons. When refused, they rose to their feet, one of them a knife or dirk, some 12 or 18 inches long, and presented it at Mr. Karns' breast, saying, "stand up you have money; and a scuffle commenced with Karns and the man that drew the dirk. One of the females attempted to get between the gun, and the tall man got hold of the muzzle of the gun. Karns had the butt end, and held to the gun until he hauled Karns some way from the door. Karns tried to get the gun, but could not. While they were thus struggling the lesser man and the two females were engaged; this man by some means had got the dirk, and with it gave one of the girls some wounds, two of them deep cuts, while the other girl received some scratches on her face. Both the females fought with unparelled heroism. They alarmed the neighbors and the fiends made off.—[Greensburg, Pa. Inq.]

Hurrah for the Pennsylvania girls.

An Elephant's Doings.—We learn by a gentleman of this city who was at Lockport Saturday, that at noon of that day an elephant, belonging to a menagerie exhibited there, walked out of his tent toward a spread of horses attached to a wagon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright as the beast approached them, broke loose and ran few rods to the angle of a fence; the elephant followed, capsize the wagon and threw horse some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, a managed to escape his assailant, which upon the other with his tusks, tore out entrails, and continued to toss him along fence some ten rods or more.

At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the elephant escaped from the tent, called up and called the animal by name. The elephant immediately obeyed the word, and allowed the keeper to an orchard about a hundred rods off, where he was secured by strong chains made fast to the trunk of a tall growth tree. Just as our informant left in the afternoon, he heard that the elephant had uprooted the tree to which he was fastened, and had injured a man; but learned no particulars. The rage of the elephant, it is said, was caused by some tobacco concealed in the food that some of the bystanders offered him. People can be too cautious how they trifle in such a way with an elephant.—Buffalo Com.

Two bucks who were sitting over a pint wine, made up for the deficiency of port by the liness of their wit. After many jokes had passed one of them took up a nut and holding it to his friend said, "If this nut could speak what would it say?" "Why," rejoined the other, "it would say, give me none of your jaw."

SINGULAR.—It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an Eastern paper, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the year of the last week of the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died on Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

Wheat.—In Ohio wheat sells for 52 cents a bushel. In Iowa it brings only 34 cents; it may be owing to a thin population and the want of a market.

War vs. Humanity.—The learned blacksmith Peace Advocate quotes from a letter in one of English journals, which purports to be from private in the British army in India. Speaking of the terrible battle on the banks of the Sutlej he writes thus: "On the succeeding morning, commenced HANGING and SHOOTING all the prisoners, which dreadful work occupied us nearly the whole of the day! P. We had thought that the 19th century was sufficiently horrified with the roasting of the poor wretches in Algiers, and French barbarity; but if the above is true, would seem that England seeks to outdo her illustrious rival. For the sake of humanity, we would hope the statement is at least exaggerated. We wait for further information.—N. Y. Sun.

Particular Notice.

CONTINUATION OF SALE
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER.
EACH ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN
FIGURES—ONE PRICE—
POSITIVELY.

I BELIEVE this method of doing business will meet the wishes of all my patrons, affording those who are unacquainted with the value of goods an opportunity to buy at cheap as the most experienced purchaser. My stock of **READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS**, is large and well selected, and embraces many of the very best styles of goods to be found in the market—and those who would improve this opportunity to purchase desirable goods at much less than usual prices, will find it for their interest to call early, as I shall close this sale **FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER DATE.**

**CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,
At Phoenix Hall—Salem.**

COATS.
Elegant Blue Dress and Frock Coats, for \$10 00
do Blue Black do do 10 00
Super Invisible Green and Blk business Coats 7 50
do Silk and Wool do do 3 50
do Croton Various styles, do 3 00
Elegant Dressing Gowns 2 75
Summer Coats of Linen and Gunham 1 25
do do Check and Satin 62
PANTS.
Superfine blk Dressing Pants 3 25
do do (fancy shades and stripes) 3 50
do do Cassimere do 2 00
do do Check do do 2 00
do Union do do 1 75
do Stripe do do 1 25
Gambroon 75
Pure Linen Summer do 75
Blue and black stripe do 50
Denim do 50
VESTS.
Superfine Silk Velvet Vests 2 50
do Black Satin do 2 50
do Big, pld & stripe do 2 50
do Silk & plaid Cashmere do 2 00
Marseilles do 1 25
Pure Linen do 1 00
Blk Velvet do (fancy collars) 75
Valencia do (a good article) 50
Marseilles do 1 25
Green Jackets, lined through Overhauls 50
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Superfine Blue and Black Cloth Jackets 2 25
do do do Union do do 2 50
do Tweed Coats 50
Pure Linen Frock and Sack Coats 37
do do Jackets 37
Velvet and Valencia Vests 1 25
Plaid Marseilles do 50
Super French Cassimere Pants 50
do Thin do 50
FURNISHING GOODS.
Super French Shirts 1 33
do White do 75
do stripe and plain do 75
do 50 plaid Linen Bosoms 50
do full do do 50
do do do do 50
do do do do 50
do do do do 50
do do do do 50
do do do do 50
Cotton Hose 12
Wool do 12
Smoking Caps 12
Linen Collars, corded and stitched 12
do do plain 06
ALSO—Rich Scarfs, Cravats and Neck Ties, of all descriptions and price. Canes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Ladies' Satchels, Money Belts, Wallets, Gloves, Hdkfs, Drawers and Under Shirts, Hair Oil, Shaving Soap and Brushes, Cloth and Silk Glazed Caps, etc., etc., too numerous to mention—for sale at **PHENIX HALL—SALEM, MASS.**
OAK HALL EXPRESS will be in readiness to convey packages in Salem, or neighboring towns, free of expense.
Exhibition of *Pyric Fires* in front of the Hall, every evening at 8 o'clock.

WHITE LINENS.
FINE MEDIUM and low priced qualities, warranted free from any mixture of cotton. Just received by **M. T. DOLE.** aug 22

TARIFF ON!
NO ROARING! NO TREMBLING! NO SHAKING!
FOR A SHORT TIME.

THE subscriber being about to make an alteration in the Fall, in business, would respectfully invite the citizens of Salem, Danvers, Marblehead, Lynn and towns in the vicinity, and particularly **BOSTON**, to call and purchase very liberally of good and well made **CLOTHING**, at the **COST**. The following are the unprecedented low prices:—
For Dress Coats from \$7 00 to \$15 00
Dress Frock Coats 7 00 to 12 00
Dress Vests 50 to 2 00
Tweed Coats 2 75 to 4 00
Thin do 75 to 1 25
Pants 62 1/2 to 4 00
Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 1 50
Overhauls 50
Also an excellent variety of furnishing articles well adapted for gentlemen's use, such as *Shirts, Bosoms, Dickies, Drawers, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Braces, Umbrellas, Canes, Cologne, &c.*
Any orders for Broadcloths, Cassimere or Vestings, attended to with despatch.
TAILORING done as usual.
Persons in want of the above named Goods, are invited to call at **EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM**, Salem, Aug 15. 3w No 10 Front street.

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS—ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE.—From Commercial wharf, On Saturday.
The fast sailing brig **GEO. SHATTUCK**, Brig-master, now loading, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN**, or **SAM'L WELTON**, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

SAVANNAH AND BOSTON PACKETS.
ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE.—From Commercial Wharf, First Vessel.
The superior, fast sailing, copper fastened packet brig **JOHN A. LANCASTER**, Sooy, master, loading and having most of her freight engaged, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to **S. R. ALLEN** or **SAM'L WELTON**, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND.
ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE.—From Commercial Wharf, Second Vessel.
The superior, fast sailing ship, **EDWARD**, Baker, master, now loading, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN**, or **SAM'L WELTON**, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 29

NEW ORLEANS AND BOSTON PACKETS.
ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE.—From Commercial Wharf, On Saturday.
The superior, fast sailing ship **BOSTON**, Barker, master, now loading, and having a large portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN** or **SAM'L WELTON**, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 29

ACCORDEON WITHOUT A MASTER.
A new book for this favorite instrument, containing new and popular songs, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Danes, Sacred Tunes, &c., by E. Howe, 116 tunes; price 50 cents.
Also—A key to the Accordion by the use of figures, in so easy a manner, that children can play any tune without further instruction than is given in this book, by David Rutter, 91 tunes, many of them with words; price 37 1/2 cents.
The Gem of Song, a large collection of Sentimental and National Songs, with words set to music in two parts, first treble and bass, by an Amateur: among them may be found "The Watcher," "Lord Nod," "The Porter," "Howe's School for Boys," "Gutter, Gutter, Flute, Clarinet, Fife, Flageolet," 50c each. Amateur's Song Book, 216 pp. 50c bound. Boston Melodion, by E. L. White, &c. &c. The above together with a fresh supply of Accordions, all sizes and prices—Violin Strings, oiled and dry—Bridges—Rosin, &c. &c.—may constantly be found at the Music Establishment of **JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.** opposite the Mansion House, Salem. aug 29

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July 1, 1846. **D. MEAD JR., A. A. EDGERTON.**

TO EMIGRANTS.
A YOUNG MAN of industrious and temperate habits, possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of Tanning and Currying, with a small family, and wishing to emigrate to Illinois, can hear of a first rate situation, and immediate and permanent employment, good wages, and sure pay, on application to **SIRKON SMITH**, at Berry's Mills, Lynn. Satisfactory reference will be required. Lynn, July 15

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER-PLATED FRUIT and COAKE BASKETS. A variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex st., opposite the First Church, Salem. **WM. ARCHER, Jr.** April 4

TO Let.
A Tenement in Park street. Apply to **J. ELLIOTT.** may 6

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 203, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects heretofore referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets.

Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquor of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will inevitably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office, which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

BERMS.
Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charges will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Filling Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
g. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
Aug. 15.

COAL COAL.—PEACH MOUNTAIN
Lewis and Spool Vein Red Ash Coal; Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates, Furnaces and Stoves, of the best quality. The above Coals are of the best quality. Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smiths' use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c.
WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by **JOHN DIKE**, 27 Waterst. Salem, June 27

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
159 Essex Street, Salem.
ROBERT H. FARLAND avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued his upholstery business at the warehouse of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c.
Particular attention will be paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and elegant frames, &c.
Carpet of every description made up.
Essex street, April 25, 1846.

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER.
JUST published by **JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.**, and for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores in the country.
THE AMERICAN VIOLINISTS.
or, *Complete System for the Violin*, by J. J. H. Hanks, Professor of Music.
This work has been prepared with great care and labor, and is pronounced by eminent Violinists decidedly superior to any of its kind ever published in America. It is a scientific, and at the same time, a practical treatise; the selections of music are in good taste and it is in every respect just such a book as the times demand. It contains entire the celebrated Treatise on the Construction, Preservation and Repair of the Violin, published in Germany a few years since, and now for the first time re-published in this country. *Every Violin Player should own this thorough Work.*
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, A. BROOKS, Sec'y. W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers. may 30
TIDAL COTTON—for sale by the pound or by the bale by **M. T. DOLE.** July 18
UMBRELLAS. A superior article of Scotch Gingham Umbrellas.—Colors warranted not to fade. **M. T. DOLE.** For sale by **July 16.**
PICCOU COAL, just received, and for sale by **JOHN DIKE**, 87 Water st. July 18

CHARCOAL. Hard Wood Charcoal, from Nova Scotia, for sale by **J. DIKE**, 27 Water st. July 18

AUCTIONS.

BY **EDMUND SMITH.**
On WEDNESDAY, Sept 2d, at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the house of the late Wm. Dole, deceased, in Newbury.

ALL the **FARMING UTENSILS** of said deceased, consisting of one Ox Cart, Sleigh, Ox Sled, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, Cart-ropes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Grubstons, lot of Split Stone, lot of Lumber, lot of Joiner's Tools, English and Salt Hay, 60 bushels Bars of Iron, 16 bushels Rye; lot of Salt Pork, Tables, Chairs, 2 Clocks, Iron and Tin Ware, and numerous other articles; Chaise and Harness.

REAL ESTATE AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The Farm will also be sold, consisting of about 14 acres of excellent land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and a number of Out-buildings thereon, situated at the Lower Green, in Newbury, on the banks of the beautiful river Parker, and has a delightful view of the same.

Also—one and one-third of an acre of land adjoining the same.
4 acres bounded on Parker river.
6 do on Great Creek.
2 Cow Rights in the Dole Pasture.
9 acres in High Field Pasture.
4 do Wood Land on Bishop Island, Rowley.
1 acre do in Rowley Field.
One acre of Land in the "Lower Field," so called.
Newbury, Aug 7, 1846

Auction Notice.
The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in his line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. ELIAS PUTNAM & CO., N. Danvers. Dr. E. HUNT, New Mills. W. L. WESTON, Village Bank. DANIEL P. CLOUGH, North Danvers. July 18

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD.
Auction and Commission Store.
No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE.
FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES.
T. A. FARRIS, Esq., Boston, G. G. NEWELL, JOHN HENFIELD, Salem. JAMES KIMBALL, " W. O. ANDREWS, " J. S. HARRISON, " Oct 1

JUST received at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh supply of Religious and Miscellaneous Books, among which are Plain and "Book Bibles, and Testaments, Jay's Family Prayer Book, "Compend of Divinity," Beechey's Lectures to young Men, "Chapin's Discourses," Alcott's Young Man's and Boy's Guide, Chapin's Duties of Young Men; Combs's and Graham's Physiological Work; Juvenile Library, Moral Tales, Home made happy Mr. Scott's Poems, Tales and Sketches of the United States Army, Tales for the Times, Fairy Tales, Fairy Cabinet, to mention a variety of interesting Works, too numerous to mention, including a variety of beautiful Gift Books.

STATIONERY.
A good assortment of Stationery: Writing Fluids of a superior quality. An article of Black Ink, manufactured by C. R. Story, Salem, surpassing in quality any thing now in use. Sold at any quantity.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Every kind of School Book now in use in our schools, constantly on hand. All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. All orders from teachers and others gratefully received and promptly answered. Any article in the above line not on hand ordered at the shortest notice.
may 23 **Sylvanus Dodge.**

Periscope Spectacles.
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. **WILLIAM ARCHER JR.,** Oct 25 Essex st. Salem.

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter.
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.
MARBLE and Slate Grays, Signs, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stones for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

STOVES.
N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.
Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the county, palming off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.
may 9
JUST received a lot of Corded Ropes. Prices from 62 1/2 to 1 25. **M. T. DOLE.**

ARNEY WILEY, OFFERS FOR SALE
AT his store in LUNN'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of **STOVES,**

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of **COOKING STOVES:**
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; *Railroad.* The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; *Dominion.* The NEW ENGLAND Stove is highly recommended; *Economy's Friend.* Slicer; *Lewis Improved;* *Halfway.* The celebrated *Railroad* Stove, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,**

among which are the following: *Eagle*, a new and elegant pattern; *Column.* Improved *Air-Tight*, double cylinder; with or without ovens.
Also, various styles of *Cylinder and Box Stoves.* The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.
We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
We have manufactured a large lot of **WASH-BOILERS**, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—**OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.**
Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Premium Revolving Horse Rakes.
DECIDEDLY the best ever sold in the vicinity. In having season, farmers will find these to be truly labor-saving machines; and at a time too, when labor is the most valuable. By using the Horse Rake, the Farmer can also secure his Hay from wet in case of sudden showers or storms, which it would be impossible to do with the hand rake. Sold at a low price at **J. & H. HALE'S,** 215 Essex street, Salem. June 20

Cotton Hosiery.
BLEACHED Unbleached and colored Cotton Hose; for sale at low prices. **M. T. DOLE** June 20

COTILLON PARTY.

There will be a **COTILLON PARTY**, at BELL'S HALL, Beverly, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3d, commencing at 8 o'clock. During the evening, the company will be favored with Songs, &c., by Wm. H. Black and others. Music by Morse & Upton's Band. As there is no connection with any previous Party, Tickets can only be obtained at the door, at 75 cents each, admitting one gentleman with Ladies. aug 25

Temperance Notice.
A. HUNTING, Esq., of Salem, will lecture before the Danvers Washington Society, at UPTON'S HALL, TO-MORROW (Sunday) Evening, at 7 1/4 o'clock. aug 29

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.
Their regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers. apr 18

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—J. O. R.
The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in future on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren or the Order are invited to attend. J. H. TEAGUE C. R. may 4

F. L. BORN, Sec.
We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or other humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of **Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Pomace**, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It embraces in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, from which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column. 2w July 18.

LEHIGH COAL.
JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality, suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by **JOHN DIKE**, 27 Water street, Salem. aug 29

ROCK MAPLE and Mixed Wood, for sale by **JOHN DIKE**, No 27 Waterstreet, Salem. aug 29

TARIFF ON!
NO ROARING! NO TREMBLING! NO SHAKING!
FOR A SHORT TIME.

THE subscriber being about to make an alteration in the Fall, in business, would respectfully invite the citizens of Salem, Danvers, Marblehead, Lynn and towns in the vicinity, and particularly **BOSTON**, to call and purchase very liberally of good and well made **CLOTHING**, at the **COST**. The following are the unprecedented low prices:—
For Dress Coats from \$7 00 to \$15 00
Dress Frock Coats 7 00 to 12 00
Dress Vests 50 to 2 00
Tweed Coats 2 75 to 4 00
Thin do 75 to 1 25
Pants 62 1/2 to 4 00
Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 1 50
Overhauls 50
Also an excellent variety of furnishing articles well adapted for gentlemen's use, such as *Shirts, Bosoms, Dickies, Drawers, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Braces, Umbrellas, Canes, Cologne, &c.*
Any orders for Broadcloths, Cassimere or Vestings, attended to with despatch.
TAILORING done as usual.
Persons in want of the above named Goods, are invited to call at **EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM**, Salem, Aug 15. 3w No 10 Front street.

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS—ALLEN & WELTON'S LINE.—From Commercial wharf, On Saturday.
The fast sailing brig **GEO. SHATTUCK**, Brig-master, now loading, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN**, or **SAM'L WELTON**, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

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LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—a I medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

LOWELL, MASS.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish.—M. Haley Planks.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers having tried the credit system until they have become satisfied that it is a system fraught with evil both to the buyer and seller, have concluded on and after the first day of June next, to sell their Goods for

CASH AND CASH ONLY.

To their old friends and customers they would tender their acknowledgments for past favors and hope by strict attention to business and by the low prices for which they will sell their Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

LAMBERT & MERRILL.

Danvers, May 22, 1846.

GALLERY CLOCKS.—The subscriber has just received from the manufactory a variety of Clocks suitable for churches, halls and offices. Waranted to perform well, and for sale at manufacturers prices.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

222 Essex st, Salem.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a thorough and workmanlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

Summer Gloves.

LADIES White Silk and Colored Lisle Thread

Gloves, for sale cheap by

June 20 M. T. DOLE.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspendory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.

The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Reads Spiral Truss; Russell's; Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shinkers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noises in the head, loss of taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c.

It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness. In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood; and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine 33 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Whig 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 50
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Grass Cloth Skirts.

A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by

July 1 M. T. DOLE.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs, Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs, Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing, and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30

SMITH'S PATENT

FLEETING SHOWER BATH

WHICH is far better than any other and very much superior to the objectionable Cast Iron Bath. The proprietors of this justly celebrated Bath have extensively introduced it into different parts of the United States, and are now manufacturing them in large quantities, of different style and finish, to meet the wants of the public. The increasing demand for this desirable and useful piece of furniture only substantiates what the subscriber has before asserted, that it has been and continues to be the most preferable Portable Shower Bath in the market, and for the following reasons:

1st. It is not encumbered with heavy weights and pulleys, or a clumsy cast from top and bottom, which would make it expensive, liable to rust, break, and get out of repair, not easily moved about, inconvenient in its operations, and unpleasant for the bather. But on the other hand, it is very cheap and durable, light and portable, operates effectually, and can be used "easily and pleasantly."

2d. It does not require a ten horse-power to lower the fountain; neither is it necessary to fasten it down when lowered, to prevent its running away like an unruly horse—but can be lowered in an instant by the slightest exertion, and readily raised, without compelling the bather to exhaust all his strength. In short, this Bath is what hundreds of individuals of the best respectability have pronounced it—all that mechanical skill could put within the same compass and expense.

3d. I would therefore respectfully say to those who wish to purchase or examine this desirable article, call on the subscriber, at No. 127 Boston street, Salem, who will take great pleasure in more minutely detailing to them the respective merits of the Fleeting Shower Bath, by personal demonstration.

June 6 CHAS. H. BARBORN.



THOMAS TRASK.

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment

SADDLES AND HARNESSES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.

T. Trask may be seen a good assortment of Harnesses as he is found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand. Danvers, June 7, 1845.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December 1st, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Persons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.23, or he pays \$25.50, who predeceases any one in the 24th year of his age, who predeceases a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$1.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debt on life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1846.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established him

self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share

patronage. N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on

and.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH

AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE,

G. B. STEDMAN.

Muslin Collars.

A LOT of Muslin Wrought Collars, at unusually low prices.

Also—a small lot of Fine Collars, some very choice patterns.

M. T. DOLE.

EASTERN RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846

leave daily (Sundays excepted).

Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 3 P.M.

Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 6 3-4 A.M., 10 A.M., 5 P.M.

Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 10 3-4 A.M., 6 P.M.

Salem for Boston, 5 3-4 A.M., 7 1-2 P.M., 8 3-4 P.M., 11 3-4 P.M., 2 1-4 A.M., 3 5-8 P.M., 10 3-4 P.M., 11 3-4 P.M., 1 1-4 A.M., 2 1-4 P.M., 3 1-4 P.M., 4 1-4 P.M., 5 1-4 P.M., 6 1-4 P.M., 7 1-4 P.M., 8 1-4 P.M., 9 1-4 P.M., 10 1-4 P.M., 11 1-4 P.M., 12 1-4 P.M., 1 1-4 A.M., 2 1-4 A.M., 3 1-4 A.M., 4 1-4 A.M., 5 1-4 A.M., 6 1-4 A.M., 7 1-4 A.M., 8 1-4 A.M., 9 1-4 A.M., 10 1-4 A.M., 11 1-4 A.M., 12 1-4 A.M., 1 1-4 P.M., 2 1-4 P.M., 3 1-4 P.M., 4 1-4 P.M., 5 1-4 P.M., 6 1-4 P.M., 7 1-4 P.M., 8 1-4 P.M., 9 1-4 P.M., 10 1-4 P.M., 11 1-4 P.M., 12 1-4 P.M., 1 1-4 A.M., 2 1-4 A.M., 3 1-4 A.M., 4 1-4 A.M., 5 1-4 A.M., 6 1-4 A.M., 7 1-4 A.M., 8 1-4 A.M., 9 1-4 A.M., 10 1-4 A.M., 11

DANVERS COURIER:
SATURDAY MORNING SEPT. 12, 1846.

STATE CONVENTION.

If further inducement were necessary to incite to energetic, and zealous action every lover of decency and order, the corrupting influences of the present rotten and inconsistent administration affords it, and heaven grant that it may not be disregarded.

The next Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at Newburyport, commencing on the 21st inst. The jurors from this town are Messrs. Amos Osborn and Jonathan W Osborn.

We are under obligations to our correspondent "W." for his communication, which appears in another column. We hope to hear from him often.

THE NANTUCKET INQUIRER says there is a great want of Masons in that place.

It had occurred to me, Mr. Chairman, that there were one or two topics of a practical nature which

Mr. Chairman, I may not have made myself intelligible. I fear, indeed I feel that I have not brought out the thoughts I would unfold, with the clearness and force in which they are impressed upon my own mind. I am afraid of tiring your patience. But, had I time, the idea I would inculcate is this—that in our Common Schools we need some influence, some study, which while it gives instruction, shall at the same time reach and act upon the higher faculties of the mind, upon the Imagination and the Taste. Because in this I see the purest and most prolific sources of happiness, because they are so intimately connected with and operate so powerfully upon the moral nature. No man whose soul delights in sounds of melody and shapes of beauty, whose heart the sight of a fair landscape or the reading of a sweet old poem thrills with pleasure, no such man can permit a mean or a base action—at least not while under the influence of these emotions. And if he be educated aright, those emotions are al-

Horrible Death.—The wife of a Mr. Weed, of Benton, N. H., we learn, came to her death in the following shocking manner on the 16th inst. She was descending from a load of hay with a pitchfork in her hand, when, missing a step, she fell on the fork, one tye of which entered her mouth and was thrust completely through her head, causing her death instantly. *Bradford (Vt.) Protector.*

Correspondence of the Courier.

A Trip "down East," and the Commemoration at Bowdoin College.

the Northern States. It is hoped that those who have
Mr. Hale, will be found at the coming election, voting to sustain Northern interests according to the dictates of their consciences instead of being bound to the peculiar institution of the South by party considerations. The Commencement Ball was a most brilliant affair—so says my friend who happened on the occasion to be "one of 'em." On Thursday at 5 o'clock, Hon George Folsom of New York addressed the Maine Historical Society; his subject was the "difference of the past and present." At 11 o'clock

DANVERS COURIER:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1846.

ESSEX COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the several towns in Essex County are hereby notified that a County Convention will be held at the Court House in Ipswich, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of nominating five Senators to be supported at the approaching election, and to transact any other business that may come before them.

Each town is requested to send delegates to the above Convention, equal to three times the number of Representatives to General Court to which it is entitled, and such towns as are not allowed a Representative every year will send two Delegates.

WM. PEIRCE,
Sept 19. Chairman of County Committee.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Danvers, held at the Town Rooms on Wednesday evening last, John W. Proctor, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and William D. Northend, Secretary. The following persons were chosen Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Boston on the 23d inst., with power to fill vacancies that may occur.

Daniel P. King, Henry Fowler, Elijah W. Upton, John W. Proctor, Edwin F. Putnam, William D. Northend, Lewis Allen.

Whigs of Massachusetts.

The election of State Officers is drawing near at hand, and there is much to be done. It is now an important crisis. The elections of this fall will serve as an indication of the views of the people upon the measures which have been forced upon the country by the present administration. It is for the country to say whether these measures shall be carried out—whether they shall become a part of the settled policy of the country, or whether they shall be repudiated as baneful to the best and highest interests of the people.

The elections of this fall will show whether the people approve of the annexation of Texas to the United States and the consequent war with Mexico. It will show whether the people are in favor of having the institution of Slavery extended and strengthened. It will show whether the people are in favor of protection to home industry, whether they will support a policy which has made the country prosperous, which has given constant employment to laborers at high prices—which has encouraged and nourished into a healthy growth great and important varieties of manufactures. It will show finally in the election of Representatives to Congress, whether the people will sustain the independent and noble course pursued by the present incumbent, in recording his name among the few who voted against the prosecution of the Mexican war.

It is an election of the greatest importance, and she is the beacon light to the Union. She is the strong fortress of Whig principles and let her speak out as she can and should. Let the coming election show that the principles which the Old Bay State has ever upheld and which have made her what she is, a pride to the Union and to the world, are still dear to her people. Let old Massachusetts speak in tones which shall be heard though the whole length and breadth of the land.

We wish at this time to impress on the minds of all good whigs the importance of Organization. We invite their special attention to the Notice of the Chairman of the Whig County Committee for a convention to nominate candidates for the State Senate. Let the primary meetings be well attended and a spirit of harmony and devotion to the great principles of the party absorb all minor divisions, that in the approaching election we may present an undivided front and secure for Old Essex that high position in the councils of the Commonwealth which is her due. We hope the meeting for the choice of Delegates to the County and District Conventions will be called at an early day and that a full attendance will evince the true patriotic feeling which in other times was wont to animate the Whigs of Danvers.

Maine Election.

The Portland Advertiser of yesterday morning, gives returns of about 230 towns, in which it appears the vote for Governor stands as follows, viz: Bronson, (whig) 22,768; Dana, (loco) 24,310; all others 7,115—giving a majority against Dana, of 5,973.

Of the Senate the Advertiser says: "We look confidently for the election of four Whig Senators in Lincoln and two in Somerset, besides the three in Kennebec—nine in all. There are good reasons for expecting still more, but at present we know not where to look for the chances to elect so many even as that, on the other side."

We can only say, that we have returns of several gains for the House, and have not yet heard of a single loss.

Members of Congress. In the first district, composed of York and part of Oxford counties, Mr. Hammon, (dem) is probably elected, although the vote is very close. In the second district (Cumberland) there is no choice. In the third district (Kennebec) the whig candidate is elected. In the 4th district, (Lincoln &c.) it is thought that Morse, whig, lacks a few votes of an election. In the other districts there is probably no choice.

THE HAVERHILL BANNER. The editor of this sheet is out upon us in his last paper, but he aims at the wrong object and does not hit it. Let him try again, and we will return the shot if we think the game is worth the powder.

The New City.

It is now about two years since our first visit to this famous locality, at which time the place was called as now, the "New City." Having never seen a new city except such as had been made out of an old town, our curiosity was excited to observe the difference between a new city and an old one. On our arrival at Andover Bridge we saw a large number of laborers at work on both banks of the river, and our guide pointed to the opposite side where there was a large sandy plain as bare as the back of your hand and told us with apparent sincerity that that was the new city! Except a few shanties the only building was a little one-story counting room on the top of a little knoll which, we supposed, was the city hall, as that is the place where all the business of the city is transacted.

On a recent visit we find things much altered, and the city boasts a population of three or four thousand inhabitants, but where they all live is a profound mystery. There are however on both banks of the river, long ranges of cottages in the Irish style of architecture which probably accommodate the mass of the population. Some of the streets at a little distance from the river are fast building up but mostly with wooden buildings. Every body is in a hurry to get quarters and there is not allowed to build many houses of brick. They first raise the pantry and live in it, until the house can be built, and dig the cellar afterwards. They buy a lot of land and make a plan of a store, which is rented while the clay of which the bricks are to be made is yet undisturbed, and the lumber is still growing in the woods of Maine or New Hampshire. Another year will show great improvements.

On viewing the place the visitor is struck with the extent and completeness of the plan of operations, and the vast labor to be performed to carry it into effect. They first push aside the waters of the Merrimack, and by means of drilling and gunpowder dig a channel 6 feet deep in the rocky bed of the river as a foundation for a dam of solid masonry 35 feet wide, which is to turn the river from its course to drive the machinery of the factories. This is of itself a work of immense labor, employing its hundreds of hands who work day and night in the bed of the river. Besides this, the canal is constructed which is to take the water and the foundations are in progress for the factories. They have also a common sewer to drain the city which passes under the canal and is of a size to enable a man to walk in it upright. They are grading all the proposed streets to a required level, and the embankments look like so many rail roads crossing each other all over the city. If to all this, which is the work of the "Essex Corporation," we add the business of private individuals in building houses and stores and the business which is created by the wants of so many laborers we have some idea of the activity which prevails in the new city.

Its future growth will depend upon the success of the manufacturing business of the country, but if that is fairly protected by the government, we may expect to see this the greatest manufacturing place in the country. With a water power superior to that of Lowell, it has the advantage of that city in the command of a navigable river, and the situation nearer the mouth of the Merrimack than Lowell, and the improvements in manufacturing which may have been discovered since Lowell sprang into existence. Its founders have wisely provided in their plan for open squares to be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which must add to the health as well as the beauty of the place. One of these squares contains about 17 acres.

The place has assumed so much importance, and is every where so much talked about that it is sadly in want of a name, and we hope that the inhabitants or Corporation will petition for a town incorporation and obtain an appropriate name for the future city.

Military.

The Washington Artillery of Boston, accompanied by White's Cornet Band, visited Salem on Wednesday last, as the guests of the Salem Artillery. Both companies looked remarkably well, but appeared with not very full ranks, a complaint now very common to all our military corps. The uniform of the Boston artillery is very neat and soldier-like—or rather officer-like, for the company, with their *chapeaux*, looked, when in line, like a row of dismounted field-officers,—and their general appearance elicited much commendation from those who are au fait in such matters. The two companies spent the afternoon at Orne's Point, and the evening at Harrington's exhibition at Lyceum Hall. The visit to the latter place must have been peculiarly gratifying to the Bostonians, as their native place affords them but few opportunities for witnessing such interesting performances, and they no doubt deem it a fortunate circumstance that their visit to Salem was made during the stay of the unrivalled neocomancer.

The Boston company returned on Thursday, doubtless highly pleased with their excursion, and with the manner in which they were entertained by their hospitable friends.

The Salem Light Infantry, intend performing a tour of camp duty during the coming week, and the Beverly Light Infantry and Salem Cadets contemplate visiting Ipswich.

The Salem Brass Band are now attached to the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry, as a Regimental Band.

THE HIGHWAYS. We have been requested to call the attention of our "Street Commissioner" to the condition of Main Street from the Elm Tree to Sutton's store. The dry winds have taken up the dust and deposited it in our houses, while the stone bottom makes an uneven pavement which gives the traveller a thorough shaking every time he has occasion to ride over it. We believe that many of our market-men would willingly part with a good *mask-melon* or other valuable part of their load, to be ensured a smooth ride to the city. This has always been a most expensive road and always in bad condition. How would it answer to McAdamize it, a few rods every year, until it is all complete?

Gen. Taylor's Wagons.

We have witnessed for a few weeks uncommon activity among our Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths who have been busily engaged in building baggage wagons for the invading army under Gen. Taylor. We have frequently seen processions of these wagons passing through our streets, sometimes in an unfinished state and more recently completely equipped for service. They are of large size, covered with canvass and are all painted of a uniform color, and inscribed with the initials of Uncle Sam. They also have a trough affixed behind for feeding the cattle. The wagons were shipped at Boston, a week or two ago, and are now on the way to the Rio Grande. We learn that the whole number built and shipped from Boston was one hundred and twenty-one and that the contracts were taken by Mr. Samuel Noah and our former fellow citizen, Messrs. Andrew and John C. Lunt now of Boston, who had the courage to undertake this large job and complete the work in twenty-five days. We understand that the agent of the government after making what contracts he could in Philadelphia, New York and other places in the Middle States, came to Boston, and after having been for some time without success in procuring contractors for his wagons at last called on Mr. Noah who met him in Boston according to appointment and opened negotiations for the work. Finding that the agent wanted more than he could supply he invited the Messrs. Lunt to unite with him and together they agreed to furnish 15 wagons in 15 days. Subsequently they agreed to furnish 100 wagons in 25 days. They were all to be faithfully made of a particular kind of wood the iron work well done, the whole painted, accepted by the government agent and shipped within the required time—all of which was done and 21 more than the number stipulated and not a wagon was rejected.

In fulfilling their agreement within the required time the contractors were obliged to make the most untiring exertions and a vast load of care must now be removed from their minds. It is highly creditable to their enterprise and sagacity that they had the courage to undertake a work which almost every body told them was a hazardous risk. They have given employment to many skillful mechanics and more than \$20,000, of the war fund has been distributed in this region which would otherwise have been expended elsewhere.

New Rail Road Route.

It is not, we believe, generally known that a very feasible route exists for a rail road between Danvers and Salem, which has thus far escaped attention. There is a narrow valley, exceedingly straight and level, extending from Foster street, by Gen. Sutton's large barn on Aborn street to the easterly side of Gallow's Hill, where, by a street in Salem, or into North river by crossing Boston street. We are not aware that the new route has been surveyed, except by amateur engineers with their canes. The preliminary survey promises a result so favorable that it may be an object to have another, by more competent engineers and with better instruments.

Fire in Danvers. On Wednesday afternoon last the house occupied by Mr. Hezekiah Flint and owned by Mr Benj. Needham, together with the barn were destroyed by fire. The house is situated not far from the residence of Hon. Daniel P. King. The alarm did not reach this village and we do not learn how the fire originated. We understand there was no insurance on the premises.

Eastern Rail Road.

The workmen are making good progress in laying down the new track from Lynn to Boston. They use the "U" rail, which is laid on sleepers—if such they may be called—lying lengthwise, and connected by cross pieces secured by dovetailing. The cars already travel over the new track between the two stations in Lynn, where the motion is found to be much more gentle and agreeable than on the old corduroy road.

Namkeag Steam Cotton Factory.

The works at the Steam Cotton Factory are gradually approaching completion, most of the machinery having arrived, and much of it is now in process of erection. A steam engine has been put up for temporary use, and portions of the shafting have already been put in motion. The factory will probably not go into operation before November.

FOR THE COURIER.

Beauties of the Ferry.

One of the strongest objections to the East Boston Ferry exist in its hindrance to carrying freight at fair prices across the distance. For instance, on the Eastern Railroad they charge \$1.80 per ton, for carrying freight to Salem, 14 miles, while the Lowell Road carries the same quantity twenty-four miles for \$1.25. It will require but little arithmetic to prove that so far as the business transportation to the city is concerned, the towns in this vicinity are at least twenty miles further from Boston than they would be if they were on an over-land route to that metropolis.

[Will the Salem Register please copy?]

Suicide of F. G. McConnell.—By news from Washington, it appears that F. G. McConnell, Member of Congress from Alabama, committed suicide in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, on Thursday last, by stabbing himself with a large clasp knife in the neck three times, and five times in the stomach. He had been for two days previous laboring under the influence of delirium tremens.

Railroad Meeting.

We give below an account of the Railroad Meeting at Lynn, on Monday last. It was very fully attended by the citizens of Lynn, Danvers, Saugus and Malden. The greatest confidence was expressed in the success of the project the coming winter, and a large Committee was chosen to prepare a petition, and to have general supervision of the application before the Legislature. The road is of the greatest importance to the interests of this town, and we trust the efforts will be resumed in its favor will be greater than heretofore made. We trust the result the coming winter will show that the Eastern Railroad does own the Danvers travel, and that the people can the privilege of going to and from Boston over the road of their choice.

A Convention of the friends of the proposed Danvers and Malden Railroad, was held at Town Hall, in Lynn, on Monday, Sept. 18, 1846, at 2 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the call previously issued. The meeting was called to order by Andrews Breed, Esq., and a Committee appointed to nominate a list of officers to govern the meeting, who retired, and reported the following names:—

For President—JOSHUA WEBSTER, Esq.
For Vice Presidents—R. S. Daniels, E. W. Osborne, Lewis Allen, and Benjamin Goodridge, Esquires, of Danvers; George H. Samuel J. Iveson, John Alley, 3d, and Nathaniel Kimball, Esquires, of Lynn; Edward Frank and Benjamin F. Newhall, Esquires, of Saugus; James Eaton, and "Tristram Chamberlain, Esq., of Malden; and Andrew Lunt, Esq., of Boston.
For Secretaries—W. D. Northend, of Danvers and Charles Merritt, of Lynn.

On motion of Andrews Breed, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the meeting, viz:—Stephen Oliver, E. W. Upton, Andrews Breed, W. D. Northend, and George W. Wilson, who reported through their chairman the following:—

Whereas, A charter for a new Railroad from Danvers through West Lynn and Saugus to Malden, has been petitioned for two successive Winters, by thousands of citizens of the towns on the proposed route, representing some 20,000 people, and very great important masses of interests, on the ground that the public convenience requires a new Railroad route to the city of Boston, unencumbered by a Railroad on the ground that the villagers through which the proposed road will pass, do not now receive any road accommodation, and whereas, such petition have been defeated in their object, by the system and powerful efforts of the Eastern Railroad Company, aided by other large Railroad Corporations throughout the State, therefore

Resolved, That the project for a Railroad from Danvers through West Lynn and Saugus to Malden be one of pre-eminent importance to the interests of citizens of all the towns on the proposed route, one worthy their strongest and most vigorous efforts.

Resolved, That the ferry terminals of the Eastern Railroad at Boston, renders it utterly impossible that road to afford railroad accommodations to the people of Danvers, Lynn and Saugus, which have a right to ask.

Resolved, That we regard the influence of the Eastern Railroad with the greatest alarm—that it be speedily checked, it will, by throwing out branches both sides of the main track; and by obtaining possession of other chartered roads near it, become a full and uncontrollable monopoly, and dictate its terms and accommodations to the public, who are obliged to travel over it.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Eastern Railroad, to force a branch road upon the towns of Danvers under cover of a charter for a road from Lynn to North Andover, against the wishes of the citizens of Danvers, and after being refused a charter such branch by the Legislature, is insulting to the people of Danvers and a fraud upon the Legislature.

Resolved, That the efforts and combinations of various Railroad Companies to prevent the charter of new roads which may operate to lessen the power of such old roads, should be uncompromisingly opposed by every citizen who has the interests and prosperity of the State at heart.

The meeting was addressed in support of above resolutions, in a pertinent and forcible manner, by James Eaton, of Malden, W. D. Northend, of Danvers, Stephen Oliver, of Lynn, T. A. Huse, of Newbury, F. W. Choate, of Beverly, Gilbert Haven, of Malden, George Hood, of Lynn, and B. F. Newhall, of Saugus. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of Andrews Breed, Esq., the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee, to prepare a petition to the next Legislature, for a road from Danvers to Malden, and to obtain signatures to the same. R. S. Daniels, Benj. Goodridge, George Osborne, W. D. Northend, Lewis Allen, Henry Poor, E. W. Upton, Esq., of Danvers; Joshua Webster, Andrews Breed, George Hood, John Alley, 3d, Samuel J. Iveson, Charles Merritt, Esq., of Lynn; Benjamin F. Newhall, Edward Frank, George W. R. Jacob Newhall, Jr., Esq., of Saugus; W. D. Lewis, James Eaton, George W. Wilson, Esq., of Malden.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Stephen Oliver, and adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That remembering the past, and providing for the future, that it is the sense of the meeting, that a Committee of twenty be named, who shall have full power, if they deem expedient, to call a County Convention of the towns without distinction of party, to meet some central point, for the purpose of nominating a list of candidates to be supported at the election of Senators, by those who are in favor of such legislation as shall tend to the greatest of the greatest number.

R. S. Daniels, Benjamin Goodridge, George Osborne, W. D. Northend, Lewis Allen, Henry Poor, E. W. Upton, Esqs., of Danvers; Joshua Webster, Andrews Breed, George Hood, John Alley, 3d, Samuel J. Iveson, Charles Merritt, Esq., of Lynn; Benjamin F. Newhall, Edward Frank, George W. R. Jacob Newhall, Jr., George W. Raddin, Esq., of Saugus, were constituted a Committee on above resolution.

Voted, That the Committee on petition to Legislature, be authorized to fill vacancies in their board.

On motion of E. W. Upton, Esq.,

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all papers friendly to the cause.

Voted, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Joshua Webster, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

Voted, That the meeting be dissolved.

JOSHUA WEBSTER, Pres.
Wm. D. Northend, Secs.
Charles Merritt,

One thing more is necessary for the perfection of our schools—and that is a more thorough and systematic examination of teachers and pupils. Until this shall take place, we shall look in vain, to our public schools, for that progress they ought to exhibit. But Sir, there is not time now for the suggestions that the occasion demands; I must close as I commenced, with my hearty congratulation to the District, in their successful efforts for their own accommodation.

W. D. Northend's Address.

[The remarks of Mr. N. were in substance as follows.]

Mr. Chairman—It is hardly proper for me to engage the attention of this meeting both on account of the lateness of the hour and because there are so many present who have had great experience both as Teachers and School Committee-men. But sir, I cannot withhold a few words of praise at the spirit, liberality and good taste shown by the people of this District in the erection of so beautiful and convenient an edifice. I have been through the different apartments of this house today and I think I can safely say that I was never in a school house more admirably contrived and finished than this one. I do not think that any town or city in the county can show one superior to it. It is air, the banner school house of Essex county. The rooms are beautiful and airy and seem almost to tempt the scholar to take pride in his studies. I believe sir, that a schoolroom has very much to do with the proficiency of the scholar—that a room which is gloomy and inconvenient, with seats up on which it is utterly impossible for a scholar to sit with any ease, does not and cannot make study a pleasure. To this fact I doubt not all the older individuals present can bear ample testimony—they can recollect the so called school houses which have been so well described here this evening, in which they were wont to assemble—with their slanting floors, long benches and rough seats, and sir, I should like much to hear the experience of some of them. I think it would be pleasant and profitable to the young scholars who are present. I heard but a few days since the worthy and intelligent Chairman of this meeting give a very graphic account of the log hut in which he received his rudiments, and sir, I wish I could induce him to repeat it here. I only recollect distinctly his description of the seats. He said they were of rough slabs with the flat surface upward with stakes stuck through them for legs, which came some inches above the top, and served as convenient places for the scholars to tear their clothes on. And here, on these rough board slabs without any backs to them, the young scholars were obliged to stick for three long hours at a time to study. What proficiency they must have made, can be easily imagined.

But, sir, the change from these rude huts to neat and convenient buildings all over the State seems to have been but the work of a day. Ten years ago you might have seen these slab seat school houses in almost every village; now, sir, you might ride half a day without finding one. There are a few left as monuments of older times and as monuments to show the gigantic strides in the line of improvement which have been made.

The change has been as sudden almost as if effected by magic. New and beautiful school houses have sprung up on every side like fairy halls in a night time, as sudden almost as the transformation of the house of Aladdin in the Arabian Nights. It speaks so strongly for the intelligence of our people and of their desire that their children should be properly educated.

But sir, there are other things important beside good school houses. It is important to have a good school master and it is important for the good of the school that he should be rightly appreciated by the community—that their mutual relations and obligations should be properly understood. I think that too great discretion cannot be exercised by a committee in the selection of a teacher—that the committee should consist of men who are competent to judge of the merits of a teacher—that they should submit him to a severe examination, and sir, I think that if upon such investigation the committee shall be satisfied that the candidate is a fit man for the situation they should allow him to go into the school room and take control of the school himself. That he should govern the school in his own way and should be allowed to adopt his own methods and carry out his own ideas in the education of his scholars.

I have seen some of the effects of the dictation of school committees. I have heard them, after a brief examination, express disapprobation of the plans and of the mode of government of the teacher, in the presence of the scholars. The only effect of this is to lessen the respect of the scholars toward the teacher, and to destroy that independence which is so essential to the success of the teacher. I think the community do not consider this as they should. They are too apt to regard the teacher as their servant, and one they have a right to command.

Sir, I wish to have the teacher rightly appreciated in order that he may carry out rightly the designs of our common schools. It is on the success of our common schools, with the blessings of a kind providence, that the prosperity and future welfare of this republic depends. If they are encouraged and sustained—if the great mass of the citizens can receive a good education, there is little to fear for our country. We can show to the world not only the freest but the happiest and most intelligent people on the face of the globe.

ABOUT BABIES. "A babe in a house," says Tupper, in his Proverbial Philosophy, "is a well sprung of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love, a resting place for innocence on earth, a link between angels and men."

A babe in a church, says somebody, is a duck puddle of annoyance, an object of trouble and anxiety, a resting place for flies and mosquitoes, a link between the screech owl and tom cat.

No doubt of it. A tailor up in the bush advertises that all garments got up under his care will be executed after the most approved manner.

I got some boot in that bargain, as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

VENERATION. Sleeping in church during the sermon, and thereby showing that you place too much confidence in the minister.

COULDN'T GET A POLY. A Boston toper couldn't get his life insured the other day, because he had such a fiery red nose. The company would have nothing to do with combustibles.

An Experiment is now in progress in Connecticut, to manufacture cigars by the same machinery used in making pins.

COURIER.

NUMBER 28.

It was a few weeks previous to the Battle of Long Island that a small peak-roofed wooden house, built, not of scantling, but of planks, and of moist and broad shingles, and standing near Kips Bay, was rendered the scene of a festive and patriotic meeting, which resulted strangely and mournfully, between the principal officers of the army and their dearest friends. The house was such as now would be called a "hovel"; but then the taste of the dwellers in it

Here, Frank, said Washington, assuming

ed to depart: Frank Livingstone was
that, on the day after the morrow, he was
despatched on a hazardous enterprise—ALONE

Miss Harriet Selwood was the niece of the deceased and was residing at the same time.

cess in coffins. 19 by accidental delays which are

in the interment (how significant is this item!) and 6 by voluntary delays suggested by doubt as to their death! We believe that in some parts of Continental Europe, the law compels the delay of funerals for a certain and satisfactory term.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1846.

Whig Nominations.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.

Whig County Convention.

We hope the proceedings of this body at their meeting next week, will be marked by a conciliatory feeling on the part of its members, and that its result will be such that no cause will remain for regret among the Whigs of the county. This is no time for division among the Whigs of Essex. We cannot afford by our differences to give strength and confidence to our opponents, especially when after all there is no real cause for division. The question which appears at present to threaten the continued harmony and union of the party in this county, is that of granting a charter to the Malden Railroad petitioners. We are not so far identified with that project as to regard its claims as superior to all other considerations, and as Whigs we have regretted to see any disposition among the hard working men of our party to amalgamate with their political opponents. It must be admitted that they have had much to contend against, and that their treatment from some of their old political associates has not been such as they had a right to expect. It is not to be denied that there is a deep and strong feeling among the friends of this undertaking which may manifest itself in measures injurious if not fatal to the success of the party in the coming elections in this county. It is too late to assume, as has sometimes been done, that it is a mere private speculation. It is a public matter and concerns the convenience and accommodation of a large portion of the population of the county. We think the numbers interested in it ought to command respect from the convention. We believe that in any other case where an equal number was concerned, let them be Whig abolitionists or Native Americans, there would not be much hesitation in acceding to their reasonable wishes. Why then should not the whigs of the several towns interested in this undertaking, be entitled to the same respect? If this is denied would there not be an appearance at least of truth in the charge sometimes made that whig legislators are but the servants of powerful corporations? Is it too late to ask, now that there are vacancies existing in the Senatorial ticket, that they should be filled by known friends and advocates of this measure? Let them be able and strong Whigs, and nothing will be lost while much may be gained to the harmony and strength of the party.

It will hardly be necessary for us to say that in these remarks we have not the most remote idea of anything like dictation to the members of the Convention. Knowing something of the state of feeling existing here on this subject, we are confident that we shall be more likely to be blamed for our moderation than commended for our zeal in behalf of the friends of the proposed road. We have spoken as whigs and as such we desire nothing so much as to avoid distracting divisions in our ranks. In our next paper we hope to announce the nomination of such a ticket as will command the united support of the Whigs of Essex.

The Whig Convention.

The great Whig State Convention assembled at Faneuil Hall, last week, was a glorious gathering and its spirit and proceedings were calculated to inspire the utmost confidence in the continued prevalence of right principles in the old Bay State. The Resolutions offered by a Committee of which J. T. Stevenson, Esq. of Boston was chairman, expressed the true principles which should govern the Whig party. We have to regret, however, that they were so unreasonably lame that whatever good things they may contain will fail to reach the public mind. These Resolutions are as long as a President's Message or a Governor's Speech, and few, comparatively, will find time to read them. We wonder that our public men have not yet found out that the mass of the people have something else to do besides wading through such long-winded public documents. A brief, pithy expression of the great principles of the party would be more intelligible and much more likely to affect favorably the mass of voters in the Commonwealth. Had these Resolves been of moderate length, we should have been pleased to publish them, but as they are our want of space forbids it.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Union of Saturday contained an article from which the following is extracted: "The government of Mexico has determined to refer the President's overtures for negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, we believe. The more we see of Mexican diplomacy, the more it is masked by procrastination. The stronger we see the necessity of prosecuting the war with all our energies. Such, we cannot doubt, will be the course of the administration."

Essex Agricultural Exhibition.

The Agricultural exhibition at Lynn, on Thursday, was more fully attended than any previous one. It was a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Essex County. The exhibition of fruit was very fine. The department of domestic manufactures did not show so great and beautiful variety as usual. The ploughing match was very spirited and a large number of teams were entered. The animals in the pens were most of them very superior looking. The people of Lynn deserve 'great credit' for their efforts in making preparations for the exhibition, which was done by the contributions from the citizens.

About one o'clock the company sat down to a well provided dinner in the Hall under the church. John W. Proctor, Esq., of this town, President of the Society, presided at the table. After dinner, Mr. Proctor made some very appropriate remarks after which he introduced to the audience his Excellency Governor Briggs, who was received with great applause. Mr. PALFREY, Secretary of the State, followed the Governor in a very fine speech. Hon. D. P. King, of Danvers and Hon. A. Abbott of Andover, afterwards made a few remarks. The address in the church by Moses Newell, Esq., of West Newbury, was well written and full of matter of a practical nature. After the Address the Reports of the Committees were read, and Officers for the ensuing year were elected. We notice that the first premium for ploughing was awarded to Hon. D. P. King, and not to Mr. P. Marsh, as the Salem Gazette has it. The officers chosen were as follows:

John W. Proctor, of Danvers, President.
Daniel Adams, Jr., of Newbury, Solomon Low, of Boxford, Asa T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, Royal A. Merriam, of Topsfield, Vice Presidents.
William Sutton, of Salem, Treasurer.
Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, Secretary.
Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover, Andrew Nichols, Danvers. Jeremiah Coleman, Newburyport. George Hood, Lynn. Moses French, E. Salisbury. Andrew Dodge, Wenham. James H. Duncan, Haverhill. Nathaniel Felton, Danvers. Joseph How, Melburn. Frederick Howes, Salem. John M. Ives, Salem. Josiah Kimball, Boxford. Joseph Kirtledge, Andover. Wm. N. Cleaveland, Topsfield. Moses Newell, W. Newbury. Dean Robinson, W. Newbury. Asa Nelson, Georgetown. Jacob Brown, Ipswich. Hobart Clark, Andover. Horace Ware, Marblehead. Daniel P. King, Danvers. John Marland, Andover. John Northend, Newbury. Gardner B. Perry, Bradford. Lewis Allen, Danvers.

Rev. Dr. Emerson.

This venerable Divine has recently returned from his tour in Europe, and was most cordially received by his people. On the sabbath after his arrival some very appropriate original verses were chanted by the choir, as a "Welcome" to their pastor, the whole congregation standing during the performance. Dr. Emerson then responded in a brief address, and signified his intention to address them on the succeeding sabbath. Accordingly on the last sabbath, he officiated in the pulpit the first time since his arrival, and we understand, gave a most interesting statement of the events of his tour, his views of the religious and social state of the countries he visited, and a glowing description of a storm at sea—the whole accompanied with such refections and instruction as were naturally suggested.

It is highly creditable alike to pastor and people that amidst the changes that are continually taking place around them, they have so long continued attached to each other and in such a highly prosperous and united condition. Dr. Emerson has been settled among them about forty years.—Early in the present century he received an invitation to settle over the society in this parish, as successor of Rev. Mr. Mead, and also had a simultaneous invitation to settle as colleague with Rev Dr. Hopkins, which he accepted. Rev Mr Walker, a friend and classmate of Dr Emerson, was afterward settled here, and between the two societies and their pastors a most fraternal relation has ever since existed.

Kidnapping.

Much excitement has been created in Boston, recently, by the unlawful seizure of an escaped slave, in that city. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows:

The slave was found secreted in the hold of the Ottoman when she was a week away from New Orleans—lying naked upon the cargo, half suffocated and trembling with fear. Brought upon deck, he was discovered to be a familiar acquaintance—a bright, intelligent mulatto youth, who used to bring milk on board from his master. It was decided to send him back to New Orleans by the first vessel which they should speak bound thither. He was treated well until he reached sight of Boston. The slave was then hid on one of the islands in the harbor; whence he escaped to Boston, was re-captured, and put on board a vessel bound to N. O.

The friends of liberty claim that the man was free—free at sea, free on shore, and could only be arrested by a legal process. But he was seized in the streets of Boston, bound, and carried into slavery by those who had no more right to do so than has the slave trader to descend upon the coast of Guinea and carry off the inhabitants.

The poor slave was put on board the bark Niagara; a Deputy Sheriff was sent in pursuit with a steamboat—but was unable to overtake the vessel. Last week an "Indignation meeting" was held at Faneuil Hall, to take measures for preventing a similar occurrence, at which Hon. John Quincy Adams presided and a Committee of forty was chosen, whose duty it is to guard against a similar apprehension.

New Suit.—The Salem Advertiser of Wednesday last, came to us in an entire new dress, which is a very neat one and is from the Foundry of S. N. Dickinson, & Co., who have lately been very successful in producing a handsome Scotch-faced type.

Mechanic Levee in Salem.

The entertainment given on Thursday evening last, by the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association was an unusually pleasant affair. The hall, though not crowded, contained a goodly number of professional men, merchants and mechanics, with their wives and daughters, who had met together on a common platform, for the interchange of kindly greeting and social amusement and enjoyment, and if the smiling countenances and cheerful voices of those present betokened anything, we opine they were not disappointed in their anticipations of pleasure. In fact it could hardly have been otherwise, the decorations of the hall, which were rich and tasteful, and the display of beautiful faces and fair forms, must have been effectual in awakening the kindlier feelings of their better natures.

The attention of the assemblage was first called to some remarks from A. G. Browne, Esq., Vice President of the Association, who also introduced several speakers, among whom were the mayor of Salem—Jos. S. Cabot, Esq., Gov. Briggs, Hon. D. P. King, E. M. Dalton, who severally addressed the audience in a very happy manner.

After the addresses the time was chiefly spent in dancing, promenadeing, and in partaking of the beautiful refreshments which had been provided. About two o'clock the company separated apparently delighted and satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

"One Thanksgiving Day throughout the Union," says the Baltimore Sun and the Charleston News, and we heartily second the motion.—N. Y. Sun.

We say yea and amen to the motion and offer as an amendment, that Gen. Taylor and his army be excused from service on that day that they may have opportunity to express their gratitude that they are not all dead men, and that a double ration of salt-beef be allowed them. That the President cause a prayer of congratulation on the success of the army in shooting a few unfortunate defenceless Mexicans, (similar to that recently published in the English papers, which was read in all the churches in England,) to be prepared, and request that the clergymen of the different churches throughout the land repeat it to their several congregations, and that the President for his blood-thirsty devotion to the cause of humanity be presented with the chime-bone of some Mexican soldier, for his own table, there being several now retained as prisoners of war who ought to be sacrificed to appease the wrath of an offended supreme Executive. Would it not be a glorious National Jubilee!

Peaches.—The crop of Peaches this year has been unusually abundant in New Jersey, and they have sold in Philadelphia for 15 cents a basket, each basket containing about 3 pecks. Although there are not many peaches raised in this town, there is a kind of rareripe raised, the bare smell of a few of which brought tears to our eyes the other day. This fruit, while it effects the same purpose, is said to be superior to the celebrated chemical preparation called "Odorific Cachou" inasmuch as it is vastly cheaper, and the eating of a single one in its natural state after smoking, will most effectually improve the smell of tobacco by substituting a pleasant union.

Cultivation of Peach Trees.—Peach trees do best on a rich sandy loam with clay. Lime or ashes are good for the soil. The trees should be set out in rows at distances varying from 20 to 25 feet apart. For the first three years of their growth, until they commence bearing, the land may be cultivated to advantage, but after that time no other crop should be grown amongst them, yet it is then very important that the soil should be tilled at least 2 or 3 times during the season.—They live ordinarily from ten to twelve years.

Peach trees have two enemies to contend against, the "peach worms" and the "yellows." The peach worm eats its way under the bark of the tree, and can be detected by the gum which issues. They very frequently are to be found in the bark between the surface of the ground and the roots. The soil should be dug away once or twice every year, the trunks examined and the gum scraped off. We were astonished to see the havoc made by these worms, a few days since on some fine trees belonging to Mr. Squires. Shove the soil away from the base of the tree, and you will find the Summer and upon removing the earth he found a large number of these worms embedded in the bark; some of a very large size. He killed them, scraped off the gum, and then put leather chips, which he got at the tanneries, around the trunk, below the surface of the ground. The oil on the chips he informed us serves as a protection against the worms.

The cause of the yellows is not known but is supposed to originate from the over-production of the trees. To remedy this it is recommended to pluck off a part of the fruit when small in great bearing years.

The peach is a most delicious fruit and with proper attention may be cultivated in this region with good success.

We are requested by Richard Osborne, Esq. to state that he declines being a candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives at the coming election.

The "Liberty" party of Essex County have nominated for Senators, William Carey of Amesbury, Ebenezer Hunt of Danvers, Dan Weed of Ipswich, Daniel Perley of Lynn, and B. F. S. Griffin of West Newbury.

DELEGATES FROM DANVERS.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Danvers, held at the Town Rooms on Wednesday evening last, Hon. Henry Poor was chosen Chairman, and Francis Baker, Secretary.

It was voted, that six Delegates be chosen to attend the County Convention on the 8th inst., and four Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held on the 8th inst., and the following gentlemen were chosen:—

For County Convention.—Benjamin Goodridge, Henry Fowler, Wm. D. Northend, E. W. Upton, Moses Black, Jr., Edwin F. Putnam.

For District Convention.—Hon. R. S. Daniels, Lewis Allen, Jacob F. Perry, Elias Putnam.

Voted, That a committee of vigilance to consist of five, be chosen, with power to increase their number if they shall think it necessary. The following were accordingly chosen:—

William D. Northend, Elijah W. Upton, Geo. R. Carlton, William H. Little, Charles E. Brown.

We have received a communication from a Saugus correspondent, in answer to one which appeared recently in the Salem Register under the signature of "Fair Play." We do not think proper to publish it, as we think some of our correspondent's impressions are erroneous, and as the remarks refer entirely to Salem, it should more properly be inserted in some of the papers of that city.

A fugitive slave says that the best "massa" he knows anything about is "Massachusetts,"—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Military.—The Danvers Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Asa W. Sawyer, paraded on Wednesday last and made a very neat and soldierly appearance.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Hon. Artemas Hale declines being a candidate for Congress in the ninth district. The Governor and Council have appointed the 9th of November, the day of our State Election, as the time for voting to fill the existing vacancy.

At the Loco Foco Convention, at Ipswich, on Wednesday, the following nominations were made for Senators for this County, viz:—Nathaniel Frothingham, Jr., of Salem—Dr. George Osborne, of Danvers—Mr. Lawrence, of Newburyport—Mr. Kimball, of Bradford—Eben H. Safford, of Haverhill.

Give us the credit.—We have noticed that some of our exchanges are in the habit of copying from us original articles and omitting all notice of their authorship. Now it seems to us but just and proper that when we are so fortunate as to pen an article worthy of perusal, inasmuch that it is copied into some one of our exchanges, that they should give us the glory and not run away with our thunder. We have been led to these remarks on noticing that the Boston Odd Fellow in their last number had copied our article of the 19th ult. headed "The New City," which makes a column of their paper, and no notice is taken of the fatherly relation we bear to the article. A short time since we noticed in the Symbol, an article headed "The House that Zach. built" and credited to a Philadelphia paper, now the fact is, brother Symbol, we built that house ourselves and we ought to have whatever credit is due for the skillful construction and ingenious design of the edifice. There are several other papers who deserve some consideration for similar offences but we forbear at present.

New Mills Lyceum.

We understand that our friends at the New Mills have made arrangements for an efficient course of Lectures before their Lyceum the ensuing season, at the New Hall recently erected by our enterprising fellow citizen, ASA SAWYER, Jr. Success to the undertaking.

CHARLES SUMNER TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—In Mr. Sumner's remarks at the Whig convention, he thus addressed Daniel Webster:

"There is a senator of Massachusetts, whom we had hoped to welcome here to-day, whose position is one of commanding influence. Let me address him with the respectful frankness of a constituent and a friend: 'You have, sir, already acquired by your various labors, an honorable place in the history of our country. By the vigor, argumentation and eloquence with which you have upheld the Union, and that interpretation of the constitution which makes us a nation, you have justly earned the title of defender of the constitution. By the successful negotiation of the treaty of Washington, and by your efforts to compose the strife of the Oregon, you have earned another title—Defender of Peace. There are yet other duties which claim your care, whose performance will be the crown of a life of high public service. Let me ask you when you again take your seat in the senate, not to forget them. Dedicate, sir, the golden years of experience which are yet in store for you, to removing from your country its greatest evil. In this cause you shall find inspirations to eloquence, higher than any you have yet confessed."

To heavenly themes sublimer strains belong. Do not shrink from the task. With your marvelous powers, and the auspicious influences of an awakened public sentiment, under God, who always smiles upon conscientious labors for the welfare of man, we may hope for beneficent results. Assume, then, these unperformed duties. The aged shall bear witness to you; the young shall kindle with rapture, as they repeat the name of Webster; and the large company of the ransomed shall reach their children, and their children's children, to the latest generation, to call you blessed; while all shall award to you yet another title, which shall never be forgotten on earth or in heaven—Defender of Humanity—by the side of which that earlier title shall fade into insignificance, as the constitution, which is the work of mortal hands, dwindles by the side of man, who is created in the image of God.

Help in Families.

A great deal is said now-a-days about the trouble of getting good 'help' in families. I have no doubt that for much of this complaint there is good foundation, but then I am of opinion that much greater part of it is owing to the manner in which girls are treated by their mistresses. Accordingly we find that those ladies who are willing to regard their hired help as a part of their families, and instead of degrading them by haughty bearing, harsh language and refusing allow them a seat with them at the same table, are willing to elevate their condition, assist them in their lighter duties and manifest an interest in their welfare—I say, these people are seldom much troubled about good help. Most girls in New England have so much of a proper pride and self-respect that they will not submit to the treatment of some mistresses who regard their help as menials, and think it some how or other a disgrace to themselves to treat them at all as equals in the families. I am perfectly aware of a certain kind of inequality which must always exist between persons holding these different relations, but I am not disposed to blame the independent spirit of that highminded girl who prefers to work with her needle or in a factory, rather than submit to the degrading position which would be assigned to her by some who want her in their domestic establishments. It is only the accident of the pecuniary circumstances which places her in the kitchen and her mistress in the parlor, and it is her endeavor to prepare herself for a better situation, as she has hopes (which she has a right to indulge) that she may one day occupy a snug parlor of her own. Any person of the least observation must have noticed with what ease and comfort the good housewife gets along with her domestic affairs, who is not too proud to take a personal interest in the affairs of the kitchen, and who chooses for her help a girl whom she is not ashamed to regard as a companion. Such a person is not troubled with frequent changes in her help. The girl is happy in the family and retains her self-respect. The mistress is satisfied with her faithfulness and only loses her services when she is called away to take charge of a family of her own.

Look now at the other side. The mistress wishes to see a high life; she considers the girl a servant—a drudge—a menial—not a human being like herself, with feelings that may be hurt and pride that may be wounded, and she requires her to perform degrading offices, keeps aloof from her, she by her manner that she feels vastly above her, and that she must not presume to be at all familiar with her exalted mistress. The girl is of course discontented and leaves to find a more congenial place. The mistress gets another girl who so finds out the character of her new place and all leaves. So it is with another and another, and the lady is half her time without any help. She is exceedingly vexed with the unreasonable selfishness of the help, frets about the scarcity of good girls at the schools at the factories because so many are employed, and at last gets a vagrant Irish girl who submits to any degradation, but perhaps has some good knowledge of cooking or house work. She is sent away and another vagrant is taken in the same result. Now all this trouble may be prevented by a proper treatment of the domestic Good American girls can now select good situations as they know pretty well the character of the places by the frequency with which the mistress changes her help. It is so clearly for the advantage of the mistress to maintain more of equality between herself and the girl in her family that it is surprising that so many have not found it out, and the trials and vexations they suffer seem the appropriate reward of their own indiscreet conduct.

The Warren Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Military.—The Divisionary Corps; the Salt Independent Cadets, will parade for Inspection and Review, on Friday, the 9th of October instant. On Tuesday, the Light Infantry Regiment will be mustered for Review; on Wednesday the Artillery, in Beverly; and on Friday, the Cadets.

We understand that the Marblehead Guard, Capt. Carroll, will start for this town on Monday morning, where they will encamp during the night and march to the parade ground next morning.

The Gloucester Artillery will spend one or two days in Salem, next week, as guests of the Mechanic Light Infantry.

Serious Accident. On Saturday afternoon, the workmen on the railroad, near Washington street, were placing the rock upon a car, and the guys which held the derrick, parted, and the whole fell down. In falling, the derrick struck a young man, who was sitting upon the embankment witnessing the operations of those at work breaking the back of one of them, and stunning and bruising the other. The one whose back was broken, is about eighteen years of age and belonged to Scituate. His name is Litchfield. He was taken to Boston yesterday, to be placed in Massachusetts General Hospital. There is little hope of his recovery. The other young man was so far recovered on Sunday, as to be led to go on board the vessel to which he was attached, and he was taken home; he did not learn his name. This, we believe, is the first accident which has happened on the railroad on this, the eastern side of the river.

Important Invention. We learn that Mr. Francis Dixon of Lynn has made a most important improvement in the art of gunnery. It is adapted to pistols, muskets, rifles and cannon, and by its application balls may be discharged at the rate of thirty or forty in a minute. The simple movement of a handle a cannon may be made to load, prime, ignite, and discharge itself. It will also make discharges with equal celerity whether advancing or retreating. In short it is one of the greatest improvements ever made in the art of gunnery, and must put great power into the hands of the nation possessing it. Of the best rifle makers in the country, Mr. W. more, who understands the principle upon which it acts, pronounces it inconceivably before anything of the kind ever presented to the public. We understand Mr. Dixon has secured his invention by a patent, and has taken measures to secure the same in England, France, and Russia. He will probably dispose of it to our own government, and will doubtless realize a fortune out of it.—Mail.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, who traveling through England on foot, says, in one of his letters published in the Christian Citizen that a full-grown man in the nail-making business, by working from four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night—eighteen hours—

Correspondence of the Courier.

Fairhaven, Oct. 13, 1846.

'Have you been a false friend, deceiving where you were trusted?'
'I cannot recall to mind a lie that I ever told.' Once more Helen's hand sought that of her lover; but she withdrew it as a terrible thought rushed to her mind. She paused ere she could give it words. At last she said, 'Have you been guided by a code of man's moralities, and won a heart only to fling it from you? Or—been guilty of the deeper, darker wrong still?'
'My conscience is singularly free from all such stains. They who do these things speak not of them as crimes.' And he looked up and met the tearful gaze of Helen Travers, without his own lids drooping.

'Then I will wed you,' she exclaimed, after a moment's pause, 'and only as your wife will learn this dreadful secret.'
'You will?' and William Johnson started to his feet as one who had received an electric shock.

'I will.'
'For a moment she yielded to his embrace, but he released her quickly. 'You would so wed me?' he exclaimed, 'but you shall not. The dear memory of your words is a happiness. Fate cannot take from me; it gives me strength to complete the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes to the convicted thief; this form has galled in the felon's dock beneath the callous stare of the stranger multitude; but then I did not lie. I owned that I had stolen the means to purchase food for a famishing mother. The name which I have dared to ask you to bear is forever enrolled in the chronicle of crime. The convict crossed the seas, and was a slave for the seven brightest years of his youth. Helen—Miss Travers, you do not scream, or faint, or wither me with a look. Only tears, quiet, calm tears. Are you woman or angel?'
'Be calm and tell me all.'

'You will believe I meant to replace the note—I stole, though the judge would not credit my story. This is all I have to tell; for why should I picture the haunting presence of a memory, and the worthlessness of that wealth which descended to me from the relative who exposed my youth to temptation, and left my mother to perish?'
'The future, the happy future. May it make you forget the past!—William.'

'Helen.'
At her feet once more, but now with childlike sobs, and breathing passionate exclamations, and fervent blessings.

It was the next day; and the burst of wild, tumultuous joy had given place to a serene happiness on the part of William Johnson; while a softer and more thoughtful expression reigned on the face of Helen.

Of the myriad real tragedies which are hidden behind the veil of conventional life, not a few are there in which woman plays a ministering angel—and builds amid the wreck of happiness, a saving ark by the spell of her trusting faith, and wisdom that is of the heart.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1846.

Whig Nominations.
ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.
For Representative to Congress, from 2d District,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County,
DENNIS CONDRY, of Newburyport.
GEORGE HODGES, of Andover.
JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead.
JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem.
JOHN P. ALLEN, of Manchester.

The Senatorial Nominations.

It is with extreme reluctance that we feel compelled to withhold our full approbation from the proceedings of the Whig County Convention. We felt that it was no more than reasonable that some consideration should be paid to the earnest wishes of the Whigs of Lynn and Danvers even if it was thought that they erred in judgment in the advocacy of their particular measures. The course adopted by the Convention in treating so cavalierly the claims of the Danvers Whigs, has given umbrage to many of our citizens who are not directly interested in the Railroad undertaking and made a breach in the party which it will not be easy to repair. We regret this as Whigs on several accounts. It was the very worst policy that could be adopted for the success of the party and shows that its interests are not entrusted to the wisest heads. The proceedings show too plainly that they originated in hostility to a project which its enemies at the same time say cannot be carried into effect if a charter is granted. Nobody can tell of any evil that could result to the party by a more conciliatory course and everybody may see the evils of the course adopted. Our political opponents are ever watchful and have wisely placed on their ticket, with one exception, men of liberal opinions in relation to Railroad Characters. Here they are clothed with an immensely powerful weapon with which to go into the political contest, for it will not be difficult for them to convince the people that a Corporation which has exclusive privileges against all competition in a certain portion of territory, is a Monopoly.

The question will inevitably take this shape before the people; and it is time to consider whether the Whig party is to adopt this spurious Conservatism to maintain a doctrine which every day's experience, and the advancing state of society show, must soon be repudiated as a thing belonging to the unenlightened past, and to other than republican institutions.

Under these circumstances, we go into the contest at great disadvantage. We detest the national politics of the opposite party, while we are

compelled to admit that in some points of State policy, they profess at least, doctrines which we regard as true and liberal, but which are discarded by Whig Senators, while they are sustained by Whig Representatives and the Whig People.

What then shall be done? Shall we vote for Democratic Candidates, who hold the right opinions on this question of Monopoly? We say unhesitatingly NO. Remember that this year there is an important National as well as State election and one by sympathy may affect the other. Therefore support only Whig measures and good Whig men. After they are elected and taken their seats go to their body respectfully with your petition. Remember for your encouragement that almost the whole of the people are with you. That four fifths of the Representatives are with you, and that the conservatism of a Massachusetts Senate may yield to the popular voice as well as a British House of Peers. Place your claims on the ground of right to an iron highway of your own and not so much on the exact number of passengers and tons of freight you may carry upon it. Tell them that if denied you will ask again and not refrain from asking until the principle contended for is granted.

School Exhibition.

The Wallis School, situated in District No. 1, under the charge of Miss Buttrick, held an exhibition on Thursday afternoon, in presence of those of the parents and others who could attend, and a goodly number were present. The scholars showed a very commendable proficiency in their studies, and entertained the company with singing, recitations and dialogues, and a vaudeville. The whole affair was got up with but little preparation, and was very creditable to the children and their teacher, as well as highly gratifying to the company present.

We think an occasional gathering of this kind is very useful, as it affords parents an opportunity to witness the progress of their children, and excites the latter to greater attention to their studies. In this instance, the earnest efforts and animated countenances of the little pupils showed how much interest they felt in doing their part in the exhibition, and they doubtless felt themselves several inches taller in the opportunity afforded them to display their acquirements before so many full grown persons.

We hope that similar meetings of parents and pupils will be held in all our schools, as we doubt not they would prove very beneficial to both the parties.

Daring Robbery.

On Monday night the store of D. F. Batchelder, on Main street, in this town, was feloniously entered and several pieces of cloths, and some fancy goods stolen therefrom. We are informed that the value of the goods taken was estimated at about \$100. It is supposed that the rogue entered by means of a false key. The money-drawer was broken open and as there was only a few coppers therein the thief probably thought it beneath his dignity to rifle it. Several pieces of heavy goods were thrown down and an abundance of friction matches, partly burned, sprinkled about the floor, as if they had been used in lieu of a lamp, and contrary to the plain declaration of scripture it would thus seem that the thief desired light rather than darkness though his deeds were evil.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—An old lady of this town, more than eighty years of age, recently piled up three cords of Eastern wood between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening. There are many able bodied young men who would consider such an exploit not a very easy task.

N. P. Rogers, editor of The Herald of Freedom, died on Monday.

A CAUTION TO SCHOOL-MA'AMS.—Otis H. Merrill, a school-master of Lowell, was tried before the Court of Common Pleas, for whipping 'one of the boys,' and had to pay \$30.00 damages, and \$5 costs!

The New York Tribune has a letter from Florida, claiming the election of Cabell (Whig) to Congress, this time, without much doubt. Duval county elects two Whig members to the Assembly.

The Boston Odd Fellow at the conclusion of an article copied from our columns breaks forth in the following musical strains: Hear him:

[We copy the above excellent article from the Danvers Courier, where we have found many others before it of similar character, one of which, the editor, in his last number, says we took body and soul without credit. It may be so, but who that ever had the pleasure of seeing the Danvers Courier, would not know where it came from? A right smart paper is that Danvers Courier. The best compliment that could be paid to it, is that the Odd Fellow is willing to stand godfather to some of its numerous progeny.]

Thank ye, bub. There is good evidence of F. L. and T. in their sentiments.

To our Readers.—The usual amount of editorial matter is this week crowded out by the long account of the late battle in Mexico, and an interesting correspondence from Fairhaven.

A Sister's Love.—The editor of the 'Prisoner's Friend,' in a recent letter from Hartford says, in speaking of Potter's execution: 'The sister of Potter desired to be executed in his place!—How intense her love! I understand something of it; for I was in the prison when Potter left of this sister. I saw him take her by the hand. I saw him kiss the last kiss upon her cheek. Both were bathed in tears. But in the most extreme momentary agony. Not a word was uttered by either. How strange it seemed to see a brother, in full health and strength, taking a final leave of a sister, knowing that in a few hours he was to die an ignominious death upon the gallows! Oh! my God! that scene is now before me. Never can it be effaced from my memory.'

This pleasant town is situated at the extreme south part of Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay. It is on an arm of the sea which forms an excellent harbor, both for this town and New Bedford, from which place it is separated only by the creek before mentioned, across which is a bridge nearly a mile in length, connecting the two towns. They are also connected by a steam ferry. The principal and almost the only business of the place is the whale fishery, which is carried on from here to an astonishing extent. It is estimated that there are now 350 whaling ships which sail from this harbor, making it the third or fourth port in the Union for amount of tonnage. The oil business necessarily gives employment to a large class of mechanics and others who are indirectly interested in its success; and the prosperity of these two places is as surely indicated by the state of the oil market, as the weather by the mercury of the thermometer.

Fairhaven presents a fine appearance as it is seen from the more elevated parts of New Bedford. The broad expanse of water between, with the little islands, the noble ships afloat, and the long bridge make a pleasant foreground to the landscape, while the well built town stretching out on a level plain is exhibited to the eye of a stranger to the very best advantage. Among the objects which arrest the eye of an observer from this point, are the wind-mills employed in the salt works, with their revolving sails, and the lofty spire of a large gothic church, a structure which is very beautiful and noble of itself, but which certainly from its disproportionate size compared with the objects around it and the extent of the town, rather mars than adds to the beauty of the picture.

From what we could learn of the people of Fairhaven we should judge that they held a respectable rank for their enterprising character, their attention to the religious and moral wants of the population, their interest in the education of youth, and their habits of friendly and social intercourse. The men have the appearance one would expect from the nature of their employment. Almost every man you meet you may safely address as 'Captain,' and if he does not prove to be the doctor or minister, you will be likely to be right. Ask who owns this or that fine house, and you are sure to be told 'Captain.' Nor is this title a mere sham like that of the militia commander, but is really an indication that the holder of it has held a post of danger and peril as well as honor. It requires skill, judgement, courage and energy, and is calculated to give strength and firmness to the character. Hence we find in such a population so many men of strong physical power and determined will, such as are almost sure to succeed in the world.

This town is laid out very regular, the streets running at right angles, and although there are some very elegant mansions the houses are more generally of moderate size, tasteful in their design, and usually with sufficient room about them for a goodly sized garden. There is a freshness and newness about that part of the town farthest from the water, which shows it to be in a flourishing and advancing state of improvement. An enterprising firm have just set a Steam Cotton Factory in operation, the only one in the place.

There is a small fort at the entrance of the harbor on the Fairhaven side, which bears on a part of the British fleet in the last war. The bulldozers which then barked so loudly are now quietly sleeping in the trenches. By the kindness of our friends here, we were enabled to make an excursion about the town of New Bedford in their company, and notice some of its many attractions. Among these are its splendid mansions and elegant gardens. We went first through its business streets which exhibit a scene of busy activity so much unlike that of Salem, and then sought that part of the town where its wealthy citizens reside in their princely residences. Here again we could not but compare much to the disadvantage of the city of Peace, these mansions with the square red houses of Chesnut Street in Salem. Here are many superb structures in every variety of architecture from the many cornered cottage in the most lurid gothic style, its grotesque carvings and painted gables, to the stately granite palace in all the grace and dignity of Grecian columns and entablatures. Scarcely any two are alike even in their general resemblance, and all are surrounded by ample grounds and splendid gardens. We visited one of these and may convey some idea of it to those of your readers who have seen the famous garden of Mr. Cushing in Watertown, when we say that for extent and variety and beauty of arrangement the latter will not compare at all with the one at New Bedford. Its winding paths, its rustic bowers and enclosures, its hedges and greenhouses, its famous grotto studded with sea shells, coral and pearl, its beds of flowers, its grapevines and fruit trees and forest trees—all together make it every thing to be desired by the most refined and cultivated taste. This, if the best, is only one of the many beautiful gardens which are attached to the elegant and princely dwellings in the upper part of the town.

New Bedford has a population of 16,000 inhabitants and is still a town. It ought to be a city but it votes against the alteration. There is here a great deal of immorality, and the low and vicious portion are opposed to a city form of government for the same reason that the better part are in favor of it—because it would possess more energy and power and provide a more vigilant police to bring offenders to justice. The whole business attracts hither the most abandoned from all parts of the country. Jail birds and state prison candidates and graduates flock here to escape justice or seek a few years of oblivion for their past misdeeds. After the Philadelphia Bior the town was full of renegades from that scene of violence and blood. With such materials for a crew it often requires the most careful and energetic conduct on the part of the officers to keep the men under a proper subjection.

Every thing here, as I before stated, depends on the state of the market for oil. It holds a more important place here than leather in Danvers, and you cannot expect to overhear conversation in the street without hearing the words, 'oil,' 'voyage' and 'ship.' And why should it not be so? It is oil that gives them their support. With it they ornament their houses and gardens. As we see one of their fine ladies superbly dressed tripping along the pavement, we involuntarily make an estimate of the quantity of oil she consumes and carries about with her. She probably carries two or three barrels of whale oil on her head and several hogshoads of pure sperm on her back—besides a large quantity of whale bone. A barrel of whale oil may suffice for a finger ring, and two barrels of sperm for a breast pin or bracelet. A four years voyage has built a house, and half another cargo may furnish it, while the remaining half adorns the bride who is to grace it.

It is estimated that each ship carries out 25

men, which would make more than 8,000 men about all the time from these two towns. Many of these are not residents here or anywhere else, and of the remainder many are without families, but it is said that more than a thousand married men are all the time absent on voyages of from two to four years. Some of them do not live on shore more than six months in a dozen years. Their disconsolate wives are here technically called *Cape Horn widows*. It is often the case that they do not hear for a long time from their husbands who are in the mean time exposed to great perils and they may be real widows many months before they are aware of their loss. It may therefore well be imagined with what anxiety every arrival of news from the Pacific is here received. The news is sought for with the greatest avidity by the whole population, women as well as men, who wish to know the prospect of their friends' return. They estimate the time of the voyage by the number of barrels of oil which they have taken and the number that it will require to complete the cargo. It however unfortunately happens frequently that they are unable to fill up the ships within the longest period assigned for the voyage.

We noticed in our attendance at church that the ladies of the choir sat during the service with their heads uncovered. Although it was a novelty to us, we learn that it is a practice much observed in many places, and the effect is pleasing, but besides this there is a more substantial reason for the practice in the freedom it gives to the vocal organs.

The view of New Bedford from this side of the water is very fine as the town rises gradually from the harbor, and almost every building is in fair view. The streets of the town are well lighted so that in the evening the town appears to be illuminated, the bright lights shining in every part, the brilliant rows of lights in the streets that rise from the water, looking like a torch light procession only that they are stationary. In this lighting up their town the inhabitants are offering an example, which if followed in other places, would open a more extensive market for their oil.

More News From Mexico.

IMPORTANT BATTLE.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

A ship was received in Washington on Sunday evening, from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, dated Sunday morning, October 4, giving an account of the arrival at that port of the steamer James M. Day, from Point Isabel, and the particulars of Gen. Taylor's proceedings from the 19th to the 14th ult. inclusive.

A great battle has been fought, and Monterey is in possession of the Americans, but we do not see that the victory is remarkable for anything except the obstacles overcome, or that it gives the Americans any great advantages. Although harder contested than the battles of May, the splendor of the result is far less than in those engagements; and we doubt not that the actual effect will be to raise confidence in the Mexicans. The story is quite too modestly told, indeed, for a great victory, six days were spent before the place, from the 19th to the 24th inclusive. The action lasted during four days, the 21st, 22d, 23d, and part of the 24th, and as appears by the terms which Gen. Taylor allowed might have been continued much longer. Three hundred Americans were killed, and two hundred wounded, and we shall likely enough find that five hundred were killed; the Mexican loss was less—as much as to say it was very trifling. The city was finally not carried by the Americans, but acquired by terms with the enemy; and what terms for a victor! Ampudia allowed to march out all his men with their arms even to a portion of their cannon and ammunition, and given seven days to occupy the stronger heights of Saltillo, improve his defenses and collect reinforcements! Gen. Taylor probably understands his own affairs, but it seems to us that it was a great fault to let Ampudia's force escape from Monterey, and that the result of the last encounter must be disadvantageous to our army. Further particulars may place the matter in a more favorable light; but not unless the news is reported in very different manner from that of the affairs in the commencement of the war.—Newburyport Courier.

Gen. Taylor with 6000 men arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and immediately commenced preparations to assault the town. Gen. Worth commanded the attack on the 21st, near the Bishop's palace, which was taken.

The town was found to be fortified almost beyond belief; and so desperate was the resistance that the battle continued for three days.

A portion of the enemy's works were first taken and then our cannon and what we had taken of theirs, were turned upon the town.

The whole number of Mexican troops at Monterey is stated at about 10,000—ours were only 6,000.

On the 23d, Ampudia, the Mexican commander, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender the town on condition that the Mexican army be permitted to march out in seven days.

Gen. Taylor at first refused the terms, but finally consented to them with a little modification.

The only alloy to this gallant exploit is the loss of about 300 brave fellows, killed, and 200 wounded, on our side. The loss of Mexicans is stated to be much greater.

The greatest loss to our troops was in the gallant attack of the 21st, on the enemy's cavalry and artillery, who were strongly posted on an eminence near the Bishop's palace.

The later telegraph report, in the Times, furnishes the following particulars:

To the left of the town were the important operations of Gen. Worth, and the 10th and 12th regiments of Infantry. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the order was given for the Battery to open upon the citadel and town.

Immediately after the First Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, engineer, Capt. Williams, topographical engineer,

and Maj. Binney of the Texas division. A heavy fire was opened upon the advance but the troops soon turned it and engaged with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through incessant cross-fire, from the citadel, and from infantry who lined the parapets and house-tops of the city. Our troops were unable from the they had sustained, to gain more advantage, heavy shower of rain also came up, and caused suspension of the howitzers. Before the close of the day 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry and the Baltimore battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position; under Col. Garland. Two 12 pounders and 1 howitzer, were captured in the fort, 3 officers and 20 or 30 men taken prisoners.

One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort, and defended it with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day by Col. Ridgely. The storming parties of General Worth division also captured two 9 pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successfully the heights at the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton of the Third Artillery.

The company of Louisiana troops under Col. Blanchard, and a part of Capt. Vinton's command performed effective and gallant service by taking four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city.

On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved, as the garrison of captured Forts, by Gen. Quitman; with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments and five companies of the Kentucky Regiments.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman from his position, discovered that the second third forts, and defenses east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity.

A command of two companies of Mississippi and two Tennessee troops, were then thrust into the street to reconnoitre and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were supported by Col. Woods' Regiment of Texas Bersagliers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery Third Infantry, who kept on the enemy's fire constant and uninterrupted fire from the stone batteries, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the Plaza.

This engagement lasted the best of the day. Our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy and penetrated quite to the defenses of the main Plaza, the advantage thus gained was not considered necessary to hold, as the city was not permanently abandoned; the city and defenses, except the main Plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the cathedral fort or citadel.

Early in the afternoon of the same day Gen. al Worth assaulted from the Bishop's palace, the side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintained his position within a short distance of the main Plaza on that side of the city toward evening.

The mortar had also been planted in the cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the Plaza. Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from General Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as asked more than the American commander would under any consideration grant.

At the same time a demand to surrender in reply made upon General Ampudia, and at 1 o'clock at noon was the hour at which the defiance or none acceptance was to be communicated to the American General.

At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers on either side accompanying their Generals.

After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side and refused at half past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider, to accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers.

At the expiration of the hour the discharge of mortars was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that, to avoid further effusion of blood, the national honor be satisfied by the exertion of the Mexican troops, had after consultation with his general officer decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:—That the Mexican officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms; that the cavalry and infantry be allowed to march with their arms and accoutrements; that the artillery should be allowed to march out with a battery of 6 pieces, and 24 rounds of ammunition that all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them; that the Mexican army should be allowed 7 days to evacuate the city; and that the American troops should occupy it until evacuated; that the cathedral fort or citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., on the 25th; the Mexicans then marching out, American garrison marching in; that the Mexicans should be allowed to salute their flag with eight volleys, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rancho through Linares and San Fernando. This lenient offer of the American General was dictated by the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy. This consideration was due to good defense of their city by the Mexican army.

Official Despatches have been received from Gen. Taylor which do not differ materially from the above account, while they give a less minute description.

For this Courier.

Senatorial Ticket.

If the people of Danvers expect to get a new Railroad to Boston, they must vote for men for the Senate who are in favor of it. Now I dislike 'as much as any one to vote for any except the regular members of the Whig party, but I cannot sacrifice principle to party. I believe that if the policy which is now being carried out, it will have a most injurious effect upon the prosperity of the State—it will check all internal improvements and stop all enterprise—being this I will not vote for men who will support such a policy.

DANVERS.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844

Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith, whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obdt. servt., JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 10th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson

North Parish—M. Haley Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,

Beverly—Stephen Baker

Marblehead—B. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Casimeres, Woolenets, Mons de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's wear. Just received by

M. T. DOLE.

may 30

WILLIAM D. NORTON D.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK

Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet

Blacking, an American article of superior quality

said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand

for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex Street, Salem.

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE GOODS AND

CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY

GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

PLOW CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,

Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,

WINDOW GLASS,

CAMP LAMP,

CAMP LAMP, HANGING, SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,

BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails

Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

march 15

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 251) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer difficulties as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's Air, Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kneeling Truss, and the Shaker's Knocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whistling Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself bound upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston. I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury. Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will, favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS, over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enriches the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be used, and the ingredients of which it is compounded, in its effects for purifying and.

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted conditions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting white sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years; and also to the regulation of Ch. Idren's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by

J. & H. HALE,

215 Essex street.

Grass Cloth Skirts.

A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by

M. T. DOLE.

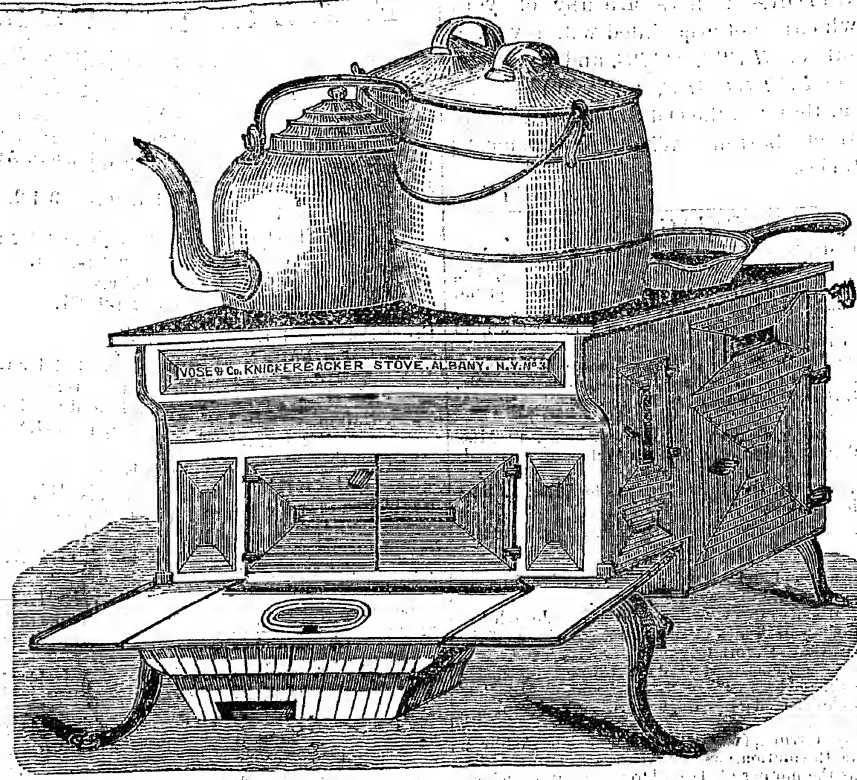
LEHIGH COAL.

JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by

JOHN DIKE,

27 Water street, Salem.

aug 29



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Size; Lewis Improved; Railroad; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new, and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass; Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30.



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of

SADDLES AND HARNESES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as he found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.

Danvers, June 7, 1845.

Summer Gloves.

LADIES White Silk and Colored Lisle Thread

Gloves, for sale cheap by

M. T. DOLE.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself

at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESES, &c. AND COACH

AND GIG TRIMMERS,

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr. Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE,

G. B. STEDMAN

CHARLESSUMNER'S ADDRESS. The School-

ar, the Jurist, the Artist, the Philanthropist. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, Aug 27, 1846; just published and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES.

sept 26

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE
ROOMS. [Near the Museum]

159 Essex Street, Salem.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs. Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where he will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Cordes, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtains, materials, Hairresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.

Carpeting of every description made up.

Essex street, April 25, 1846.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,

Stone-Cutter,

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, &c.

Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined, with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—

GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palming off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.

may 9

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,

No. 10 PARK STREET,

DANVERS.

Particular attention to

SIGN PAINTING

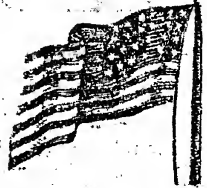
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE,

and only let the syrup simmer, as hard boiling breaks the fruit. Take it out when the apple is tender through. At the end of a week, boil them once more in the syrup.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1846.

Whig Nominations.
ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.

For Representative to Congress, from 2d District,
DANIEL P. KING
Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County,
DENNIS CONDRY, of Newburyport.
GEORGE HODGES, of Andover.
JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead.
JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem.
JOHN P. ALLEN, of Manchester.

The War.

There appears to be no present prospect of the termination of the war in which we are now engaged with Mexico. Even the brilliant success of Gen. Taylor in the capture of Monterey, only shows how stubborn are the Mexicans in their determination to defend their country. So much is the old Spanish pride of the race aroused at what they regard as the unjust invasion of their territory, that they seem disposed to dispute every inch of ground. The government, if we may judge from their official organ, seem to regret that Gen. Taylor did not push on with his success and whip the scoundrelly retreating Mexicans. But Gen. Taylor knows better what is the prudent course than his superiors at Washington. He knew the sacrifice of life it had cost him, and the probability of greater sacrifice had he continued the conflict. He had found a foe whom it would not do to despise. He was in the enemy's territory and dependent on them for his supplies. His army was weakened by the carnage in the battle. The troops behind him from whom he might expect reinforcements were suffering from sickness. If he went further he must leave a large part of his force to garrison Monterey, or abandon it. In a word he evidently has a different opinion of the courage and disposition of his opponents, and of the difficulties in conquering the Mexicans, than have the Cabinet at Washington.

The volunteers who started with such alacrity at the first call to cover themselves with 'glory,' are returning disgusted with the service. They come back sick, broken down and poor, and have wholly abandoned the idea of present 'revelling in the halls of the Montezumas.' As the war continues it will grow more unpopular with the people. To reach the city of Mexico, will require an army of at least 50,000 men, including the forces required to keep open a communication in the rear. Where are these men to be obtained? Volunteers cannot be found and the regular army is but a handful. The pay of the soldier must be raised to secure his services; and the expense, now so great, will soon be enormous. It will astonish the people and frighten those who originated the war. A heavy war debt will press upon the nation and all will join in condemnation of the rulers who caused it. Thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphans who have been made such by this war, will join in their maledictions on those who have brought them to this condition.

We are compelled to ask, why all this stirring up of evil passions, this blood and carnage? Is territory wanted? Then buy it. We verily believe that half the cost of this war would have bought half the Mexican territory without the loss of a drop of human blood. But it is not territory alone, it is Slave territory that was needed. The fair lands now free were covered to blacken with the curse of Slavery, and the sons of Africa were to be pastured on a larger domain. More Senators were needed to help crush down the free labor of the North, and we were required to assist in this war in aid in the extension of Southern peculiar institutions and the overthrow of our own.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

By the arrival of the last steamer we learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had been directed by the Queen to draw up a form of Prayer to be used in the Churches in view of the alarming prospect of Famine in the British Islands. This is the same Archbishop of Canterbury who a few months since framed a form of Prayer in acknowledgement of the success of the British arms in destroying the lives of some thousands of human beings in India—a calamity quite as great as that which threatened ravages the prayers of the British nation are now called for to avert. In the prospect of such a calamity as that which the inhabitants of the British Isles is threatened, it seems very appropriate that all who acknowledge the divine hand in conducting the events of life, should devoutly pray, that its approach may be averted and its evils lessened by sending aid to the destitute from those who have

been blessed with means with which they can afford food and comfort to the afflicted. If the wealthy members of the English Church Establishment—holders of office in the kingdom as well as almost all the possession of great individual wealth—if these should all with devout sincerity pray for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and needy in Ireland and England—it would be done. The very act of praying in sincerity for an object, supposes a desire in the petitioner to use his own endeavors to secure the good prayed for, and the very act of prayer should have the effect to produce acts in accordance with the words uttered. If the prayer furnished by the Archbishop of Canterbury to lead the devotions of the British people should have this effect on the hearts of the petitioners, it will bring down showers of mercy, blessing those who give and those who receive.

Essex Railroad.

This road has so far progressed that the rails are laid from Carltonville almost to the Southwick Tannery, with the exception of the short cut through the Safford estate, which will probably be finished in about a week. Besides this the piles have been driven about half the remaining distance to the Wallis mill dam, and the grading has been continued across General St. into the pond, a part of which we are glad to see is to be filled up for a Depot. A more convenient and central situation for such a purpose could not have been selected. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will not be allowed to pass without making such other important improvements in that location as the place is susceptible of, and such as the welfare of the town as well as the interests of that immediate neighborhood seem to require.

The arch under the street at Carltonville, is turned and it is understood that as soon as the remaining portion of the grading is completed to the cut at Crowninshield's, the filling up in the North River will be done with the aid of a locomotive and train of gravel cars. Two of these cars are now on the road conveying gravel from the cut at Safford's point towards the Wallis mill dam. It is said that the portion of the road between North Bridge and the entrance to the Tunnel, is to be built on piles; if so, the road will be sooner ready for the public travel.

The work is also progressing at Waters' river, between the south and north parishes. We feel somewhat anxious to see some movement towards constructing the remaining part of the road to join the Boston and Maine Railroad. In view of the advantages this work promises to Salem, it seems surprising that its inhabitants do not take hold of it with the utmost vigor. The first spadeful of earth moved in the determination to carry the work forward to completion, will increase the value of real estate in Salem more than the whole cost of the road; and by the time the whole is completed, it will increase it more than four times its cost. This may at first view seem extravagant, but when we consider the aggregate value of all the real estate in Salem, a very slight increase will cover the cost of such a road. Let them take hold of it then in good earnest.

Lycium Lectures.

We learn that at a meeting of the Institute on Saturday evening last a committee of which Mr. W. D. Northend was Chairman, was chosen to make arrangements for a Course of Lectures the coming season. We also learn that some progress has been made in the required preparation, and that a popular course of Lectures may be expected.

We would suggest to the committee whether it may not be well to try the experiment of fixing the price of tickets at 50 cents, to extend as far as possible the benefits of the Lycium and ensure a full hall. The very flourishing condition of the New Mills Lycium which has adopted this plan, augurs well for the success of such a scheme. In case the above plan should be adopted it will be necessary to have the lectures every other week, which would be more satisfactory to the public than to have them 'often' and the course proportionably shortened.

Eight Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by J. Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, Danvers. The above is the title of a work lately published, a copy of which has been presented to us by the author. It bears evidence of deep research and successful labor in its collection of historical facts, and the several and widely varying views of distinguished commentators, concerning the mode of interpretation and authenticity of certain portions of the biblical writings. There is also an ingenuity displayed in many of the arguments of the author, which is too often wanting in some of the religious publications, the vacancy being supplied by positive assertions, which of course can never convince the mind of the thinking reader.

The above work is for sale at the bookstore of S. Dodge, Allen's building.

The Latest Case of Absent-mindedness.—The editor of the Salem Advertiser after reading the late election news from Pennsylvania, and consulting his mirror, imagining he saw a 'beast foaming and raving like a mad bull.' We hope the editor doesn't show signs of hydrophobia.

Accident at Salem.—Hqn. George Wheatland of Salem, was considerably injured in that city on Tuesday morning, in an attempt to stop a runaway horse. The horse, attached to a butcher's cart, was running furiously up Essex street, and Mr. Wheatland kindly attempted to stop him; but failing in the attempt was thrown and run over. He was a good deal bruised; but no bones were broken, and as is hoped, no internal injury sustained.

There will be a Baptist State Convention on Wednesday next, at the First Baptist Church in Salem.

ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA—BETTER AND BETTER!

The Political Revolution in Pennsylvania is so overwhelming and entirely unexpected, that the reported results seem almost incredible. Every succeeding day has hitherto the aspect of affairs and now the grand result is stated as follows:—

Whig Canal Commissioner elected by several thousand majority—voted for throughout the State.

Senate. 19 Whigs—13 Locos—1 Native.

House. 59 Whigs—41 Locos. Whig majority in Joint Ballot, TWENTY-FOUR!

Congressional Delegation. SEVENTEEN WHIGS, 2 Locos, one Native. Among other important consequences, this secures the vote of Pennsylvania for the Whig Presidential Candidate, in case there is no election by the people.

The Locos have met with a Waterloo defeat, and no mistake.

OHIO ALL RIGHT! THE WHIGS VICTORIOUS!!

We have the gratification of adding to the Pennsylvania victory another brilliant triumph in Ohio.

WE HAVE A WHIG GOVERNOR, A WHIG LEGISLATURE, TWELVE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, and an independent tariff man, against eight Loco Foco members.

In 1844, Clay carried the State by 5940, but the present Whig Governor, Bartley, was elected one month before by 1277 only.

The Whig Governor has now from 3500 to 4000 majority.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

1. James J. Farn, L. F.
2. David Fisher, Whig gain.
3. Robert C. Schenck, Whig.
4. Richard S. Canby, whig.
5. William Sawyer, L. F. prob.
6. Rodolphus Dickenson, L. F.
7. Thomas L. Hamer, L. F.
8. J. L. Taylor, Whig, gain.
9. Thomas O. Edwards, Whig, gain.
10. Daniel Duncan, Whig.
11. John K. Miller, L. F.
12. Samuel E. Vinton, Whig, prob.
13. Perley B. Johnson, Whig, gain.
14. Samuel Evans, Whig.
15. William Kennon, Jr. L. F. prob.
16. John D. Cummins, L. F.
17. George Fries, L. F.
18. Samuel Lakin, Ind. Tariff L. F.
19. John Crowell, Whig.
20. Joshua R. Giddens, Whig.
21. Joseph M. Root, Whig.

*Re-elected.

Total as above, 12 Whigs, 8 Locos, 1 Independent. Whig gain 4, including Lakin, the Independent, in the 18th district; 3 districts marked prob., to be heard from. The last representation from Ohio stood 8 Whigs to 13 Locos.

SENATE.—The Senate consists of 36 members—one elected annually. 9 Whigs and 9 Locos hold over. Already chosen, 10 Whigs and 7 Locos—one to be heard from, probably Whig, which will make the Senate stand 20 Whigs, 16 Locos.

HOUSE.—The House consists of 72 members who last year, divided thus: Whigs 44, Locos 28. So far we have heard of the election of 39 Whig members, and 28 Locos: leaving 7 to be heard from, which last year divided 4 Whigs and 3 Locos. This ensures a Whig majority in each House and on joint ballot.

Florida.—The Journal of Commerce gives the vote of seven counties in Florida, where Cabell (Whig) in the contest for congress, has gained 62 votes, compared with the former election, when Brockenbrough's (loco) majority in the State was 50. This looks encouraging, as, likewise, does the election for members of the Legislature.

At the meeting of Whigs of this town, held at Granite Hall, on Monday evening last, Kendall Osborn and Albert G. Bradstreet, Esqrs., were nominated as candidates for Representatives.

New Hampshire Democracy.

A grand Mass Convention of the untitled democracy of the regenerated State, was held at Concord, on the 15th inst., at which it was expected such a united and harmonious demonstration would be made as to result in the overthrow of the 'allied army' in the next election. But it seems that the Grand Sachems of the party counted without their host—only about 600 delegates could be secured up, notwithstanding the most untiring efforts; and upon the declaration of principles to be put forth, George Barstow, Esq., (whom some of our readers will recollect as one of the Loco orators in our own State in 1840,) endeavored to secure a declaration in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. This effort of Mr. Barstow stirred up a perfect Lococo hurricane, which would have done no discredit to Tammany Hall even. Isaac Hill, Frank Pierce and Harry Hibbard, aided most appropriately by C. G. Atherton, made a violent onslaught upon Barstow and his resolutions, gagging him from, and interrupting his defence, and affording yet another illustration of that 'Democracy' which extends the 'area of freedom' to strengthen the influence of slavery, and gags the liberty of speech while professing the doctrine of freedom and equal rights. The Lococoism of Massachusetts was most appropriately represented by two of its sovereign beauties, B. F. Hallen and J. H. Wright, who are both fairly entitled to the designation of 'Soldiers of Fortune.' The Independent Democrats held a Convention at Concord on the same day, and were addressed by Hon. John P. Hale, from which good results are anticipated, although much greater good is expected to follow from the manifest divisions in the old Loco party, especially if Mr. Barstow should become an ally of John P. Hale and his road-jackers, as is predicted. —Salem Reg.

The Treasury.—We learn from our Washington correspondent under date of the 20th, that the cabinet were in session, and among other business before them was that of raising additional means for carrying on the war with Mexico, and obtaining the necessary means for the support of the general government. The Treasury department is not only embarrassed, but begins to offer from its embarrassments. How could it be otherwise with such a war as we have, and such innuendoes as those who have originated the Sub-Treasury law? —N. Y. Express.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Latt, arrived at Boston last Tuesday night, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, from Liverpool the 4th instant, via Halifax, with 110 passengers.

The steamship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, left Liverpool on the 22d ult., for New York, with 185 passengers, and on the same night she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum Bay, coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed. At the latest accounts she had not been got off. Her cargo had been discharmed.

The royal marriages in Spain form the prominent points of discussion in the European journals. The London Times and the Morning Chronicle protest in strong terms against the Montpensier union with the infanta.

The European Times says:—"The Government seems disposed to do all that it can to meet the evil in Ireland. Every means is being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food, and large stocks of provisions are forthcoming from America and elsewhere. Nevertheless, there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland."

A Circular says:—"There are now unloading on the Dublin quays two American vessels, freighted with potatoes from the United States. They are of excellent quality, and selling at the rate of ten pence per stone. We understand this is but the commencement of an extensive import trade of the once staple commodity of Ireland."

The first number of a new novel by Dickens, called 'Dombey and his Son,' has appeared in London. The sale has been immense. The work is to be completed in twenty parts. The tale, it is said, is based on a foundation sufficiently ample to develop all Mr. Dickens's powers. It promises to embrace the commercial life of London, and all kinds of Cockney life, from the driving merchant down to the humblest costermonger.

Thomas Clarkson, Esq., of Playford Hall, Suffolk, died on the 16th ult., aged 86.

There had been large sales of Cotton, and prices, if anything, were a shade higher.

The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant and at rapidly advancing prices.

The news from the continent is not important.

LETTER FROM MR. PALFREY TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Bunker Hill Aurora publishes the following letter which was written by Mr. Palfrey in reply to a circular addressed to him by a committee of the Native American party. The letter was written by Mr. Palfrey at a time when it was altogether improbable that he would now be the candidate of the Whig party for Representative to Congress.

Boston, Secretary's Office, July 30, 1846.
Sir,—your note of the 27th instant, mailed for me to Cambridge, has been forwarded and reached me here.

I entirely agree with you respecting the infinite importance of protecting our institutions, and the ballot box which sustains them, against aliens without intelligence or sympathy with our republican system. But, sir, there is going on, under the present government, a sudden importation of dangerous foreigners, to an extent vastly greater than that which enters through the Atlantic ports. Sixty thousand such, more or less, with their slaves to swell their vote, has just been entered, by Act of Congress, at the South West; and naturalized without further form or delay; and if the signs of the times do not deceive, the government is about to conquer and annex, no one knows how many provinces of Mexico, with their foreign habits, and their nameless Indian and mongrel breeds. And, if the Slave Power continues to be strong enough, they will be admitted into the Union with constitutions, forced on them by artifice and intimidation; and recognizing and perpetuating slavery and giving to every vagabond, who may own five human chattels, as much power through the ballot box as any fair free citizens of the North.

Let the Native Americans and all patriotic men look to this. This morning's mail has brought the news of the passage of a bill, which takes the bread from the mouths of the free and intelligent working men of Massachusetts. It was carried through the Senate by the votes of two persons from Texas, who had no more right by the constitution which our fathers framed, to act on your affairs and mine, than any two persons in the heart of Ireland and France.

In the views which I understand you to entertain respecting the organization of a new party, I do not concur. The times call for a cordial and efficient union of the free. They want all their strength and cannot afford to lose any part of it by divisions among themselves. I am not without strong hopes, that under the auspices of the purified and regenerated Whig party, we are before long to see the beneficent principles of the Constitution once more recognized and operative and the country once more happy and safe. Heaven speed that consummation! Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN G. PALFREY.

FIRES.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, fire was discovered in a brick building, occupied as a barn, and standing a few inches from the lower end of the Almshouse, on the Neck. The Fire Department were soon on hand; with an abundant supply of water, and little or no damage was done to the main building, but the interior and contents of the barn were consumed; the damage amounting, probably, to a few hundred dollars. The Master of the House, Mr. Stevens, who is very feeble from protracted and severe illness, left his sick bed, to meet the emergency, and several of the inmates of the house are quite ill; but fortunately there was no occasion for removing any of them.

BEVERLY.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the India Rubber Factory, owned by Standley and Larabee, near the bridge, in Beverly. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of some bundles of laths which were laid upon the furnace to dry; it spread with great rapidity, and the building was consumed. The loss amounts to about three thousand dollars in stock, besides the building, which belonged to Dr. Manning, of Ipswich, and was valued at about \$800. No insurance. The shoemaker's shop of Mr. William Putnam, adjoining, was torn down, to check the spread of the fire. —Salem Gazette.

Death of Thomas Clarkson.—The Caledonia brings us tidings of the death of the venerable Philanthropist, Thomas Clarkson, whose labors for the abolition of the slave-trade and of slavery

for more than half a century, have rendered his name immortal. The anti-slavery movement in the present century—directed first against the slave-trade, and subsequently against slavery itself—received its first impulse from the early operation of his noble powers to the great work. His death took place at his residence, near Ipswich, at 4 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 26. The Ipswich Express says: "His spirit burned brightly to the last, and while he ceased not to direct his thoughts to the great question of the emancipation of the human race, he calmly looked forward to the 'crown of life' laid up in Heaven for the faithful followers of the Cross. He was born at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, on Mar. 28th, 1760." —N. Y. Tribune.

NOTICE.

To the Essex County Whig Committee:

You are requested to meet at Whig Headquarters, Mechanic Hall Building, Salem, Monday, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of selecting some person to be supported as Senator for Essex County, in the place of John P. Allen, Esq., of Manchester, who declines the nomination made by the Convention Ipswich, the 8th of October.

By a vote of said Convention, the Chairman of the several Whig Town Committees, are ex-officio members of the County Committee, and are requested to be present at the meeting, now called.

Per order,
WM. PIERCE, Chairman Co. Com.
Andover, Oct. 19, 1846.

[Magnetic Telegraph Report to New York.]
STEAMER NEPTUNE, SAFE—RUMORED BATTLE.

Baltimore, Wednesday Evening.
The steamer Neptune, for whose safety great fears were entertained, has arrived safe at New Orleans. We learn from the 'Delta,' of that city of the 14th inst., that there is a rumor of another attack on the American Army by the Mexican. The Mexicans have been again defeated. The Western Mail contains no news of importance. We have no local news worth mentioning. Our merchants are waiting with great anxiety for news from the steamers; meanwhile all operations in Flour and Grain are at a stand.

Coroners Inquest.—Yesterday morning, a barrel, containing the trunks of two human bodies, three heads, four legs and three arms, was found floating in the upper basin of the Mill Dam. The barrel was got ashore by several persons, who supposed it to be a barrel of beef or pork, and it was then unheeded, and the mangled remains of two human bodies were exposed to view. The contents of the barrel were conveyed to the District House, by the order of Coroner Pratt, who summoned a jury of inquest over the bodies, who this evening returned a verdict "that the said persons came to their death from some cause to the jury unknown; and the jurors afore said further said that the bodies of the said persons have been used for anatomical purposes, and wherever said bodies, after having used them for the purposes aforesaid, packed them into a barrel, and caused them to be thrown overboard, thereby neglecting to bury the remains decently, as required by law." —Boston Atlas.

The new constitution of New York proposes that naturalized foreigners should not be permitted to vote until at least two days after their naturalization. This would be a considerable effect in preventing the fraudulent votes which have excited such general and well-founded indignation throughout the country; but the period is not long enough. It ought to be at least a year. By the new constitution of Louisiana, no person is authorized to vote, who has not lived in the country at least two years subsequent to his naturalization. Such a provision could be as well established in statute as by the constitution, and combined with such a Registration law as we have in Massachusetts, would almost entirely prevent the possibility of fraud at the ballot box. —Salem Gaz.

Cure for the Dropsy.—We are requested by correspondence (says the N. Y. Sun) to give insertion to the following, which we are assured has been repeatedly tested, and found an unfailing specific for a very troublesome malady. The prescription for water on the chest is as follows:

"Take a quarter pound of dried milk-weed, small, pour on it a pint of boiling water, simmer to one pint when cool add a point of the best Holland gin, pour both liquor and roots into a delft canter, cork it right, and let it stand twelve hours. Dose for an adult. Half a wine glass every three hours, day and night. If it nauseate too much the dose may be varied. Effect seen in three or four days."

Death of Mr. Fox, late British Minister.—Hon. Henry S. Fox, late Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, died at his residence in Washington on Tuesday last.

Another immense steamer, said to be the largest in the world, has just been completed at New York. She is called the Isaac Newton, and is run between New York and Albany. Her length is 340 feet by 40 feet wide. Her engine is 137 horse power, and has a 12 foot stroke. The shafts and cranks each weigh 32,000 pounds. Twelve tons of white lead, and twenty tons of paint were used in painting her 2344 yards of carpenter work used, with 500 mattresses, 500 pillows and other bed fixings to match.

Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, of the Fashionable Clothing Emporium in Front street, has gone into the Fall business with an earnestness not to be mistaken. His shop is well fitted with everything that can adorn the outer man. His prices are just, his customers many, and he will spare no pains to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. —Salem Advertiser.

Amiable and Sensible Women.—There is nothing which I have through life profited more, than by the just observations, the good opinions, and the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women. —Sir Samuel Romilly.

A Strong Position. Gentlemen of the Jury there are four points to this case. In the first place we contend that we never had the plaintiff's horse; second that we paid him for the use of the horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping, without any charge; and fourth that his horse is a jackass.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS RS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 355 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chalmers' Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Batenian's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss; Dr. Hall's Truss; Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trampets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful treatment, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments in the various kinds of hernia, of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well attended.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and chills, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous tumors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, General debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most consistent and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness. In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin, are cured by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and all diseases.

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND
CUTLERY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY
GOODS.

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
PLOW CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMPFIRE

CAMPFIRE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND
ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails,
Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

WILLIAM D. NORTHERN D.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK
Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet
Blacking, an American article of superior quality
sufficient to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand
for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex St. Salem.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me,
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now everybody tells me that I am well.—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, and have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head.
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
LOWELL, MASS.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not the whole of the Sentinel, with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Poppsfield—B. P. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Gingham, Woolenets, Mous de Laines, Gas hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's wear. Just received by
M. T. DOLE.

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr.

FENCE CHAIN—500 yards twisted and straight Link Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
J. & H. HALE,
215 Essex street.

Grass Cloth Skirts.
A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by
M. T. DOLE.

LEHIGH COAL.
JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
27 Water street, Salem.

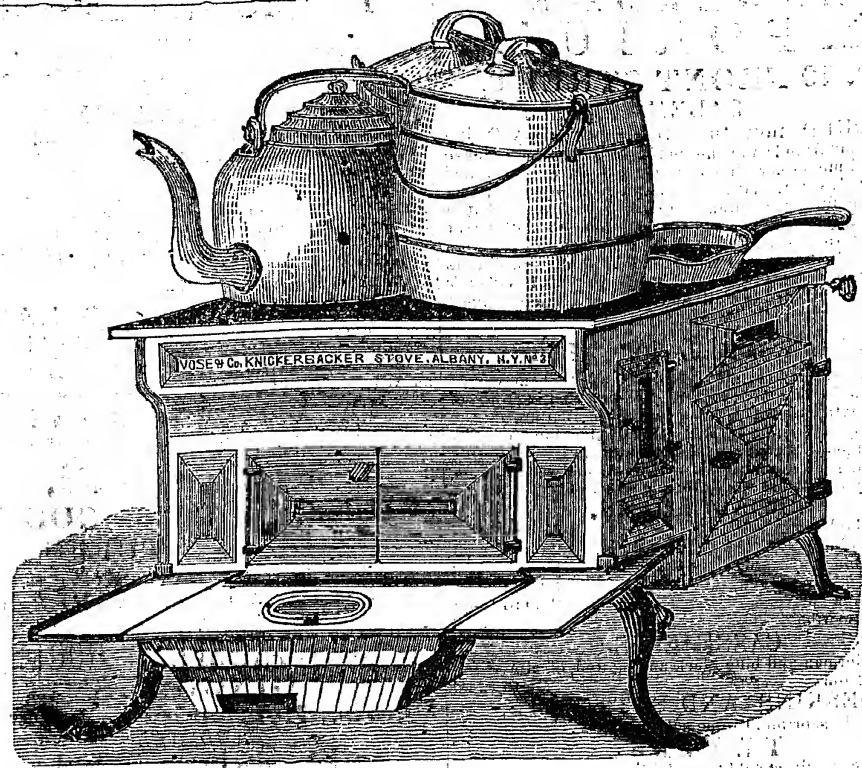
DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be successful and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Barrow, a new pattern;
The New England Stove, a new pattern;
Economy's Friend, a new pattern;
Hathaway, The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 15 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Mahogany Canes and common Chairs; Mahogany, Canebank and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Bays, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Writing Desks; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilets, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to talk. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS

Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE
ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Windows Seats, Fire Screens, Transparencies and French Shades, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtains, materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and durable frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up.

Essex street, April 25, 1845.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palming off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.

may 9.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN,
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to

SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE
BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.

may 29

NEW CASH STORE.
D. H. TOWNSEND, begs leave to announce that he has taken this shop on Main St. A few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS,
Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c. which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited.
Danvers, Oct. 25

SHEET LEAD.—A new supply just received.—Dimension Lead furnished to order.
ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex street, Salem.

aug 1

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the

following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine
Godey's Lady's Book
Colman's

Arthur's Monthly Magazine
New York Illustrated
Democratic Review
Whig

Scientific Magazine
Lady's National Magazine
Sears' Pictorial

Littell's Living Age
Knickerbocker, New York
New England Family Magazine
Robert Merry's Museum

Family Circle
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine
Lady's Garland

The West of America, 25 cents per No.
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,
Christian Parlor Magazine
Law Reporter

New Library of Law and Equity
Mother's Magazine
Assistant

New Englander, Quarterly,
Hunts Merchants' Magazine
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Star, er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Pictorial, Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

DIXON'S WARE.—Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the latest patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex St. Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr.

GRAIN CRADLES.
Of superior quality, and Cradles Seythies, sold at a low price, just received at J. & H. HALE'S July 4.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in, Farnham's (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

SOMETHING NEW AT
Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Room,
239 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

M. B. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the most improved German lenses, in connection with other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvements now making, and the conveniences of his room (having them built for the express purpose), he hopes merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts be spared to give satisfaction.

Minutiae taken, large or small, and sold at every price of Frames, Lockets, Cases, &c., Gold, Looking-glass sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors, during the week of Salem, May 2.

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, a single evening, on application to
J. H. CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole's cobs' store, Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, ton, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN,
April 19, 1845. 1 ly

IMPROVED PERISCOPE SPECTACLE
THE Subscriber has been appointed, Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of
Grover & Bolles' Superior Periscope or Improved Periscope Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and polish of these glasses, render them superior to now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles either on account of age or weakness of sight.

Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the makers, by which an extensive assortment in Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand in all want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
Salem, Mass.

Dyeing and Cleansing
The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and wash as cheap as if not cheaper, and in any style as can be done in any other dye house in the city. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Gravels, Stoles, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gowns, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, &c., at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the color or texture.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for household use, and to cleaning all kinds of goods returned in from the sea or days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1845.

Periscope Spectacles
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Silver and Steel Bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.,
Essex Co. Salem, Mass.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleansing all kinds of goods.

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.
His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and brilliancy cannot be excelled by any other establishment.

Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street, South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention. WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.

Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

JUST received a lot of Corded Ropes. Prices 6 1/2 to 1 1/2. M. T. DOLE.

COAL. COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from Delaware Coal Company, a well known superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and steam engines.

MIDDLETON COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and other articles.

JOHN DIKE,
July 12

27 Water street

DANVERS



COURIER.

VOLUME 2.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

NUMBER 32.

THE DANVERS COURIER.

IS PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. CARLTON,
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
In Lunt's Building—next West of Mr. Field's
Church—SOUTH DANVERS.
Terms—\$1.50 if paid in advance, or \$2.00, if not
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Advertisements will be inserted on favorable terms.
The carriers are not allowed to sell any cop-
ies of the Courier. Single copies may be obtained at
the office, at 5 cents each.
JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
and at reasonable terms.
AGENTS:
New Mills—H. A. Potter.
Pittsboro—D. P. Clough.

POETRY.

The Parting of Summer.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad Summer; fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell:

But in the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Oh! tell me o'er this conquered earth
How thou hast passed away?

Brightly, sweet Summer! brightly
Thine hours have floated by
To the joyous birds of woodland boughs—
To the rangers of the sky:

And brightly to the forests,
To the wild deer bounding free;
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee.

But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears;
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods, with their robes and leaves,
And the blue rejoicing streams;

To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound,
In sweet delicious fantasies,
That changed the very sound;

To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
For the gushing founts and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless footsteps naught have kept
From the haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown with wayward visions,
In memories of the Dead—
In shadows from a troubled heart,
O'er a sunny pathway shed;

In brief and sudden strivings
To fight a weight aside,
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died.

But oh! thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again thy buoyancy,
Where'er my soul should soar!

Give me to hail thy sunshine
With song and spirit free;
Go in a purer land than this
May our next meeting be!

Sweet Star of the Eve.

Sweet star of the eve! sweet star of the west!
Bright with the smiles of the pure and the blest,
How soft fall thy beams far away in the blue,
On the weary, ah! many; the joyous how few!
Thou speak'st of the past; of gone, rapid hours,
When youth's buoyant spirit trod only on flowers;
Thou speak'st of the lowly, the tender, the brave;
Of the love that was given; the love, too, we gave.
Thou wakest the dead from the sleep that enthralled
Them;

They come, at the voice of the mourner who calls
Them;
They come from the cottage, the mountain the main;
And we meet them here still, again and again.

Sweet Star of the eve! sweet star of the west!
Dost thou bring but the dead of all we love best?
Oh! rests there not one, but one with us here,
To give smile for smile, to weep tear for tear?
Yes, thou canst bring us the loved, too, of earth,
From dim chambers of woe, wild revels of mirth;
Though parted by desert or sea, gentle star,
We see them, we love them, wherever they are;
They bring us old smiles to gladden and cheer us;
They ask back our own, to bless and endear us;
They come with bright looks from the valley and rill,
And tell us, though parted, they love us there still.

Sweet star of the eve! sweet star of the west!
Oh! hast thou not still one lingering guest?
Though parted we roam, though the cherished have
Past,

Yet shall we not dwell unsevered at last?
Tell us, tell us, the future to thee, too, is given;
That heaven unites what earth has seen riven;
That glory await on earth's pilgrimage here,
Like the smile of a saint, or a penitent's tear.
We ask, shall we meet with the loved ones who love
Us,

In bright happy homes of yon heaven above us?
Oh! say, we shall meet, pretty star of the west,
In the mansions of God, with the holy and blest.

During the last assizes at Lewes, a gen-
tleman asked Mr. Sergeant Onslow what was
meant by an *alibi*: "It is a lie by which many a
rogue escape hanging," replied the Sergeant.

MISCELLANY.

A Friend in Need.

BY T. FLETCHER.

Preserve us, but this is a dreadful night said
a comely-looking woman, of about forty, as she
sat knitting by a large fire, which blazed merrily
on the hearth, and around which some half a
dozen young people were sitting, enjoying its
warmth. It was an awful night for any one to be
out. Flora, shut the window shutters; it'll help
to keep out the rain.

A young girl, of about sixteen, arose to do her
bidding, and was about to shut them, when a cry,
as of some person in distress, attracted her at-
tention, and a flash of lightning at the moment
disclosed to her view a man struggling on the
ground, not more than twenty yards from the
house, under the weight of his horse, which
was kicking and struggling violently to free it-
self.

Run, run, Eddy! there's some person has fell
with his horse, and it'll tramp him to pieces!
said the girl, addressing a young man who was
seated by the fire. Hurry, or you'll be too late.

But the person addressed needed not the warn-
ing; he was out of the house before she had fin-
ished speaking, and guided, by the cries for the
stranger, soon stood by his side.

The stranger was a young man, about twenty-
two or twenty-three years of age, dressed in a
plain suit of black; but there was that in his
appearance which at once bespoke the gen-
tleman.

Is yer honor much hurt? enquired the woman
as he entered the house.

More frightened than hurt, my good friend. The
lightning frightened my horse, and he reared and
plunged so violently that I was not able to keep
my seat, replied the stranger.

Well, I'm glad it's no worse; but yer honor
got a good soaking, and it ud be as well for ye to
take off yer wet clothes before ye catch a cold
through it, said the woman, at the same time de-
positing some clothes on a chair in a small room
off the kitchen; for him to put on.

A very short time served for the stranger to
change his dress, and he soon entered the kitchen
in a full suit of home-made flannel, which had
once belonged to the good man of the house.

Mary McBride, for such was the woman's name
was the mother of a large family. Her husband
died of the typhus fever, leaving her in very poor
circumstances; but being of very industrious and
persevering habits, she managed to ride over all
difficulties, and in the end became quite wealthy.
She was kind to the poor and none could ever say
that she turned the needy from her door. A
night's lodging and a warm corner at the hearth
were never refused them. She had every one's
blessing, and when harvest time came, all the
neighbors were ready to lend the widow a help-
ing hand to take in her crop. If the season proved
bad, Mrs. McBride prospered and had plenty.

The ralers of her little kitchen groaned under
the heavy-lashes of smoked bacon which were sus-
pended from it, and the meal 'ark' was always
full. The neighbors considered her a woman of
some substance, and many were the suitors for
her daughter's hand, who had just attained her
seventeenth year; but none of them received any
encouragement from Flora; her heart was already
engaged.

Edward Franklin, her cousin, had
been her schoolfellow from childhood up. Hav-
ing been left an orphan at the early age of twelve
his aunt Mrs. McBride, took him home to reside
with her, and thus the attachment which grew up
between Franklin and Flora at school, strength-
ened as they advanced in years under the maternal
roof.

A substantial supper was soon prepared by Mrs.
McBride for the stranger, to which he sat down,
with an appetite which the rain and the fall had
not deprived him of, but rather improved; and
after partaking of it heartily, he retired to rest,
which example was soon followed by the others.

It was early the next morning when the stran-
ger arose, but early as it was, the sturdy house-
wife was up before him, and had his clothes ready
and breakfast prepared.

I hope yer honor feels nothing the worse for
the fall ye had, said Mrs. McBride, as he entered the
room.

Not the least. I wish I could say as much for
my horse; I'm afraid his knees are badly cut.

Oh, ye need n't trouble yerself about him! I
heard Eddy say that he's as lively as a two-year-
old, this morning. Sit down and take some
breakfast; it's ready, yer honor, and I'm sorry I
had n't somethin' better, said Mrs. McBride, dust-
ing a chair, with her apron, for him to sit up-
on.

But the breakfast needed no apology. A fine
fat pullet, flanked on each side with a dish of
fried ham and eggs, with plenty of oatmeal bread
fresh butter, and new milk, was what any man
in good health might be satisfied with, and the
stranger did justice to the good things before him
and made a hearty meal without the aid of tea,
which the good woman regretted greatly not hav-
ing in the house.

After breakfast the stranger requested his
horse to be brought to the door, and when about
to mount, he inquired what was to pay.

What's to pay? ejaculated Mrs. McBride.—
And do ye think I'd be charging ye for the bit and
sup ye had? No! they'll never have it to say
that I did such a mane thing; I'd scorn to do the
like, yer honor!

Well, perhaps your son here will accept this
purse, in remuneration for the trouble I have put
you to.

Eddy's only one brother's son, yer honor; but
in all that, he's got too much of his father's spir-
it in him to take money from a stranger that way.

Well, if you refuse the money I shall not force
it upon you, but you must allow me to leave
something as payment for your kindness, said the
stranger, smiling; and taking a ring from his fin-
ger, he placed it upon one of the young girl's.—

Keep this as a remembrance, and if it ever hap-
pens that you require any assistance, one line,
enclosing that ring, sent by a messenger to No. 30
Stephens Green, Dublin, will bring me to you.—
And so saying, the stranger mounted his horse
and galloped from the door.

Two years rolled rapidly. Mrs. McBride's daugh-
ter, Flora, had attained her nineteenth year. Ma-
ny were the admirers she had among the young
countrymen in the neighborhood. The steward
of her mother's landlord had met Flora at a wed-
ding, and became enamored of her. He became a
constant visitor at their house. By degrees he
wormed himself into their confidence, pretended
to take a great interest in Eddy, and seeing that
he was a pretty good scholar, gave him a pretty
situation under himself. Nothing could be more
disinterested than his conduct towards the young
man, but it was only to answer his own purpose.

Fortune, that fickle jade, had not been so favor-
able of late to Mrs. McBride. A murrain among
her cattle had carried off a greater part of them,
and two successive bad harvests had made her so
poor that she could no more than pay her rent and
maintain her family; but she struggled on against
adversity. None could be more friendly, all this
time than the steward, lending them money, only
to be paid back when convenient.

It was a beautiful night in the month of August.
The stars twinkled brightly in the azure sky
above; not a leaf stirred, and, except the murmur-
ing noise of a running brook in the distance, as it
swept along its narrow channel, all was still and
silent. Flora was seated under some hawthorns,
the branches of which, twining overhead, formed
a sort of rustic bower. It was a favorite retreat
of her cousin's, and she was waiting for him.

Eddy, have you come at last? she said, as a
rustling in the branches drew her attention. A
man sprang over the hedge, but a nearer view
showed her that it was not her cousin, but the
steward, Mr. Parsons.

Why do you start? he said, as Flora retreated a
step or two. I hoped for a pleasant meeting
than this; and catching her hand he attempted to
kiss it.

You're not going to leave me so soon, said the
steward after coming nearly four miles to have
the pleasure of speaking to you? If you but
knew the flame you have kindled in my heart, you
would not treat my advances so scornfully.

Mr. Parsons, I must request of you to let me
free. I don't know of any encouragement I gave
you to treat me in this manner, said Flora, throw-
ing the arm which he had put around her waist,
indignantly from her.

Say not so, dearest creature! The happiest
years in my life were those when I thought that in
the course of time I might be enabled to call you
mine, and hoped that you were not entirely indi-
fferent toward me.

Mr. Parsons, I'm sorry that you have viewed
gratitude, on my part, for the pecuniary assistance
you lent my mother, in any other light than that I
intended; painful as it is to me, I must say that I
never intended encouraging any other views; your
wife I can never be.

And am I to consider this your final answer?
said the steward, his face purple with passion.
Am I refused by a peasant girl? I, who could
raise you to the rank of a lady?

You are, replied Flora.

Then, by heaven, I'll have sweet revenge!
What! to encourage and smile upon me; to
make me hope, and when I offered my heart and
hand, to spurn me like a dog from your feet, and
then tell your neighbors that you have refused me,
and make me the talk of the neighborhood? No
Flora, you'll never have that satisfaction! your
mignon cousin shall never say that I was rejected
for him; mine you shall be, in spite of—! and
so saying, he lifted her from the ground as if she
had been a feather. Now we'll see whether you'll
be mine or not, said the ruffian exultingly, when a
blow from behind at that instant felled him to the
earth.

It was Eddy, who had come so timely to the aid
of Flora. Taking her in his arms, for she had
fainted, he bore her to the house, and then return-
ed to seek out the steward, but he had disappear-
ed, and after a fruitless search for him he again
returned to the house.

As for the steward, when he recovered, and
found himself baffled in his designs, his rage
knew no bounds, and he swore bitterly to be re-
venged.

Great was the grief of Mrs. McBride, when she
was informed next day, that Eddy had been ar-
rested on the suit of Mr. Parsons; and she knew
well what was the next step he would take. A
note was left at her house, the next day, request-
ing payment for the last year's rent, due within a
week, or that legal means would be taken to en-
force it.

What to do, she knew not—her little stock
would be taken to satisfy the demands of the
steward; starvation stared her family in the face.
It was at this trying moment, when nothing ap-
peared before them, that Flora thought of the ring
which the stranger had given her when he departed.
His words as he placed it on her finger recur-
red to her memory, and she resolved to seek him.
Her mother tried to persuade her from it, for it
was so long since the stranger had been among
them that she despaired of any success. But
Flora determined on going and set off for Dublin
by the mail accompanied by a younger brother.

It was late in the evening when she presented
herself before the stranger's residence, and rang
for admittance.

Well my good woman, what do you require?
asked a powdered lacquey, as he opened the door.

I wish to see the master of this house, replied
Flora.

Oh, that's impossible; he's engaged at present,
said the servant, shutting the door in her face,
supposing her to be some person petitioning for
charity.

With tears in her eyes, Flora was about to turn
away from the door, when it was again opened,
and the stranger himself stood before her.

"Did you require anything?" he said, as he saw
a woman standing on the steps.

Flora put a note in his hand, in which was en-
closed the ring which he had given her. He at
once recognized it, and a few moments found
Flora in a large drawing-room with the stranger.
His face grew dark, and his brows knit with an-
ger, as he heard of the steward's conduct towards
them.

And how many days does he give your mother
to pay up the rent? inquired the stranger.

Only four more, and he threatened to distrain
for the rent, if not forthcoming then, replied Flora.
Ah! he intends losing no time about it; but I
will disappoint him. I shall be there, myself on
Friday, and for the evening you will remain here.

But Flora, who was anxious to return, declined
stopping, and returned home by the evening mail.

According to promise, the stranger was with
them on Friday. After hearing the particulars
more fully from Mrs. McBride, he advised her
to hide any of her moveable property that was
valuable.

No sir, said Mrs. McBride; I could never think
of cheating the landlord of his just rent; I
shall never be a stain on my children, that their
mother was dishonest.

Well, well, I did not mean that exactly, said
the stranger, who seemed pleased with her an-
swer, and did not mention the subject again.

Early next morning the neighbors began to
gather at Mrs. McBride's house, for the news of
what was going on had spread through the neigh-
borhood. Many of the men had cudgels, and even
the women, stones in their aprons, and it only
needed a word to them from Mrs. McBride, and
they would have fallen upon the officer whose duty
it was to see nothing carried away.

Just as the word, Mrs. McBride, said a stout
burly Irishman, with the bosom of his shirt open
disclosing a chest, as red as crimson from ex-
posure to the weather, say the word, and, by me
soul, we'll take them for ye!

But Mrs. McBride did not wish any thing of
the kind, begged the men to throw down their
sticks, much to the annoyance of Shammas, who
had come over on purpose to thrash the stew-
ard.

After seizing what was in the hay-yard, in the
way of hay, &c., the steward directed his steps to-
wards the house.

Och, murther! look at that! said Shammas Fih
and it's a mane spirit ye've got, Mrs. McBride, or
ye would not allow a bla-guard like him to be
takin' yer few traps, and so many decent boys
here to help ye!

Flora, that's the truth for ye, replied one of
the women who had slipped off one of her stock-
ings quietly, and in the heel of which she had
placed a round stone of some five pounds; weight
intending to help the men, and who would prob-
ably have done some execution if she had been al-
lowed.

The steward turned pale as he entered the house
and saw so many dark grim faces about him; but
seeing that they offered no violence, he plucked
up courage. A fine fowling-piece which hung over
the mantle-piece, was the first thing which at-
tracted his attention, and he was about to lay his
hand upon it, when a deep voice from a little room
off the kitchen, ordered him to leave it alone.

Who is it that dares to interrupt me in my duty?
said the steward, looking around upon the crowd,
thinking it was some of them who had spoken.

I do, said the stranger, advancing from the
room; I, your landlord, bid you desist!

A deafening cheer arose from the little crowd
as the stranger proclaimed himself their landlord.
And now, sir, said he, addressing the steward,
allow me to ask you, by whose authority have
you dared to levy a distress on these people?

It was for your interest that I did so, replied the
steward, crouching almost to the ground.

Silence, wretch! No more falsehoods! Consider
yourself dismissed from my service. The
scoundrel who would take advantage of the pov-
erty of a widow and her orphans to gratify his re-
venge, by ruining them, shall no longer remain
in my service! and saying so, the stranger turned
to the principal officer. Here, he continued, is a
receipt from me, whereby I release Mrs. McBride
from all rent due to this date.

Three loud cheers, from the farmers assembled,
rang through the little apartment, at this token of
generosity from their landlord. The steward es-
sayed to speak, but the stranger waved him to be
gone.

Ah! ah! bad seran to ye! Ye got yer gruel
now, haven't ye? said the woman who had la-
mented Mrs. McBride's not allowing the men to
beat the officer, as she saw the steward take his
departure.

Soon after, the officers retired, and the greater
part of the country people returned to their homes.
As for the stranger, he remained at Mrs. Mc-
Bride's. Her hospitality to him, an entire stran-
ger, on his first visit to her house, on his way from
the Kildare races, and, afterwards, her honesty in
refusing to cheat her landlord of his due, by re-
moving her property, when very few would have
withstood the temptation, had secured her his es-
teem. The conduct of his steward taught him a
lesson which he never afterwards forgot. It in-
duced him to see more after his property person-
ally, and leave less of it to the management of stan-
ders, who care not about the difficulties of the
hard-working peasants.

Eddy was released, and the debts he owed were
paid by the stranger; and six months afterwards
the minister of the country-town was called upon
to unite the young people in the bonds of holy
wedlock; Eddy receiving the blushing Flora from
the hands of his landlord, who had come down on
purpose for the occasion.

CORN.—Friends recently from Europe, speak of
the progress of "Indian Corn," as a kind of tri-
umph of Americanism in the old world. In Ire-
land, it must take the place of potatoes. We re-
member (we think for we have not the article
before us) that Cobbet, in some of his papers, pro-
nounces potatoes the great curse of Ireland. We
do not recollect his mode of illustration, but prob-
ably he thought that the esculent which was us-

ed in the United States only as an wholesale
appendage of roast beef, turkeys, pork and "hags,"
became infamous when made too primary object
of breakfast, dinner, and supper and that a little
labor or cultivation would promote habits more
favorable to improvement. But Cobbet was cor-
rect at one time. He saw things correctly in
every thing but time. He was too soon by twenty
years, and he depended on cultivation, rather
than importation. He wrote about Indian corn,
planted Indian corn, raised Indian corn, ate Indian
corn, made paper of Indian corn husks, and prided
a book from Indian corn paper; and a friend
who is with us while we are writing this para-
graph, tells us that, in passing along the Strand,
in London, many years ago, he saw placed in the
front of Mr. Cobbet's shop, a monstrous corn stalk
that seemed to attract as much attention as a
full blowing cactus would in this city.

Cobbet was right in part, and events will show
it. Ireland will grow fatter on imported Indian
corn, than on home raised potatoes. Besides, the
potatoes themselves rebel, they are too much, too
hardly used. The potato is a good attendant,
but not a principal. It is

An excellent lusty and lasting,
No turnip, nor other weak babe of the ground,
Waxy or mealy,
It hides from fasting,
Half Erin's inhabitants all the year round.—U. S. Gaz.

AN EXECUTION ON BOARD THE U. S.
SQUADRON OFF THE COAST OF MEXICO.
Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

OFF VERA CRUZ, Sept. 25th, 1846.

On the 17th inst., I was one of the edified wit-
nesses of the supremacy of the law over natu-
ral right.

A sailor named Samuel Jackson, belonging to
the sloop St. Mary's, was hanged at the fore
yard arm, pursuant to the sentence of a Court
Martial, before whom he had been tried for
striking a man named Taylor—one of the offi-
cers of that ship.

The preparations for the execution were nu-
merous and solemn, a regular programme hav-
ing been issued by Commodore Conner and cir-
culated through the squadron several days pre-
viously.

All labor in the different vessels was forbid-
den for the day, and the crews were directed to
assume their holiday attire. At 11 A. M., the
signal, "Prepare to execute the sentence of the
Court Martial," was displayed at the mast of
the Cumberland, when a yellow flag was hoisted
at the fore yard arm of the St. Mary's. The
officers and crews of all the vessels at the an-
chorage were then mastered on deck, and dis-
tributed in such places as would best enable
them to take as much of the spectacle in view
as possible. Here they were kept on the tip-
toe of anticipation for more than half an hour,
when the same signal that I before mentioned
was hoisted, without the "preparative," and the
curiosity of the spectators was very materially
enhanced thereby. In a few moments more
the victim made his appearance on the "top-
gallant forecastle" of the St. Mary's attended
by two or three officers, and the Master at
Arms of the ship, and by Rev. Fitch W. Tay-
lor, Chaplain of the Cumberland. Stepping over
the forecastle railing on the scaffold which
had been erected there for the occasion, the
prisoner seated himself on the railing, appar-
ently on account of nervous deficiency. The
machinery fitted up for the principal act was
simple, but strong and effective. A thick rope
was rove through a block at the yard arm,
leading along the yard into the foremast, where
it rove through another block, and was made
fast to a weight of near four hundred pounds.

After some additional minutes of suspense
had been made inflicted upon the thousands of
spectators, a flash issued from the gun over
which the scaffold had been raised, and at the
same instant a human form was seen flying in
a curved line through the air, with astonishing
velocity. When the body reached the yard arm
so great had been the impulse, that the check
threw it perpendicularly into the air, feet up-
ward, and rebounding against the "fore lifts," it
passed over the fore brace, split the halber block
and then, after a few violent vibrations, it as-
sumed the usual dangling attitude of a hanging
man.

The operation, I have no doubt, has advanc-
ed the interests and safety of society, infinitely,
and exerted a vast influence upon civilization
in general. In what manner, however, I can-
not say. This is the first man that has been
killed, on the part of the navy, during the war,
not a Mexican having yet received the slight-
est injury.

Clerical Pun.

A minister was once invited to preach in a
house recently built, where the congregation were
noted for their somniferous propensities. He
commenced the service in the usual manner and
proceeded to deliver his sermon. According to
custom the good people disposed themselves to
rest, and in a short time the preacher was saluted
with a variety of discordant issues from the
nasal organs of the drowsy sinners. He stopped
suddenly and surveyed the scene before him.—
The audience aroused themselves from their un-
seemly attitude, and started inquiringly at the
venerable man.

"I have," said he, "been admiring the fair propor-
tions of your new house, and have but one fault
to find."

"And what is that?" exclaimed a man whose
pride for the new fabric would acknowledge no
blemish.

"Why," replied the preacher in a tone of irony,
"perceive you retain the old sleepers."

YANKEE TRICK.

Under the name of Yankee Trick, among lots of
good qualities, had a failing. He did love good
liquor, but such was the state of his credit that no
body he thought that the esculent which was us-

one would trust him. He therefore one day resorted to his appetite. He took two case bottles, put a quart of water into one of them, put one of them in each pocket, and started for the store. "I'll take a quart of your rum," said Uncle Eb, as he placed the empty bottle on the counter. The rum was put up, and the bottle replaced in his pocket, when Uncle Eb pulled from his purse what at a distance might seem a dollar. "This is nothing but tin, Uncle Eb," said the trader. "It's all I've got," said Uncle Eb. "It's tin," said the trader, "I shant take it." "It's all I've got," said Uncle Eb, without much demurring, pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it poured it into his rum barrel, and off walked Uncle Eb chuckling.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1846.

Whig Nominations.
ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.

For Representative to Congress, from 2d District,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County,
DENNIS CONDRY, of Newburyport.
GEORGE HODGES, of Andover.
JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead.
JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem.
JOHN W. LOWE, of Gloucester.

A Disciple of Judge Kane.

Mr. Dike, the locofoco candidate for Congress, from this District, in reply to the letter of a Committee informing him of his nomination by the Lynnfield Convention, says:—

"Believing as I do, that the existence of Slavery in a Republican government like ours, is a serious and lamentable evil, if elected to the office to which I am nominated, I should never give my vote for the admission of new slave territory into our Union."

Such language from the mouth of one, "in whom," the official organ of the locos, says, "the Democracy place the utmost confidence, without fear of betrayal; all their interests will be safe in his hands," sounds discordant with the notes the party have all along been singing. We query whether he approves of the annexation of the slave-territory of Texas. Would he, if he could have an opportunity, vote against the formation of new Slave States in Texas? Does he approve of the present war with Mexico—the consequence of "the admission of new slave territory into our Union,"—and the object of which is to acquire more slave-territory? Would he sanction its continuance and recommend its prosecution with vigor, until the American flag shall float over the city of Mexico, and the conquerors shall revel in the halls of the Montezumas?

What is the essential difference between his professions and the course adopted by the independent and patriotic champion of Liberty from New Hampshire—John P. Hale,—as regards this single question of annexation of slave territory? Was it not because the latter gentleman dared to act independent, and as Mr. Dike he will, if he gets the chance, that he was tried by a party-tribunal and condemned by its short-sighted misguided zealots to political death, and has not the Salem Advertiser and kindred prints used towards him ever since, none but the most bitter and denunciatory epithets? Where can be found a shadow of consistency in all this course? Why does not the favorite journal of the Lynnfield Convention administer to its candidate a severe rebuke for this departure from the true democratic policy, and commence immediately the pleasing task of initiating him into the hidden mysteries of their party principles, as laid down by their leaders?

We were really much surprised on reading the letter of the honored candidate in the Advertiser, that that paper instead of throwing him overboard at once, and recommending a Convention for the nomination of a genuine democrat, should devote a considerable space in extravagant enumeration of his unequalled qualifications and worth, among which is the fact, that when there were but two foolish voters in Stoneham he was one of them and voted for Andrew Jackson, and through his influence mainly the great town of Stoneham now boasts of a majority of loco-focos.

After all we are inclined to the belief that it has its parallel in the famous letter of Judge Kane, and is merely a tempting bait, covering a barbed hook, which the wire-pullers are endeavoring to fasten in the gills of those repentant democrats who have been awakened to a sense of their duty by the severity of the recent Hale-storm.

Mr. Clay's Paper Stopped.—The True American of Wednesday last announces that that will be the last issue of that paper. The reason given is, that Mr. Clay's attorney is unwilling longer to take the responsibility of continuing it. The editor, however, says he is not without hope another will soon be started in its place.

The Loss of the Two Tongues.

We have been favored by a venerable friend, with the following lines, which were written more than thirty years ago, at the time of the twice repeated loss of the tongue of the "little bell" which formerly swung in the steeple of the old "old South meeting house" in this village. They were probably written by one who was then, as since, considered the Poet Laureate of the village, and besides their genuine merit as ballad stanzas of the John Gilpin school, they will recall many a familiar scene connected with that ancient and time-honored edifice. There are many who will remember the consternation which was caused by the discovery of the loss of the first tongue, and the deeper horror which was depicted on all countenances when the second sacrifice was committed. It was a great and important event in this, then quiet village. Rewards were offered and the depredators most upbraidingly denounced, but who they remains a mystery to the present day. True it is, that some young mad-caps of the place were suspected of the sacrifice, and it is now shrewdly guessed that the two tongues are still sleeping side by side in that part of the Wallis mill pond nearest Gardner's bridge. It is hardly necessary to say that the object of the perpetrators was accomplished in causing a subscription to be raised to buy a bigger bell, which was in due time duly installed in the tower, in place of its tongueless predecessor. But we are keeping from our readers the verses, which are dated Danvers, Nov., 1813.

Lines on the Repeated Loss of the Tongue of the Bell.

Our fathers, rather meek than proud,
Procured a little Bell;
And thought tho' 'twould not ring so loud,
'Twould answer just as well—

To call the minister to prayer,
(For he lived very near)
And if themselves were later there,
The less they had to hear.

One generation passed away,
Another took its place;
"Our fathers bought this Bell," said they,
'Twill not be their sons disgrace."

"Besides, a heavy Bell would shake
This aged steeple down;
It would our peaceful slumbers break,
Should fire break out in town."

"And who this heavy tax would pay?
(Almost two hundred pounds)
Fools only throw their cash away
To purchase empty sounds."

Time passed on: this little Bell
Told many to their graves;
It still the "meeting time" could tell
Until some "Rogues of Knaves"—

Who long had scorned the small shrill voice,
Tore out its tuneful tongue!
And though the multitude rejoiced,
No merry peal is rung.

Some sober-minded men there are
Who curse'd the "theft profane;"
Some hoped—dread reader, do not stare,
'Twould never ring again.

But hark! the blacksmith's anvil rings,
His bellows swell with pride,
"Another Tongue" the Sexton brings,
Our wants are well supplied.

Too soon, alas! ill-fated Tongue,
Thou too must silent be!
No peal or knell by thee was rung,
Nor will there ever be!

Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, at the dedication of a Normal School at Westfield, over the ceremonies of which, as the Chief Magistrate of the State he presided; wiping away a tear from his eye, said, "I can recall the case of a poor boy who sat upon the hard plank seat of one of these schools, in one of the poorest districts of this State, while his father was toiling at the anvil for his daily bread, who, under the smiles of a kind Providence, has since been honored by his fellow citizens infinitely beyond his deserts, and who, as Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, is now addressing you."

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. HON. DANIEL P. KING, the candidate for Congress from this District is widely and well known by the people in all parts of the district. And wherever he is known, he is honored and respected for his ability sound principles, energy of character and purity of life. The moral and religious portion of the public, recognise in Mr. King a candidate of their choice. He has always been among the foremost to advance the cause of Education, Temperance, and other moral enterprises of the day. His whole course in Congress has merited unreserved approbation, and in regard to the Mexican War and the aggressions of the Slave Power, the highest honor and lasting remembrance. He has long and closely observed the course of public affairs and is, in every sense, eminently qualified to represent this district with honor to himself and benefit to his constituents. There should be a generous and whole hearted enthusiasm for his election by the whole people he would represent, and especially by all the true hearted friends of the Whig party and measures.—Salem Gazette.

Hardened Indifference.—Hollohan, who was hung on the 4th inst., in Florida, rode to the gallows, dressed in his shroud, and smoked a cigar as he went. The procession passed his house where he saw his wife and children weeping, but with no concern on his part.

We learn that JOHN G. WHITTIER, of Amesbury, Mass. the Quaker poet, narrowly escaped serious injury, a few days since, from a gun carelessly discharged by some boys at play. A portion of the charge passing through his cheek and came out under the ear. (Granite Freeman.)

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

The project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, will be resumed the coming winter, and new petitions in its favor will be circulated among the citizens of the county. We regard, as we have from the commencement regarded it, as a project of great interest and importance. It is one in which our citizens without regard to party have ever been warmly interested, and the perseverance with which they have pressed their application for a charter, and the assiduity with which they have labored in its behalf, show that they do not undervalue its importance. That the road is a feasible one, and that if a charter is granted it will be built, needs no stronger evidence than the fact that the Eastern Railroad Company have from the commencement opposed it with such power and vehemence. That Company will know the importance of this road, and that if it is built it will receive a very generous share of the patronage which is now given to that road. If they supposed the road would not be built, they would not have expended such large sums of money as they have the two last years to oppose a charter for it.

But aside from this, the business of the town of Danvers, upon a very moderate calculation, will support six miles of Railroad. The business of Lynn will support as much more, and the business of Saugus and of the other towns near the route cannot be estimated at much less, and we believe that although the road should not at present enter Salem, yet that it will receive a great amount of business from that city. The immense superiority in the location of the road, would be felt, and it would not be one year before the people of Salem would be as anxious to connect with it, as the people of Danvers are now to obtain a charter for the road.

We hope, then, that our people will this winter make a stronger effort even than they have heretofore. That feeling the importance of the road to the drooping interests of the town, and recognizing the great principles which are involved in its success, they will not be intimidated by the power of monopolizing corporations which are opposed to all new internal improvements. There is much to cheer the friends of the road in the fact that strong friends of the road from other counties, who advocated it in the House the last winter, are this year candidates for the Senate, and will probably be elected. They have also much to cheer them in the fact that similar applications are to be made from different portions of the State, and that the people are in all quarters determined to defend themselves from the oppression of monopolies. A strong and united effort the coming winter, will, we are confident, insure the charter. Shall it be made?

Railroad Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held at Lynnfield Hotel, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 26, of those in favor of renewing the application to the Legislature, for a Railroad from Salem to Lowell and the interior, through Danvers, Lynnfield, South Reading, &c.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. ASA T. NEWHALL, of Lynnfield, Chairman, and Edward Mansfield, of South Reading, Secretary.

The subject was freely discussed, and much interest manifested, and hope of success entertained by those present.

The following are among the votes passed on the occasion:

Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to draft and circulate a petition to be presented to the next Legislature.

Chosen: H. E. Perkins, Danvers; Hon. Lilley Eaton, So. Reading; Gen. Josiah Newhall, and Edward Union, Lynnfield; Capt. Aaron Foster, So. Readings.

Voted, That a Committee of seven be chosen to confer with friends in Lowell and other places, for the furtherance of our object.

The following gentlemen constitute that Committee: Gen. James Jaques, Wilmington; ASA T. Newhall; H. E. Perkins; Daniel Norcross, So. Reading; Lilley Eaton; John W. Proctor, Esq., Danvers; and Josiah Newhall.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the doings of this meeting to be published in the Salem Advertiser, Boston Atlas, Boston Post, Danvers Courier, and Lowell Journal.

Adjourned to meet at the Hotel in South Reading, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All interested in the above measure are invited to attend.

ASA T. NEWHALL, Chairman.
EDWARD MANSFIELD, Secretary.
So. Reading, Oct. 27.

Our everlasting gratitude is due the Salem Advertiser, for its very flattering notice of our humble, though not Convention-approved sheet, and we would gladly, should opportunity occur, return their kindness ten-fold; ay, we would even exert ourselves in quieting those turbulent, narrow-sighted members of its party, who recently suggested in some of their meetings, the necessity of establishing a democratic paper in Salem, by informing them that the late Convention at Lynnfield, resolved, unanimously, that the improved appearance of the present speaking-trumpet of the office-holders and seekers in Salem, gave them much pleasure, that they approved its course, and recommended it to the tender mercy of the democrats of the District and County; and furthermore, even consented to let them publish the proceedings of the Convention. All this would we do, Mr. Advertiser, and even then we should feel ourselves greatly indebted for your witty notice, which evinces a most pleasant and healthy state of your mind.

Tall Chimneys.

The Salem Register recently gave an account of the height of the chimney at the Naumkeag Cotton Mill as compared with one at Lowell, by which it appears that the Salem chimney is 138 feet high and 12 feet square at the base. This is truly a tall chimney but compared with one in the vicinity of Glasgow at the St. Rollox chemical works, it diminishes to a dwarfish size. The reason assigned for constructing a chimney of such enormous height, is to avoid the deleterious effect of the poisonous gasses generated by the manufacture of chemical substances.

The great Chimney at Glasgow is a structure four hundred and fifty feet high!—being 150 feet higher than the Steeple of the new Trinity Church in New York, and 90 feet higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's in London. It is within a few feet as high as St. Peter's at Rome or of the largest Pyramid in Egypt. It is more than three times as high as the Naumkeag Chimney in Salem.

Nearly two millions of bricks were used in the construction of this chimney, and it cost Forty Thousand Dollars!—Perhaps the best idea of its immense height could be gained by supposing three such steeples as that of the South Church in this town, (which is 150 feet high) one above the other which would be just the height of the Chimney at the Chemical Works at Glasgow.

The breadth of this chimney at its base, is 40 feet or equal to the space occupied by a large sized house and it gradually contracts to 11 feet at the top. Within this chimney is another 106 feet higher than the Naumkeag Chimney.

The Vote in Pennsylvania. The official return of the votes, at the late election in Pennsylvania, shows that the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner leads the Locos candidate 8,899 votes.

The Congressional election stands 16 Whigs, 7 Locos, and 1 Native American. The State Senate 18 Whigs, 14 Locos, 1 Native. The House of Assembly 56 Whigs, 44 Locos.

Ohio. The Senate stands 18 to 13; the House 39 Whigs to 32 Locos, and 1 Independent, chosen by Whigs. Whig majority in joint ballot, 8 over all others.

Bebb's majority for Governor will be more than 2,000.

The Columbus State Journal says that the returns ensure the election of Mr. Vinton to Congress in the 12th district. His majority over Case is about 250. The Ohio Delegation will stand, therefore, in the next Congress, 11 Whigs, 9 Locofocos, and 1 Independent. The Ohio Press consigns Mr. Lahm, the Independent, to the Whigs. On the issues lately forced upon the country, he will undoubtedly vote with us.

THE TRIAL OF ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—The trial of Tirrell, for arson, in the house of Mr. Lawrence at the time Mrs. Bickford was murdered, will not take place until the first week of January next.

Maine Elections.—So far as heard from since the last trial to elect Representatives, the House now stands—Whigs 61; Democrats 53.

Our readers will notice in another column the call of the Town Committee for a meeting to nominate candidates for Representatives to the next Legislature.

The Lowell Courier says:—We commend to the Locofoco papers, who are charging the whigs with seeking the dissolution of the Union, the following extract from Mr. Benton's speech in U. S. Senate, June 15th, 1844:—

"I have often intimated it before, but now proclaim it, DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS LONG CONCEALED TEXAS MACHINATION. Intrigue and speculation co-operate, but DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM; and I denounce it to the American people."

Mr. Myers connected with the late tragedy at Richmond, is worth \$500,000. Precious little prospect then of his being punished.

At the meeting of the Whig County Committee, on Monday, JOHN W. LOWE, Esq., of Gloucester, was nominated as a candidate for the Senate, in place of John P. Allen, of Manchester.

The Charleston Murder.—ANOTHER RUM TRAGEDY. We mentioned in our second edition, yesterday a case of murder which occurred in Charleston, on Sunday night. An examination of the parties has since been made, and following are the leading facts: The name of the murdered man was Alexander McIntosh, of Pennsylvania; and that of the murderer, Alexander Roy, a Scotchman. The two boarded and roomed together, at the house of James Potts, in Perrin street, Charleston. They appear to have been men of intemperate habits, and to have spent the day (Sunday) in roaming about and drinking and smoking together. They retired to their room between 9 and 10 o'clock. Another man by the name of Sinent occupied the same room with them. Roy went last to the room, and as it appears, did not go to bed. In the morning when the men were called to breakfast, McIntosh was found dead in his bed, Sinent asleep, and Roy, sitting on a chest. Roy confessed that he had killed McIntosh, in revenge for some personal injuries he had attempted to inflict on him. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned for a verdict:

That Alexander McIntosh was killed by Alexander Roy, of Charleston, marble worker, between the hours of 9 P. M. of October 25th, 1846, and 7 A. M. of October 26th, 1846, with a jack-knife, with which he the said Alexander Roy then and there had, and with which he did stab the said Alexander McIntosh twice in the abdomen, while sleeping in the bed where he is now found. Roy has been arrested and committed on the charge of murder.—Boston Times.

Enormous Taxation!

\$2,212,389!

A Bitter Pill for old Massachusetts. The portion of the expenses of the Mexican War for the present year, which will fall on Massachusetts to pay, allowing the whole amount to be only fifteen millions of dollars, will be MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINE DOLLARS, if assessed by direct taxation, but, as the revenue is collected mostly imports upon merchandise, and as the people of Massachusetts consume far more of imported articles according to her representation, than the Southern and Western States, her share cannot be more than THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, much for upholding slavery in a single year, is equal to over four dollars on each person in the State, and for a family of six persons amount to twenty five dollars!

What think you, men of Massachusetts of taxation as this? Do you recollect the amount made by the loco-focos when our State government assessed a tax of only seventy five thousand dollars? A tax, too, that was necessary to support of a sound and able judiciary, to provide asylums for those afflicted classes of the community the deaf and dumb, the blind, and insane, and to carry out that splendid system of internal improvements which with the institutions already named has made your State the pride and boast of the whole land. Do you not recollect eloquent their orators were upon this subject, and what distress they betrayed in anticipation, for you from this cause?

Let these same men now tax you nearly a hundred times as much, and for the support of slavery too—to say nothing of the men slaughtered, the families made desolate, and all the wickedness perpetrated in consequence of the war, then coolly turn to you and ask you to give your votes again! Will you not give them a rebuke for this, as it becomes Massachusetts men to administer.—Massachusetts Spy.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The body of a beautiful young girl, apparently not twenty years old, says the N. Y. Globe, was found, Sunday, the dock, at the foot of Clinton st., East River. She had been but a short time in the water, seemed nearly as fresh and blooming as if wrapped in a calm and gentle slumber, and the never breathing sleep of death. She was fashionably attired—had long, luxuriant hair, eyes, and exquisitely white and regular features and form of almost perfect beauty. There appeared no clue to her name or age, her pockets containing only a few small pieces of some kind of foreign money, either Swedish or German, together with a trunk key and a brush. On the bosom of her chemise were letters "R. T.," which initials may, perhaps, to her being identified. The appearance of the body was singular—the physician on the coroner's inquest testifying that the cheeks were still full, although otherwise the appearance indicated by drowning.

The Whig loss in Pennsylvania since 1840, sixty-three thousand two hundred and forty-five.—Boston Post.

The Locofoco loss, by the same rule, is FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE VOTES! Paid for your pipe, Mr. Post.—Salem Reg.

Acquittal of Myers and others.—Intelligent Richmond announces the acquittal of Messrs Myers and Mr. Burr, on the issue found against them for the murder of Hoyt.

The Compiler and Times say:—"The room was crowded almost to suffocation with spectators, who lingered through the long night, full of anxiety for the result. When it was ascertained, such a burst of applause as we never heard, in a Court of Justice, it was an irresistible impulse of public opinion, which has just been concluded. This entire community rejoices in the result."

The Boston Traveller says:—"The groans of their discharge, as we understand it, was the innocence of the accused, but that public opinion justified the murder."

It seems impossible for the Locofoco to keep itself free from inconsistency and buffoonery. The address of the Middlesex Convention is great deal to say against "railroad monopoly" and with characteristic inconsistency none Benjamin Muzzey, the President of a Railroad Corporation, as one of their candidates for Senate.

In Essex County, the party have preserved some beautiful consistency. At their Convention in Ipswich, they made a Railroad man President and nominated another Railroad man as a date for the Senate, and then passed resolutions vehemently denouncing Railroads.—Salem Reg.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: But for "Honest John Davis," the hearty friend of Mexico would probably now have exchanged two millions of dollars of the money of the United States, with which he raised, arm, uniform, and equipment for several regiments to rally forth to shed the blood of patriotic Americans. Thanks to honest John Davis for talking down the two millions appropriation!

Wonderful Preservation. About thirty years ago a man named Blake, with his wife and child, was buried in a snow storm, in New Hampshire, and when buried in the snow, their infant child was in its mother's arms, having been carefully wrapped up in the cloak, of which the mother had taken herself for the sake of the child. That child is now a prosperous merchant in one of our villages, and an excellent member of society.

New Movement. The "Liberty Party" are to establish a newspaper at Washington, to be edited on a great scale, John Q. Adams, Mr. Briggs and all the great spirits are to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription of \$20,000 a year for three years, which is to be sufficient. A considerable portion of large sum, we are told is already pledged. Com.

Runaway Slaves. A Black fellow was found New York on Thursday (22d) on board the Alabama, from Savannah. He was not discovered until several bales of cotton had been started, and was lodged in the Tombs, to be sent back to his master.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. EDWARD GIBBONS to Miss SOPHIA A. BROWN.
In Salem, Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS to Miss ELIZABETH GRAYES. Mr. JAMES SMITH to Mrs. MARGARET H. SMITH.
October 18th, by Rev. T. P. Field, Mr. DANIEL D. GALICIA to Miss HANNAH S. RICHARDSON.
In Beverly, Mr. SAMUEL GENTLE to Miss LUCY ANN NICHOLS.
In Marblehead, Mr. WM. HOUTEN, of Marblehead, to Miss MARY A. F. GARDNER, of Boston.
In Topsfield, Mr. JACOB TOWN to Miss SARAH PRADDOY.
At Amesbury Mills, Mr. GEORGE CARLTON, Jr. of Bradford, to Miss HANNAH M. daughter of Mr. John Wadleigh.

DEATHS.

In this town, 21st inst., at the residence of her son, Mrs. LYDIA COFFMAN, aged 27.
In Salem, Mrs. HANNAH JOHNS, aged 90 years, 6 mos, MARY ELLEN, child of N. Augustus and Sarah M. Fry, aged 13 mos. Mrs. MARY, widow of the late John F. Fisher, aged 65.
In Beverly, Mr. JOHN W. ENGLISH, aged 27.
In Lynn, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of Isaac Origin, aged 81. Miss ANN S. BURRILL, aged 34. Miss HARRIET RICHMOND, aged 32.
In Attleborough, Sept. 20, Mrs. ABIGAIL KING, wife of Milton Stanley, aged 33 years and 11 mos, formerly of Danvers.
In Saco, Me., Mrs. SARAH P. SHREVE, aged 39, wife of Capt. Samuel V. Shreve, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Price, of Salem.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Danvers are requested to meet at Upton's Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating two candidates to represent the town in the next Legislature.

A full attendance is requested.
Per order of Town Committee.
WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Chairman.
Danvers Oct. 31, 1846.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. It is not sufficiently spacious. It is not sufficiently brilliant in appearance. It is not sufficiently commodious. It is not sufficiently adapted to the business of a large and more spacious, and brilliant establishment. It is to take its place. These names have been applied to my establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a princely Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a boundless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a Stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a Triumphant Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," "an Unapproachable Wonder." Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse, erected in 1842, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.
G. W. SIMMONS,
Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drapes, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

NORTH DANVERS LYCEUM.
FLETCHER WEBSTER will deliver his Second Lecture on China, at Granite Hall, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock. oct 31.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.
Lecture on TUESDAY Evening next, by CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., of Boston. oct 31.

There will be a Reformed Men's Convention in this town, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6th, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Methodist Church, Washington St.
All who are favorably disposed to the Washingtonian movement are requested to be present. Addresses may be expected from several distinguished Washingtonians from neighboring counties.
Danvers, Oct. 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.
W. M. SHUTE.
oct 10.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—F. O. R.
The regular meetings of this Tent will hereafter be held on TUESDAY Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Hall No. 11 Park St.
Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.
F. L. ROY, Sec.
may 4.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.
Their regular Meetings will be held on FRIDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers.
apr 18
JOHN MORSEY, R. S.

We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, or scrofulous humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Pannacea, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It enters in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column. 2w
July 18.

GILT EDGE TUCK BIBLES—at 75 cents each
—a fine edition in Morocco, very neatly bound
W & S B IVES'S Bookstore.
oct 31

ELEGANT CARD CASES—of Pearl, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, Velvet and Morocco, a most beautiful assortment—just received by
W & S B IVES.
oct 31

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.

THE Seventh Course of Lectures before the Institute, will commence on MONDAY Evening Nov. 10th, at UPTON'S HALL, with a lecture by FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Boston.

Subject—China.
The following gentlemen have been engaged to lecture, during the season.

CHARLES SUMNER.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.
The Committee have sent letters of invitation to other distinguished lecturers, from whom no reply has been yet received. Their names, if they accept, will be announced hereafter.

Tickets for the Course at FIFTY CENTS each, may be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Shed, S. Proctor Jr., and at the Bookstore of S. Dodge.
Per order of Committee.
W. D. NORTHEED, Chairman.
Danvers Oct 31, 1846.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and feature, at the rooms in the rear of Dr. Nichols's residence, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens.
Pictures taken without charge, unless persons sitting wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with their execution.

Likenesses taken in any weather and neatly set in cases, &c., with or without coloring, and furnished to those who wish to retain them at the very low charge of \$1 to \$2.
No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious.
E. H. BALDWIN.
Danvers, Oct. 31, 1846.

OATS. OATS.

700 BUSHELS Eastern Oats, just received and for sale by
J. DIKE,
oct 31
27 Water street.

PEA BEANS. A prime lot, just received and for sale by
J. DIKE,
oct 31
27 Water street.

NEW EDITION OF MOORE'S & SOUTHEY'S POEMS.—The Poetical Works of Thos. Moore, complete in 1 volume, with 10 splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully bound in cloth, with gilt back. The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL.D. collected by himself, now first published, illustrated with 8 fine Steel Engravings, from Drawings by West and others, one vol. with gilt sides.
Just from the press of the 'Appletons' and for sale at the Bookstore of
J. P. JEWETT & CO.
oct 31

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.
A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE delivered before the above Association, the ensuing Fall and Winter, at CITIZENS' HALL, commencing
Oct. 13th, with an Introductory Lecture, by GEO. S. HILLARD, Esq. of Boston.
Oct. 27th, Lecture by J. BACHELDER, Esq., of Lynn, on the subject of the Magnetic Telegraph; illustrated with an apparatus.
Nov. 10th, Lecture by CHARLES T. SUMNER, Esq. of Boston.
Nov. 24th, Lecture by HENRY N. HUDSON, Esq. of Boston.

Lectures during the course are expected from
Hon. HORACE MANN;
Rev. THEODORE PARKER;
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH;
and other distinguished Lecturers.
Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; single tickets, 12 1/2 cts.
Per order of the Committee.
A. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.
New Mills, Oct. 2, 1846.

TRAVELS IN MEXICO.—Travels over the Table Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico, during the years 1843 and '44, including a description of California, the principal cities and mining districts of that Republic, and the Biographies of Turbide and the Santa Anna; by Albert M. Gilliam, late U. S. Consul to California; with maps and plates. Just out and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES.
oct 31

GARNITURE DE BUREAU.—A beautiful case containing Steel Paper Knife, Penholder, and Letter Stamp—a very neat and desirable article for Presentation—an assortment just open by
W. & S. B. IVES.
oct 31

DICKENS'S LAST.—Dealings with the firm of Dombey & Son with illustrations by Browne; No. 1, 12 1/2 cts. Fresh supply of Charles Sumner's Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 25c. Pictorial Almanac for 1847, by Fowler, 6 1/4 cts. Received by
J. P. JEWETT & CO.
oct 27

CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street.
oct 24
WM. ARCHER, Jr.

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Finger-Rings; Lockets, &c., &c.
Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
222 Essex st. Salem.
oct 7

APPLE PAPERS of superior finish, at the lowest prices, by
J. & H. HALE.
oct 24

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side, hanging and stand. Also, Gramophones of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street.
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J. & H. HALE.
oct 24

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side, hanging and stand. Also, Gramophones of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street.
oct 21

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Finger-Rings; Lockets, &c., &c.
Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
222 Essex st. Salem.
oct 7

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 10 FRONT STREET,
SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the Cash System, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is to young, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash.

As I am determined to suit and please all that may call on me, and reduce my stock if possible, by the 15th of January next, I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for money, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefits. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Among my Goods are the following Stock of

BROADCLOTHS.

German black from 2 00 to 2 50
American blue 2 00 to 2 50
do black 2 00 to 2 50
English black and green 3 00 to 3 50
do blue Beaver 2 50 to 3 00
French Dressing 2 00 to 2 50

CASSIMERES.

English, German and blue black figured, of almost every kind, from 7 00 to 8 00
A very good assortment to be sold very low.

DOESKINS AND SATINETTS.

A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS.

A few Pieces will be sold at cost.

VESTINGS.

A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments.

Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelouses, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, all made well, of good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS.

Of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dickies, or without.

DRAWERS.

All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES.

Buckskin, Ermanet, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS.

Buckskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment.

NECK STOCKS AND TIES.

An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS.

The only Proprietor of Clothing Emporium,
No 10 Front street, Salem.
ept 1

COAL COAL.—PEACH MOUNTAIN

Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal;
Lighthouse and Black Beach White Ash Coal, for Grates
Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes.
The above Coals are of the best quality.
Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smith's use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c.
WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
June 27
27 Water St. Salem.

ESSEX ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Salem in and for said county, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1846, WILLIAM GOWING, administrator, having presented for allowance his account of administration of the estate of EZRA GOWING, late of Lynn, in said county, yeoman deceased, intestate—also his private demand, amounting to thirty-nine dollars: ORDERED, That the first Tuesday in November next, eleven of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account and demand, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem, in said county; and that said administrator give notice in all persons interested, by causing an abstract of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Danvers Courier, printed in Danvers, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said time, that they may be present and show cause if any they have, why said account or demand should not be allowed.
D. A. WHITE, Judge of Probate.
Attest,
oct 10
NATH'L LORD, Jr., Register.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
J & H HALE.
oct 24

POCKETBOOKS.—An assortment of Calf, W. and Pocket Books, just received and for sale at 222 Essex street.
oct 4
WM. ARCHER, Jr.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Wills's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Pogues by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth"—A variety of Tracts, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c., &c.
Also—just out of the press, of "The Week of the Glue," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.
Call and see.
S. DODGE.
oct 25

CUSHMAN REVIEWED. Review of Rev Mr Cushman's "Calvary Review of the Measures employed in the Religious Awakening in Boston in 1842," by Chrysostomus, just read at the Bookstore of
J. RUEWETT & CO.
sept 26

A good TENEMENT for a small family to let.
Also—A good Front Shop, to let by
JOSEPH SHED.
oct 3

FARMER'S ALMANAC. The Farmer's Almanac for 1847, by Robert B. Thomas, with a handsome printed cover, just read and for sale by the hundred, dozen or single one, at the Bookstore of
W. & S. B. IVES.
sept 26

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES.
THE subscribers have been appointed by the Messrs. Fairbanks, agents for the sale of their celebrated Scales, and are prepared to furnish their of any size from 37 to 4000 lbs. at the manufacturer's price.
Scales for weighing Hay or Coal, furnished at short notice, and set without expense to the purchaser.
ADAMS & RICHARDSON.
ang 15
—07 Essex st.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES. A most beautiful assortment, plain and with colored and silver borders, the very articles for Weddings and Parties. Just opened at
W. & S. B. IVES'S Book store.
oct 16

PUBLIC INVITATION.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.
RESPECTFULLY invite the public to examine their Fall Stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL, BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is.

The Largest in the City, and embraces every desirable style and fabric, in

SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS, Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas.

AND ALL MOURNING GOODS, Woollens, Flannels, Domestic, PLAIDS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, AND ALL OTHER WHITE GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs, Cravats,

AND ALL THE DRY GOODS LINE, excepting Needles, Pins, Tapes and Ribbons.

Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers.

UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF LOW PRICES,

WE HAVE INCREASED OUR SALES TO SO LARGE AN AMOUNT THAT we are enabled to keep a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

AND TO SELL THEM AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES AND ALL WHO HONOR US

With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., LADIES' EXCHANGE.
No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON.
oct 24
4w

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers, THE subscribers have on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas; Mahogany, Pine and Common Chairs; Windows and Common Bedsteads; Crabs, Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, card and Work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather; Palm Leaf and curled hair Mattresses.

We have manufactured a new style of SHOWER BATHS, which will be sold cheap. Also—REFRIGERATORS, a superior article.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MANNING & SARGENT.
oct 10

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the strictest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus remarkably successful.

Since commencing, on February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies.

The amounts from \$20 to \$10,000 each. Not fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$39,500 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hopper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Reed, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Ois. Trufes.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 24; or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 10. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$1,50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 23, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large addition to his former stock of Goods adapted to the FALL and WINTER TRADE, among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Shawls, Country and Factory Flannels of the various widths and colors, Cassimeres' Ottomans, Mous de Laine, Oregon Plaids, and other styles of

DRESS GOODS. Silk and cotton yard Alpaccas, Tweeds for coats, Prints and Patches from 1 1/4 to 20 cts.; Lindsey Plaids, Bleached and Brown Cottons from 6 1/4 to 20 cts.; Colored Cambrics, Bleached and Brown Cotton Flannels, Cotton Damask, Tickings, Linens, Shirting,

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them has any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844

Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEV.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,

E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely gone, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,

W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GEDSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not read the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Simson
North Parish.—M. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Berkeley—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold
Tyngsfield—B. P. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Cas-
simeres, Woolens, Mous de Laines, Ging
hams, Calicoes, Flannels, &c. suitable for children,
wear. Just received by M. T. DOLE.

May 30

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BAS-
KETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just
received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the
First Church, Salem.

April 1

FENCE CHAIN.

—500 yards twisted and
straight Links Fence Chains, just received and
for sale low by J. & H. HALE,
sept 12 215 Essex street.

Grass Cloth Skirts.

A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns,
and a very desirable article. For sale by
July 1 M. T. DOLE.

LEHIGH COAL.

JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality
suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
aug 29 27 Water street, Salem.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has
removed from his old stand, opposite the City
Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by
A. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in
Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets fur-
nish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want
of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate
with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and
successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation,
with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render
them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation
of Children's Teeth.

For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH
POWDER.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MED-
ICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever
formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is re-
commended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, &c.,
in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness
in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia
leaves and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn,
jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head,
piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and
joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous hu-
mors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin,
general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is par-
ticularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and
DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing
symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of ap-
petite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness
&c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely fast-
er and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as
all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is com-
pounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicines

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the sea-
sons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints
are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual
remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge
into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regu-
lates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long stand-
ing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies
have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the im-
pure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine
should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful
in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin
and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion
of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In
Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved
Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 264 (formerly No. 264)
Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston
where he has been for the last ten years—and his resi-
dence and business being both in the same building, he
can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or
evening. He has more room and better conveniences for
the Truss business than any other person engaged in it
in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trus-
ses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back
Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired
at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well
as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25
years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels com-
fident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.
Convey Spiral Trusses, Dr. Charles's Trusses, formerly
sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will
not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral
Truss; Rundell's; du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sher-
man's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single;
Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes;
Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hult's Truss.
Thompson's Knee and the Shaker's Rocking Truss,
may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes
and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse
low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses,
waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who
has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons af-
flicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want
of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the pec-
uliarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform
myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply
the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.
After some months of observation of his work, I am satis-
fied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manu-
facture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodat-
ing them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel my-
self called upon to recommend him to my professional
brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to
attend to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
dergone given full satisfaction in their application.
The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit
of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F.
Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of
supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and
fully believes that the character of his work will favor-
ably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

WILLIAM D. NORTON D.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK
Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet
Blacking, an American article of superior quality
said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand
for sale at manufacturer's prices.

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex st. Salem.

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND
CUTLERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY
GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

Plough Castings, Friction Rollers and CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipes,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMPBENE.

CAMPBENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND
ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamp.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs.

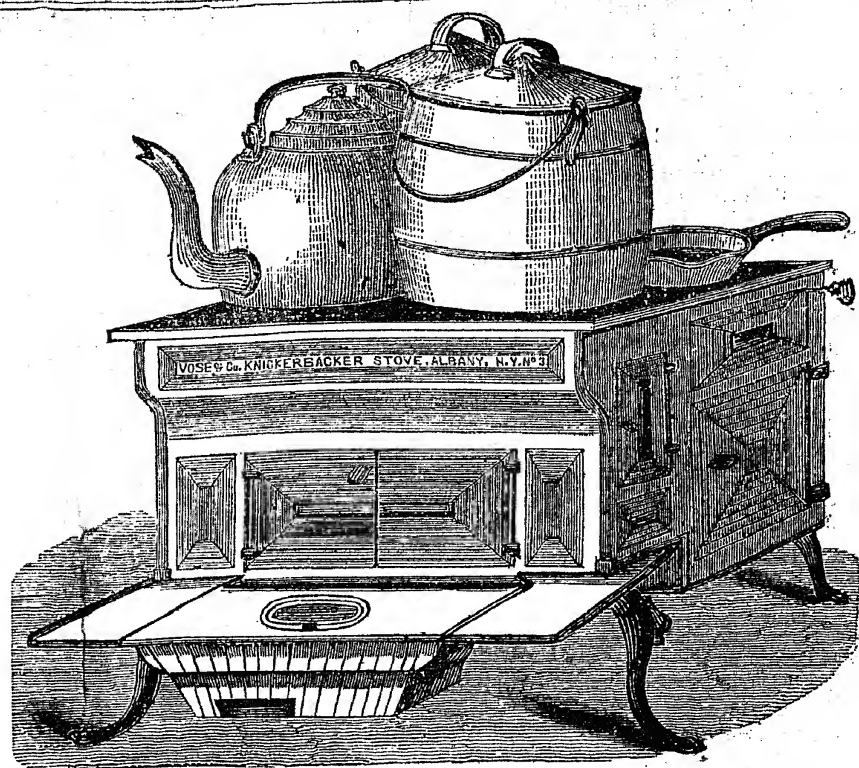
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails

Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

march 15

J. & H. HALE



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied
himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which
are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency
for Essex County, will sell at wholesale or retail. This
Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-
saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which
a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.
The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which
is said to be an excellent stove.

The NEW ENGLAND STOVE—a new pattern;
Economy's Friend. Size; Lewis Improved;
Hathway: The celebrated Railway,
together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in
price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-
dles; Crisps; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing
Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the follow-
ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions.

Scraps	\$3 00
Graham's Monthly Magazine	3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	5 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	6 00
Knickerbocker, New York,	5 00
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Henry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	2 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	3 00
Hunt's Merchant Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following
and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS
and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE

ROOMS, [Near the Museum]

159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of
the present opportunity to return his acknowledg-
ments to those families for whom he has had the honor of
doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and
the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conduct-
ing his Upholstery business at the warehouse of Messrs
Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it
will be his constant study to merit a share of public patron-
age, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant
articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware
Rooms in Boston, such as Chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabou-
rets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French
Shades, Gimps, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtain
materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry
work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.
Carpets of every description made up.

Essex street, April 25, 1845.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS. The Schol-
ar, the Jurist, the Artist, the Philanthropist. An
Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard
University, Aug 27, 1845; just published and for sale
by W. & S. B. IVES.

sept 25

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 12th, 1845, the
leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue,
Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4
and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.
2 1-4, 5, 7, P.M.

And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H., 9 A. M. and 1 4-4 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.
2 1-4, 5, 7, P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.
2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M.
3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4, P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN,
Master of Transportation

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Sa-
lem Hourly Coaches will
be in connection with the Eastern
Railroad, leave Danvers at
Salem at the following hours,

viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 3-4 " " 9 1-4

" " 9 3-4 " " 10 1-4

COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

visage; and 'How are you, my dear, delightful fellow?' is the exclamation with which he is every where greeted. Beware of a man who cannot laugh. Of none such comes good. He is cross as a scolded bear, and five times more dangerous. He looks sourly on his best friend, grows at the blessed sun in heaven, and as for his enemy, he can hardly keep his hands from his throat. [Yankee Blade.]

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1846.

Terrible Earthquakes!

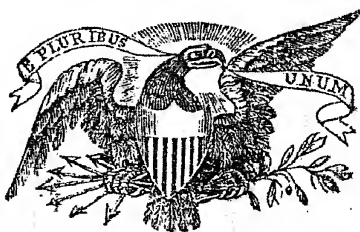
Great consternation has been excited in consequence of a succession of violent earthquakes, attended with loud reports and causing great destruction of life as well as property. Accounts are continually reaching us of their effects in all parts of the country, although it appears that they are much more destructive in some places than in others. In New York, for instance, the shocks have been very violent and destructive. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, and even the granite hills of New Hampshire have also experienced their ravages. We hear of their effects in the most remote sections of the Union, —in Florida and Georgia as well as Maine and Vermont, and now we have accounts of a terrible shock in Iowa. In Massachusetts, we experienced a frightful explosion last Monday, which has been attended with rumbling sounds ever since. It is impossible at this time to estimate the destruction which it has occasioned. Among its lamentable effects we hear of the loss of no less than three Governor candidates and as many Lt. Governors, besides many other distinguished characters. These have been buried so deep in the earth that it must be a long time before their remains can be dug from the ruins. We may be able to give further particulars in a future paper. It is said that all these shocks were distinctly heard at Washington, where they caused great alarm. At the White House, it is reported that the explosions were absolutely terrific. Its inmates have been frequently awakened by a series of reports loud enough to appal the stoutest hearts. Mr. Polk has grown exceedingly nervous, and frequently has to turn out of bed and call his cabinet about him from excessive fear. It is related of one of his cabinet ministers, that when the reports of the destructive shocks at New York were heard, in his haste to condole with the President, he absolutely caused an awkward rent in his pantaloons. This we do not believe, and even if it were true, it can be of no sort of consequence, as his naive state will willingly bear the expense of the necessary repairs. It is said also that Mr. Polk is troubled with imaginary fears about the stability of the White House itself. He is continually hearing strange noises, and often fancies that he feels its foundations move, which is only the effect produced by his own trembling limbs. He is also much excited by a report which some mischievous persons have put in circulation that he and his cabinet, like Korah and his company, are to be swallowed up by an earthquake in the year 1848.

These calamities have caused more sensation at Washington than any where else. Accounts are fast reaching the capital, of the extent of the destruction occasioned by the earthquake, and it is already ascertained that more than thirty members of the present Congress have been swallowed up! It is reported that the vaults and iron chests of the Sub Treasury have been sadly shattered by the series of explosions, and fears begin to be entertained that they will never answer the purposes for which they were intended—even if under the new Tariff bill anything will be found to put into them. All sorts of speculations are indulged in as to the cause of these calamities. Some think they are owing to subterranean fires in the iron region in Pennsylvania, and others to the great Hale storm in New Hampshire. Others again think they had their origin in our present connection with that country of earthquakes—Mexico, and some learned geologists have connected the events with the Clay region of Kentucky. Whatever may have been the causes, the effects of these terrible earthquakes are seen all over the country, and the greatest apprehensions are entertained that they will continue until the worst fears of the unhappy gentleman at the head of our government, are realized.

ROBBERY.

On Sunday night last the store of Mr. Joseph Morrison, on Walnut street, was broken open and robbed of several pieces of cloth, some boots, hdkfs etc. to the value of about \$500. A horse and wagon was seen about twelve o'clock on said night in the vicinity of Mr. Morrison's shop, which afterwards, containing two men, and a dog, proceeded towards Boston, and a wagon of the one above mentioned, and of Ferley's Hotel in Lynn, on the same evening, and while there, the men committed sundry depredations, and took from the house a lamp. On Monday two young men, named Sayward and Twiss, the former the keeper of the Dye-House hotel, in Lynn, and the latter a youth of some eighteen years of age, were arrested on suspicion. The examination was postponed until Thursday, at which time sufficient evidence not having been produced to identify them as the persons seen in the wagon, they were discharged.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by Mr. Morrison for the detection of the thieves or thief, and the recovery of the property, or one half that amount for the recovery of the goods, and it is to be hoped that active measures will be taken to arrest the rogues, as this is the second robbery of the kind in this town, within a few weeks.



Briggs elected by the People, by a majority of more than 7000!

A WHIG GOVERNOR.

A Whig Lieutenant Governor.

A WHIG SENATE.

A Whig House of Representatives.

SEVEN WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A WHIG U. S. SENATOR.

Clear Whig Majority in 295 towns,

7,127!

Whig Plurality over Locofocoism!

20,600!!

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NO. 2.

	King.	Dike.	Gott.	Brown.	Seat.
Beverly,	353	115	79	10	1
Chelsea and No. Chelsea	315	111	89	29	
Danvers,	490	104	109	15	
Essex,	60	72	22	3	
Gloucester,	188	104	70	191	
Hamilton,	59	27	15	29	
Ipswich,	166	88	72	1	
Lynn,	529	559	63	12	
Lynnfield,	30	37	27	4	
Marblehead,	178	385	10	132	
Malden,	162	152			38
Manchester,	80	43	130		
Medford,	159	136			42
Middleton,	37	38	18		
Rockport,	103	119	100	13	
Reading,	290	47	70	29	2
Saugus,	32	125			3
S. Reading,	162	77	69		
Stoneham,	93	143			40
Salem,	1058	208	124	95	3
Topsfield,	112	20	4		
Wenham,	52	18	24	1	8
	4641	2748	1173	577	139

Mr. King's vote, 4641
All others, 4637

King's majority, 4

If these returns are correct, Mr. King is elected by a majority of four. The vote is so close, however, that the official count alone can determine the result.

This is the statement of the Register. The Atlas claims a majority of 14 for Mr. King. But from the best information we can get, Mr. King's vote in Lynnfield should be 30, instead of 36, as reported above, while Mr. Gott's vote should be 25, instead of 27. The Scattering vote of 3, reported above as in Saugus, should be in Manchester. Thus leaving Mr. King 4635 votes, and all other persons precisely the same number.—Gaz.

ESSEX COUNTY SENATORS.

	Whig Ticket.	Locofoco Ticket.	Love
Amesbury,	173	180	180
Andover,	389	349	391
Beverly,	347	349	349
Boxford,	117	117	116
Bradford,	149	149	150
Danvers,	601	266	500
Essex,	73	73	73
Gloucester,	111	111	111
Hamilton,	182	182	182
Hamilton,	58	58	58
Haverhill,	354	353	354
Ipswich,	156	156	156
Lynn,	445	439	431
Manchester,	81	81	81
Marblehead,	170	170	170
Middleton,	38	38	38
Medford,	214	214	214
Methuen,	333	333	333
Newbury,	444	444	444
Newburyport,	104	104	104
Rockport,	102	101	102
Rowley,	103	103	103
Salem,	103	103	103
Salisbury,	103	103	103
Saugus,	17	17	17
Topsfield,	110	110	110
Wenham,	63	63	63
W. Newbury,	111	111	111
Total,	5732	5520	5508

Messrs. Condy, Perkins and Lowe are elected.

In Essex County, Gov. Briggs's majority, over all other candidates, 353

Last year, the majority against him, in these towns, was 1220

Making the net Whig gain, in Essex County, 1573

The following is the vote for Governor, Scattering, 13,472.

The clear Whig Towns, is SEVEN THOUSAND ERS, IN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN.—The Whig Plurality, over the Locofoco vote is TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE!!!

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Salem—6 whigs, A. Perkins, H. Russell, Jr. J. S. Williams, E. M. Dalton, B. H. Silsbee, O. P. Lord.
Essex—No choice.
Chelsea—1 whig, Amos Nowell.
Wenham—voted not to send.
Rowley—1 whig, John Proctor.
Ipswich—1 whig, Silvanus Caldwell.
Gloucester—1 native and whig, B. Ring.
Manchester—1 Liberty Party, John Lee.
Rockport—no choice.
Amesbury—1 whig, William Osmond.
Beverly—2 whigs, Albert Thordike, John I. Baker.
Lynn—4 locos, Cyrus Washburn, Amos Moore, Harris O. Chadwell, George Hood.
Danvers—2 whigs, Henry Fowler, Elijah W. Upton.
Saugus—1 loco, Sewell Boardman.
Somerville—no choice.
Reading—1 whig, Dan'l Pratt.
S. Reading, 1 Liberty Party, Franklin Poole.

Malden—no choice.
Dorchester—2 whigs.
Braintree—1 whig.
Easton—1 whig.
Stonham—voted not to send.
Brookline—no choice.
Georgetown—no choice.
Methuen—no choice.
Bradford—voted not to send.
Andover—2 whigs, William Stevens, H. P. Chandler.
Haverhill—no choice.
Boxford—1 whig, William Lowe.
Topsfield—1 whig, J. C. Batchelder.
Middleton—1 Democrat, Mr. White.
Marblehead—no choice. Two unsuccessful trials on Tuesday, and the meeting then dissolved.
Newburyport—E. Bradbury, whig, Caleb Cushing, doubtful.
Roxbury—2 whigs.
Cambridge—3 whigs.
Boston—35 whigs.
Charlestown—no choice.

RECAPITULATION.—REPRESENTATIVES.

	Whigs.	Locos.	Liberty.	Doubtful.
Suffolk	36	0	0	0
Essex	18	6	2	1
Middlesex	17	5	2	0
Worcester	19	3	0	0
Hampden	9	4	0	0
Hampshire	11	0	0	0
Franklin	5	3	0	0
Berkshire	8	4	0	0
Norfolk	11	0	0	0
Bristol	18	1	0	0
Plymouth	8	0	0	0
Dukes	2	0	0	0
Barnstable	6	3	0	0
	170	29	4	1

STATE SENATE.

SENATE.—Five Whig Senators have been elected in Suffolk, three in Essex, two in Hampshire, two in Franklin, three in Bristol, two in Plymouth, and probably five in Worcester, and two in Hampden and three in Norfolk, but the vote in these Counties is very close and the result doubtful. The Whig Senators are also, without doubt, elected in Barnstable, and Nantucket and Dukes. Probably no choice in Middlesex. Twenty Whigs elected, twelve in doubt, and eight no choice.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

District No. 1. Robert C. Winthrop chosen by a majority of 2,621 over all others.
No. 2. Daniel P. King. Probably elected—to be determined by official returns.
No. 3. Amos Abbott re-elected by a majority of 556.
No. 4. John G. Palfrey falls short of an election by 534 votes.
No. 5. Charles Hudson re-elected by a majority of over 1200.
No. 7. Julius Rockwell re-elected by about 750 majority.
No. 8. John Quincy Adams has over 1600 majority.
No. 9. Artemas Hale—probably elected. Must wait for official returns.
Total.—Seven Whigs certainly elected, two doubtful, and in 4th District no choice.

Vote of Danvers.

The following is the vote in this town for State officers and Representative to Congress, on Monday last:

For Governor—George N. Briggs had 484; Isaac Davis 98; Samuel E. Sewall 172; F. Baylies 11; scattering 7.

For Lieut. Governor—John Reed had 491; John M. Brewster 169; Geo. Hood 107; Charles W. Moore 11; scattering 4.

For Senators—Dennis Condry had 501; Geo. Hodges 256; J. C. Perkins 500; James Gregory 255; John W. Lowe 493; Geo. Osborn 330; Edwin Lawrence 328; B. F. Newhall 104; Edmund Kimball 95; E. H. Safford 95; Wm. Carey 168; Dan Weed 169; Daniel Perley 169; Benjamin S. Griffin 169; E. Hunt 160; scattering 30.

For Town Representatives—Whole number of votes 776. Necessary to a choice 389. Henry Fowler had 348; E. W. Upton 324; Wm. Walcott 177; Otis Mudge 171; Andrew Porter 101; Nath'l Bodge 101; Kendall Osborn 165; A. G. Bradstreet 140; scattering 14.

None of the candidates having the number requisite for an election, it was so declared by the chairman of the Selectmen, and the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the result of the balloting was as follows: Whole number of ballots 480. Necessary to a choice 241. Henry Fowler had 205; E. W. Upton 278; Otis Mudge 115; Wm. Walcott 127; Andrew Porter 38; Nath'l Bodge 39; Kendall Osborn 23; scattering 15. Henry Fowler and Elijah W. Upton were therefore declared duly elected.

For Representative to Congress—Daniel P. King had 490; L. Gott 169; George W. Dike 104; I. H. Brown 11; scattering 4.

The New Planet.

This celebrated luminary can now be seen any clear evening, with the help of a glass of very moderate power. It is seen in the North West near the constellations Ruckeye and Wolverine, and the learned savans have given it the name of IOWA. It has created great sensation at the observatory at Washington, and fears are entertained that its 'disturbing forces' will seriously affect the motions of the Jupiter of the White House, and the four Asteroids of the Cabinet. It is said that Vice President Dallas is nightly watching for the appearance of two satellites which are supposed to attend this planet, and he is very fearful that they may disturb the motions of the system of which he now holds the balancing power.

Charlestown has voted to apply for a City Charter by a majority of 23.

Great Yield of Indian Corn.

In a late paper we gave an account of a great crop of Indian corn on a piece of land in this town, cultivated by Mr. Daniel Osborn. We are now enabled to make a record of another extraordinary crop, raised the present year by one of our farmers on land situated in Salem on the line of the Eastern Railroad and near the Marblehead Depot. It is a piece of meadow, and had not previously yielded an income of a dollar per acre. The proprietor Mr. Nathan Peirson, after ditching and ploughing the land, with common manuring has harvested from 5 rods less than half an acre, as faithfully measured by Mr. Joshua Buxton, Ninety two and a half bushels of corn in the ear, equal to at least forty-six bushels of pure grain or at the rate of more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Surely, if land in New England can be made to yield at this rate by skillful tillage, there is little occasion to emigrate west. Mr. Peirson richly deserves a premium from the Agricultural Society for his success in the cultivation of this very important article of wholesome food.

MISSING!

Strayed away in the early part of this week from his anxious friends that aged and well known individual Mr. SUN. He took advantage of a thick fog and a shower of rain and went off bareheaded. He has always been very regular in his habits, is never seen out nights and has heretofore conducted himself with the greatest propriety. He is a fiery looking fellow and may be known by his ruddy countenance and the beams he is constant y carrying about with him.

Also, disappeared about the same time, Miss Moon and it is conjectured by some that they may have gone off together. She is known as a very capricious individual, quite subject to change and is a notorious night-walker. She is also addicted to casting reflections on all sorts of people. She may be known by her carrying her head very high and having a down look when spoken to.

He sometimes passes by the name of Sol and she has been known to take the name of Luna. Whoever will give information where the above fugitives may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

Dickens's New Work. Dealings with the firm of Dombey & Son. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Bradbury & Guild, Boston, the first number of this interesting work, by Roz. It is very neatly printed and at the price at which it is offered, only 12 1-2 cts. should be purchased by every lover of this inimitable writer.

We understand that General Cass has accepted an invitation to deliver an address, in the city of Boston, on the 25th instant, in Salem, on the 26th, and in Lowell on the 27th.—Dost Times.

The recent daring robberies in this town, illustrate conclusively the insecurity of personal property and real estate, during the night, from the lawless depredations of the midnight assassin, and we can but believe that two or three faithful and vigilant night-watches, would remove the attraction in a measure for store-breaking, and discourage any attempts at arson.

State Teachers' Association.

We have received the circular which we publish below, from the society of the "Massachusetts Teachers' Association." The association was formed about a year since at a very large convention of teachers from every part of the State. It is confined, as such an association should be, to practical teachers. It has always seemed to us singular that "teachers' associations" so called, should be guided and controlled by men of other professions, as they almost invariably are. Men are presumed to know their own profession better than those not engaged in it, and we hope and trust that this association of teachers strictly, will supply wants long felt and be productive of essential good to the great cause of education.

The "MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION," will hold its second Annual Meeting, at "Briarley Hall," in Worcester, on Monday and Tuesday, 23d and 24th inst.

The following exercises may be expected:—On Monday Evening, at 7 o'clock, Elbridge Smith, Principal of the Worcester High School, will give a Lecture on "The Claims of Teaching to the Rank of a Distinct and Independent Profession."

On Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., a Lecture on "The First Principles of School Government," by John P. Cowles, Principal of Ipswich Female Seminary.

At 11 o'clock, a Lecture on "Teaching Grammar," by Samuel S. Green, of the Phillips School, Boston.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., Ariel Parish, of the Springfield High School, will lecture on "The Management of the School Room."

At 7 o'clock, P. M., Joseph Hale, of the Johnson School, Boston, will give a Lecture on "Thorough Instruction."

Each Lecture will be followed by a Discussion. You are most earnestly and affectionately invited to be present and contribute to the interest of the occasion; and you will confer a favor by extending an invitation to Teachers in your vicinity.

Very Respectfully,
CHARLES NORTHERD, Cor. Sec'y.

SALEM, Nov. 4, 1846.

Expenses of the War. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Were the war to be brought to a close forthwith the best judges compute the aggregate of all its expenses, to say nothing of the thousands of our brave officers and soldiers who have been slain in battle, and thousands that have perished by sickness on the Rio Grande, at no less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! This sum in silver, it is computed, would load four-

teen hundred six-horse wagons, and would require a train of teams to draw it, more than twenty miles long.

All this expended in carrying on the Mexican war, thus long, under the management of this 'economy' this self-styled 'Democratic' Administration, is generally believed that we could have saved Peace, California and the Rio Grande for a sum not exceeding ten millions of dollars, a beautiful business!

Lyceum.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the Committee of the Institute that the Lyceum will commence next Monday evening, with a lecture from HATCHER WEBSTER, Esq. (eldest son of Hon. Daniel Webster) on CHINA. Mr. Webster's lectures on the great Celestial Empire, and the manners and customs of that strange people, have everywhere excited the greatest attention. He attended the embassy of Cushing, and his descriptions of events which he witnessed while among the Celestials, are exceedingly entertaining and instructive. We notice that the tickets this season are put at a low price of 50 cents each; but we hope a number to be sold will be limited to the capacity of the hall, or that one of the churches may be opened for the remainder of the course.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, says the N. Y. Express, owing to the reception of the news of the death of his brother, was compelled, it is said, to return from Chicago, immediately home. It may not be generally known, this gentleman has a quired by contract, for the company of which is a principal member) the valuable mills and lumbering property at the falls of St. Croix, with the intention of carrying on a largely increased business. Mr. C. will be there again in the winter or spring. So says the Telegraph.

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

Mr. Editor—I have understood from reliable sources, that the Eastern Railroad Company have been to Mr. Russell, one of the counsel, for Danvers and Malden road, the last winter, and endeavored to retain him to do nothing. Not only it appears, is the wealth of this overgrown Corporation to be lavished on the most able counsel to oppose the project openly, but large sums are spent to prevent able counsel from being employed by the Petitioners. They retained Mr. Derby in the same manner winter before last, and last winter made a disgraceful attempt to suppress the publication of Mr. Choate's argument. What do the people think of such things? A CITIZEN.

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

Mr. Editor—Every plan that can be devised brought forward to defeat the project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden. Very strong efforts are being made to draw interest from the road to the project for a road from Danvers to Lowell, via Reading. This is merely a ruse to divide the friends to a new road to Boston. The Eastern Railroad are at the bottom of it. They are connected with it in the same manner that they were connected with the Andover road last winter. They have got that charter on their shoulders now, and to get rid of the clamor against them for not building it, they are turning public attention to the Reading road as one that will take its place. We say, oppose it! Make the Eastern Railroad finish the road to Andover, which the say will be so profitable. It is to be hoped the line has gone by when that company could humbug the people as they please.

A new and direct avenue into Boston is required by the public. The Malden road is the most direct that can be constructed. It is the only one that can ever be built. Then if our citizens would go forward united there can be little doubt but that they will get a charter from the Legislature.

FROM THE ARMY.

We have news from Monterey, to the 17th of October. The fever and ague were spreading rapidly through the army, where, also, the opinions were spreading that to conquer peace, a more decisive blow must be struck at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Commodore Conner was preparing for another attack on Alvarado.

Matamoros papers say that the Mexicans have lately evacuated the whole country this side of San Luis Potosi.

They have dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army.

Thus there is now nothing left for General Taylor to conquer, but a barren region of rugged mountains and thirsty plains, afforded neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of 200 or 300 miles, to San Luis Potosi.

Letters from the city of Mexico, Sept. 28th, say that Santa Anna left that morning with 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry for San Luis Potosi, where he will concentrate the whole Mexican force.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The intelligence from Michigan and Iowa is so cloudy as to large Whig gains, and the Whigs have carried Iowa, and for 2 of the three members of Congress in Michigan. On the other hand, the democrats claim to have elected all three of the Michigan members, one by 150 majority, and the other a close vote. These States have been overwhelmed by democratic. Iowa seems to be all Whig.

The election in Delaware took place on Monday. Local causes have elected Thorp, Democrat, Governor, by about 150 majority. All Whigs are elected in Newcastle and Kent counties. Houston is reported to Congress by a decided majority. The election of a Whig Senator is secured in place of Thomas Clayton.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. JOSIAH SHAW (late of North Danvers, Mass.) having left his wife in a destitute condition and without, as she thinks, any cause having been given on her part, she earnestly implores him to return. If this should meet the eye of any one who may know of the whereabouts of said Shaw, she asks, in the name of a distressed woman, that they will use their influence to persuade him to return, and his debts shall be freely forgiven.

Will papers disposed to lend an unfortunate woman have the goodness to copy the above?

The Secretary of War has issued an order allowing a bounty of two dollars for each unbodied man brought to the rendezvous, and accepted for public service.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Field, Miss Mary P. Danvers, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Loring.
By Rev. Mr. Richardson, Mr. William A. Dole, of this town, to Miss Anna P. Hase, of Rochester, N. H.
On Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. William B. Richardson, to Miss Mary Ann McIntire.
Mr. James F. McIntire to Miss Margaret Shaw.
In Salem, Mr. James N. Walton to Miss Emeline Kimball.
Mr. John F. Barnes to Miss Anna H. Hutz.
In Haverhill, Mr. A. Colman to Miss R. A. Hutz.
In Newbury, Mr. Alexander H. Twombly, Esq., of the firm of Twombly & Lamson, of Boston, to Miss Caroline H. Williams.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Adgill, wife of Mr. Joshua Butman, formerly of Salem, aged 83 years and 1 day.
On Monday last, of typhus fever, Mr. Charles S. Perkins, aged 72, formerly of Troy, Vt. Venereal papers please to copy.
Mr. DENNIS W. Brown, aged 25.
In Salem, Mrs. Rebecca Barnes, widow of the late Capt. Jonathan Barnes, aged 83. Mr. James H. Lund, aged 26.
In Beverly, Martha A. daughter of Ebenezer and Ann Ellingwood, aged 12 years.
In Boston, Mr. David M. Priest, aged 41.
In Melburn, Josiah Bowdler, Deputy Sheriff.
In Charlestown, Edward Little, of Newbury, aged 20.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.

The first lecture before the Danvers Lyceum Institute will be delivered on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, by F. W. WARREN, Esq., of Boston. Subject—China.

NOTICE.

The Annual course of Cotton parties, (by the Salem Quadrille Band) will commence Friday evening next, Nov. 13, at Franklin Hall, Salem. Tickets \$1.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—1. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6-4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall, No. 11 Park St.
A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.
WM. PRICE, C. R. 7.

MR. EDITOR,—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of *HATS, CAPS*, and every description of *FUR GOODS*, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.
W. M. SHUTE, oct 10.

LOST.

On Thursday Evening, in the vicinity of the Post Office, a Black Crane Veil. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous returns of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. It is spacious, it is not sufficiently bright. It is in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. It is in location, it is not sufficiently convenient. It is in its situation, it is not sufficiently desirable. It is in its construction, it is not sufficiently substantial. It is in its appearance, it is not sufficiently attractive. It is in its location, it is not sufficiently convenient. It is in its situation, it is not sufficiently desirable. It is in its construction, it is not sufficiently substantial. It is in its appearance, it is not sufficiently attractive.

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, that I have established a new and liberal system, since I have established the Cash System, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is yours, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash. As I am determined to suit and please all that may call, if I can, and reduce my stock, if possible, by the 15th of January next; I therefore hope that those who are in the habit of buying for money, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefits. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Among my Goods are the following stock of

BROADCLOTHS.

German black from 2.00 to 3.50
American blue 2.00 to 4.50
do black 2.00 to 5.50
English black and green, 2.50 to 4.00
do blue Beaver 2.50 to 5.00
French Dressings, 5.00

CASSIMERES.

English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every color, from 75c to \$2.00

DOESKINS AND SATINETTS.

A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS.

A few Pieces will be sold at COST.

VESTINGS.

A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments.

Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, all made well, of good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS.

of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dickies, or without.

DRAWERS.

All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES.

Bagskin, Eganette, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS.

Bagskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment.

NECK STOCKS AND TIES.

An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices.

In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a Clothing and Furnishing Emporium, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for *CASH*, and if you buy, and any article is not what it is represented, as I do not intend you shall be satisfied, or compensated, as I do not intend to be a respecter of persons or people, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Topsfield, Middlebury, Rowley, Boxford, Woburn, Ipswich, Lynn, and South Danvers, without enumerating the whole of this County, State, or the World, or particularly Boston, to give me their money co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS,

The only Proprietor of Clothing Emporium,

No 10 Front street, Salem.

oct 24, 1846

Hosiery and Gloves.

ALPACCA, Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, and Worsted Hosiery, in black and mode colors.

Ladies' and Gents' Cashmere, Woolen and Kid Gloves, for sale cheap, by

M. T. DOLE, nov 7

PEARL FOLDERS.

A most beautiful assortment of the various patterns, some very hand-

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AT NO. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, (Southern entrance in the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornate and sentimental Cards, and Albums, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10 cts.
Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undeniable facts have proved.
The following splendid Annuals, among others, will be received next week, viz:—Old Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower.
S. DODGE, nov 14

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S. T. will meet at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, "Thursday Evening, at 6 1-2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOHN MURPHY, R. C. nov 14

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. A fresh supply of the beautiful Songs, sung by these popular singers, at their recent Concerts. He doeth all things well. The Burial of Mrs. Judson. Ecclesiast. Mary Queen, 3 parts. The cot where we born, and Old Grandfather. The Grave of Bonaparte; The Snow Storm. For sale at the Music Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., opposite the Mansion House, Salem. nov 14

STEWART'S DIARY, for 1847, or Daily Register for private Families, and persons of business, containing a blank leaf for every day in the year. Just published and for sale by W. S. & B. IVES, Salem. nov 14

DUNBAR'S BLACK INK. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received their full supply of this beautiful ink, put up in quart, pint, half pint, and smaller bottles—also by the gallon.
The following from the Boston Daily Bee, will show what those think of it who have tried it:—Dunbar's Ink is a superior article in point of color and freedom from dirt. It flows from the pen, containing no acid, it does not become a steel pen. Though pale when first used, it soon becomes a jet black. It is decidedly a good article.
This ink is very conveniently put up for Country Dealers—bottles being packed in saw-dust. For sale at wholesale or retail, at the Manufacturer's prices—at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House, Salem. nov 14

LONGFELLOW'S POEMS COMPLETE. Second edition, price 50 cts.—from the press of the Harpers—Rec'd at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. nov 14

ELEGANT New Style Britannia Tea Pots, this day received and selling low, by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex St. nov 14

THIS MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir." Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he had been confined for showing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev. J. O. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs. Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, J. P. JEWETT & CO. nov 14

THE BOSTON MELODEON, the best collection of Songs ever published,—consisting of Songs, Glees, Rounds, Catches, &c., including the most popular pieces of the day, arranged for 4 voices, by Edward L. White, 5th ed., 224 pages, bound. Price \$1. Clubs, Societies and Teachers supplied by the dozen, at the Publisher's price, at the Music Establishment of J. P. JEWETT & CO. nov 14

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INSTITUTE LYCEUM.

THE Seventh Course of Lectures before the Institute, will commence on MONDAY Evening Nov. 10th, at UPSON'S HALL, with a lecture by FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Boston.

Subject—China.
The following gentlemen have been engaged to lecture, during the season.
CHARLES SUMNER.
CALEB CUSHING.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH.
Rev. THOMAS FOX.
Prof. C. B. HADDOCK.
The Committee have sent letters of invitation to other distinguished lecturers, from whom no reply has been yet received. Their names, if they accept, will be announced hereafter.
Tickets for the Course at FIFTY CENTS each, may be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Sheel, S. Proctor Jr. and at the Bookstore of S. Dodge.
Per order of Committee: W. D. NORTHEED, Chairman.
Danvers Oct 31, 1846.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE delivered before the above Association, the evening Fall and Winter, at CITY'S HALL, commencing Oct. 15th, with an introductory Lecture, by Geo. S. HILLARD, Esq. of Boston.

Oct. 27th, Lecture by J. BACHELDER Esq., of Lynn, on the subject of the Magnetic Telegraph; illustrated with an apparatus.
Nov. 10th, Lecture by CHARLES T. SUMNER, Esq. of Boston.
Nov. 24th, Lecture by HENRY N. HUDSON, Esq. of Boston.

Lectures during the course are expected from Hon. HORACE MANN; Rev. THEODORE PARKER; Dr. J. V. C. SMITH; and other distinguished Lecturers.
Tickets for the Course, 25 cents; single tickets, 12-12 cts.
Per order of the Committee, A. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.
New Mills, Oct 2, 1846.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and feature, in the rooms in the rear of Dr. Nichols's residence, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens.
Pictures taken without charge, unless persons sitting wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with their execution.
Likenesses taken in any weather and neatly set in cases, with or without coloring; and furnished to those who wish to retain them at the very low charge of \$1 to \$2.
No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious.
Danvers, Oct 31, 1846.

FLANNELS.

THE subscriber has just received a good assortment of White, Red, Orange, Yellow and Black Flannels, of various widths and qualities; among them may be found the Ballard Vale Flannels, extra heavy; Country All Wool; Shaker and Red Twilled Flannels, very heavy, for men's wear. Also Printed Saltbury Flannels, for children; bleached and brown Cotton and Domestic Flannels, etc. For sale at low prices, by M. T. DOLE. nov 7

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmere, Combed Flannels, Repp and Corded Cashmere; Oregon Plaids; Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE. nov 7

BANK Note Detector. Willis & Co's Counterfeit Detector for this month—12-1-2c.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. nov 7

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other dye house in the country. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Cravats, Hosiery, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gaiter Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.
Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs, cleaned, without injuring the fabric or color.
Particular attention paid to dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in 1 hour, and to six days.
Agents for receiving Goods: LAMBERT & MEDILL.
Lynn Fancy Dye House; April 4, 1846.

ROOM PAPERS AT COST.

THE Subscribers desirous of reducing their present stock of

PAPER HANGINGS, will sell them for the present at cost. Their stock consists of Several Thousand Rolls, of every description and price; from six cents and upwards, at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. nov 7

ACCORDEONS for One Dollar.

A very good article, 8 keyed, German, at the above low price. Also, a splendid assortment of English Accordeons, 8, 10 and 12 keyed, with or without the harmoniums, plain and inlaid. One very superior instrument, cost 25 dollars, been used a short time for sale at 17 dollars, together with a great variety of Myles, 1, 4 and 8 keyed, from 25 to 10 dollars. Also, a large lot of old and new Instruments, from 5 to 20 dollars. Violins and Guitars, Bridges, Reeds; Tuning Forks, etc. A supply constantly on hand at the Book and Music Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., opposite the Mansion House. nov 7

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.

His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.
Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.
WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.
Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

Periscope Spectacles.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowled English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.
WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., oct 25
Essex St. Salem.

OATS. OATS.

700 BUSHELS Eastern Oats, just received and for sale by J. DIKE, 27 Water street. oct 31

PEA BEANS. A prime lot, just received and for sale by J. DIKE, 27 Water street. oct 31

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall,"

THE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods WILL BE

Closed Up Very Cheap, AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. Entrance No. 22 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW. HOSIERY ROW. nov 7

PUBLIC INVITATION.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO. RESPECTFULLY invite the public to examine their Fall Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL. BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is.

The Largest in the City, and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in

SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS, AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS, Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas, AND ALL

MOURNING GOODS, Woollens, Flannels, Domestic, PLAIDS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs, Cravats, ETC.

Every thing in the DRY GOODS LINE, excepting Needles, Buttons and Ribbons. Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers.

UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

We have increased our sales so large, an amount that we are enabled to keep a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS, AND TO "SELL THEM" AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., LADIES' EXCHANGE, No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON. oct 21

Cassimeres and Doeskins. FINE, Medium, low priced, Plain and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres. Just opened and for sale cheap by M. T. DOLE. nov 7

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which THE will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
CHARLES SIMONDS.

NOTE, PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

A most beautiful assortment, plain and with colored and silver borders, the very articles for Weddings and Parties. Just opened at W. S. & B. IVES'S Book store. oct 16

NEW JEWELRY.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1846.

New Dress.

It has for some time past been our intention to make some improvement in the appearance of our paper, in acknowledgement of the favor which has been extended to us by the public, in the gradual enlargement of our subscription list. We have at considerable expense supplied our office with new type, and provided a new Vignette heading, and we hope to come out in the new dress on Thanksgiving week.

Representative from Second District. It is much to be regretted that our present able and faithful Representative—Hon. Daniel P. King—was not re-elected at the late election. As nearly as can be ascertained, without an official count, the vote of the district stands thus;—Mr. King 4,335; all others 14,043; making Mr. King fall short 13 votes. Should the official count confirm the above result, the district must be subjected to the expense and trouble of another trial, which might all have been avoided had the score of whigs in this and every other town in the district, who would have voted for Mr. King, had they voted at all, only been possessed with patriotism and energy sufficient to have carried them to the polls. We trust and confidently believe that another trial will re-elect him by a handsome majority, and may we not hope that our friends of the Liberty Party will lend their assistance and deposit their votes for the man whom the loco-foco papers have stigmatized as the enemy of his country and a traitor, because he voted against the ten-million Appropriation, War bill? Read the following from the Salem Advertiser and then say if they shall again have occasion to draw such an inference, which is in itself sufficient to make a thousand slaveholders rejoice:—

"Daniel P. King who voted against it (the Mexican War) has in all probability been defeated before the people of this district. What a striking evidence this, of the UNPOPULARITY of the War!"

Rev. Chas. C. Sewall.

We are glad to see by the election returns that this gentleman has been chosen to the Legislature from the town of Medfield. It is highly honorable to the citizens of that town and must be very gratifying to Mr. Sewall that he was elected by the union of those of opposite political parties, who were only desirous of selecting the best man as their Representative. It is also a source of gratification to the numerous personal friends of Mr. Sewall in this place, to see that wherever he may be, he wins the respect and confidence of the people among whom he makes his residence. His excellence and purity of his character, his tender sympathies and conscientious devotion to the good of others, for which he has been so distinguished in his chosen profession, will recommend him in the discharge of the new and important duties devolving upon him as a legislator.

KEEPING A SECRET.

Some people find it the hardest thing in the world to keep a secret. The troublesome thing worries them so much that they feel obliged to call in three or four friends to help them keep it, until at last it is in possession of so many that it is not considered worth keeping and the tremendous secret becomes common property. We have heard it related of Washington, that he once had in view an important expedition the direction of which he thought it prudent to be kept private, but he was teased very hard by one of his general officers to be told the particulars. At last Washington, becoming tired of his importunity, said to him in a confiding tone—"can you keep a secret?" "Yes," said the officer. "So can I," was the reply of Washington.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Several of the Whig papers in this country have suggested for speaker of the next House of Representatives, Hon. EBENEZER BRADBURY, of Newburyport. Mr. Bradbury is every way well qualified for the duties of the office; as a presiding officer he has no superior. He is a very prompt, efficient and impartial man, and we doubt if any one can be selected who will be so universally popular.

Railroad Disasters. On Monday last, at the Boston and Lowell Station, a man fell under the wheels, in attempting to enter the cars while in motion, and was frightfully mutilated. On Tuesday a man named Gustavus Follen was run over and killed on the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad, between Boston and Roxbury, by the Dedham train, coming in. He stepped from the track to avoid the steamboat train, which was just going out, and it is supposed, did not see the Dedham train, which was going the other way, by which he was struck and run over, cutting his body in two.

Accident.—Yesterday forenoon, as we understand, Mr. George Bancroft of this town, a very industrious mechanic, who was employed at the wind sawing-mill, of Mr. Jefferson Taylor, had the three first fingers of his hand badly cut, the middle finger being split from the nail through the second joint, and nearly to the third, by coming in contact with a circular saw while in motion. The numerous accidents of a similar nature, which are chronicled almost every day, should serve to warn those whose occupation obliges them to use or be constantly near these saws, to exercise the utmost caution.

From the Seat of War.

We have been permitted to take a copy of the following letter from a citizen of this town, now a U. S. soldier in the regular army, addressed to his friends in this place. It will be interesting to our community, as it comes from one well known here, who bore a part in the scenes which he describes. The writer of the letter, partook of the dangers of the Florida war, was in Fort Brown at the time of the severe bombardment during the absence of Gen. Taylor at Pt. Isabel, and survived the perils of the siege of Monterey. Among the minor evils of war, the manner in which the services of the humble private soldier are overlooked, while those of the officers are trumpeted forth to the world, strongly exhibits the injustice of the system. The writer of the following is a private in the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and has served several years in the army. We believe he first enlisted at Charlestown, as a marine.

Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 8th, '46.
MY DEAR MOTHER,—I improve the first opportunity of dropping you a letter, to let you know that I am alive and well—hope, this will find you and my sisters the same. I have received no letter, nor heard from home in any way, since you wrote me May 12th. If you have written any letters since then, they have probably been detained in the Post Office at Matamoros. I have written home four times since that date, but know not whether you have received any of the letters. If I do not get an answer to this, I shall begin to think, either that you are all dead, or that you have forgotten me.

I suppose before you receive this, you will see an account of the great battle we fought with the Mexicans in taking this place, in the public prints. We arrived in sight of the town, on the 19th of September. The Mexicans commenced firing upon our advanced guard, and the first shot—a twelve pound cannon ball—struck within three feet of Gen. Taylor. We fell back and encamped in a beautiful grove of live oaks, about three miles from their Batteries,—for having marched fifteen miles that forenoon, we needed some rest before commencing the *Pandango* which came off Sunday morning.

Our division, under Gen. Worth, was ordered to march to the rear of the town and take a position on the Saltillo road, where we should be able to attack the Mexicans on that side, at the same time the other two divisions gave them pell-mell in front. We started off, and came to a halt that night at the base of a high mountain, on the top of which was a Castle and two Batteries, from whence those who were stationed there, kept up a continual discharge of bomb-shells and rockets, blazing away at us all night. The next morning we commenced the attack, but the enemy at first had all the advantage. Being above us, they could look down from the top of the mountain, and survey all our movements, and point their artillery where it would tell with the most deadly effect; while we were obliged to charge upwards in the very mouth of their cannon, almost blinded with smoke.

Our Yankee boys rushed up the hill, firing and yelling like so many fiends broke loose from the pit; while the Mexicans, not fancying the sharp points of our bayonets, began to break their ranks and retreat in confusion, and before night we had taken the two Batteries and driven them back to the Castle.

The next day we stormed and took possession of the Castle, and the Mexicans fell back into the town. On the third day, they fought us in the streets and from the tops of the houses, but on the fourth, finding it vain to contend any longer with Uncle Sam's boys, they laid down their arms and surrendered.

It was a terrible spectacle to behold after the fight was over, I assure you. The hills were covered, and every street and lane and alley was filled with the mangled bodies of the dead and wounded. Groans and cries were heard on every side. At the commencement of the battle, the Mexicans had 20,000 men under arms, while Gen. Taylor's force was only 7000. Our loss in killed and wounded, was about 500; that of the Mexicans 1200.

But I have not time to write any more now; you will probably see all the particulars of the battle published in the papers, better than I can write them out. So good-bye for the present.

Yours affectionately,

B. V.

*The writer probably includes in this estimate the inhabitants of the city of Monterey, capable of bearing arms.

Bound to put it through.—Since the decision of the Myers case, murderers in Virginia are in high glee. At the Superior Court of Richmond, William King, charged with the murder of his wife was put on trial on Monday. The case was submitted without argument to the jury who promptly rendered a verdict of *acquittal*. On Tuesday, Pedro Antonio, charged with maliciously stabbing Mr. Jordan, the jury could not agree. On Wednesday, John F. Dentler, charged with maliciously shooting Charles Nevins, was *acquitted*.

MILITARY.—Captain John C. Park having tendered his resignation of the office of Captain of the Boston Light Infantry, and it having been accepted, he has been honorably discharged. The corps is now under the command of Lieut. Boyd.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, was on Wednesday evening last, installed as pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church and Society in East Boston.—Sermon by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, of Boston.

Thomas, the New York murderer, was to have been hung yesterday. Gov. Wright refused to pardon him.

J. P. Francis Woodberry, Esq. of Upper Beverly, has been appointed by the Governor and Council a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

MILITARY.—At a meeting of Company A. (Salem Light Infantry) on the 17th inst., Col. Andrews presiding—George H. Devereux, Esq., was elected Captain. Third Lieut. S. E. Peabody, 1st Lieut. and Joseph Peabody, 2d Lieut.

Pennsylvania receives over \$10,000,000 per annum for her coal.

Essex Rail Road.

This undertaking has been prosecuted with more than common vigor since the locomotive has been on the track. The rails are now laid all the distance from the foot of Andover St. in Salem, to Southwick's tannery in Danvers, and at the rate the work now goes on, we may expect the iron horse will be near the site of the Depot at Wallis Mill dam in another week. The only part then remaining to be done, will be the short distance from the Aqueduct point in North river to the bridge. At the portion of the road between the bridge and the tunnel, the piles are all driven and ready for the superstructure. In connecting with the Eastern Railroad, it will be necessary to remove a portion of the wall on the western side of the tunnel. From the progress already made, we are inclined to adhere to the opinion formerly given, that the passenger cars will pass over the road to the principal Depot in Danvers, before the commencement of the new year.

Marriage by two Clergymen.

A notice is going the rounds of the papers, that a certain couple has recently been married by two clergymen. If any such marriage has taken place, the same couple has been married twice over. Marriage is a civil contract, the parties assenting to the union before a minister or magistrate. The religious services on the occasion are, therefore, no part of the legal solemnization of the marriage, and there may be twenty clergymen present who may engage in these services, but only one can solemnize the contract.

We have heard of a learned and eccentric magistrate in a neighboring city, to whom a couple applied to be joined in matrimony, while he was busily engaged in writing. The groom handed his certificate to the magistrate, who asked them if they wished to be married to each other? They of course answered "Yes." "Well then, you are married," said the magistrate, resuming his writing. This was a legal marriage.

At a town meeting in Brighton, the Selectmen were instructed, by a vote of six to one, to prosecute all violations of the license law, and in South Reading a similar vote was passed, only one person voting against it.

An interesting fact was, as we learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, elicited in this city a few days since, in the decision of a bet between two gentlemen, in reference to the day set apart by the Constitution for the inauguration of the President of the United States, viz: the 4th of March. It was supposed by some that that day might come on a Sunday, and therefore the ceremony should be postponed till the following day. By referring to the debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution, it was found that the 4th of March in every fourth year, would not fall on Sunday for the period of three hundred years, and it was on that account selected by that body as the inauguration day. [Ex. paper.]

There must be some mistake in the above. It will be well recollected that the inauguration of President Monroe took place on Monday, the 5th of March, as the day preceding was Sunday.—The question was then mooted, whether—as the preceding term of office expired on the 3rd of March, and the oaths of office were not taken until the 5th—the United States was not without a President on the intervening day. As, however, no serious practical difficulty arose from the want of a President on that day, the discussion of the subject was not thought to be of much importance, and it was stopped.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It is announced from Washington that several thousand more of volunteers are called for to carry on the Mexican War. The Telegraph reports that the War Department has made requisitions calling into service eight additional regiments of volunteers. One from each of the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and one of Mounted men from Texas.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.—The following are the places of rendezvous for the nine regiments called for in yesterday's orders by the Secretary of War:—

States.	Rendezvous.
One regiment from Louisiana,	New Orleans.
" " Mississippi,	Vicksburg.
" " South Carolina,	Charleston.
" " North Carolina,	Wilmington.
" " Virginia,	Gayandotte.
" " Pennsylvania,	Pittsburgh.
" " New York,	N. York City.
" " Massachusetts,	Boston.
" " Texas.	The Governor is authorized to designate the place of rendezvous, and to report the same to Gen. Taylor.

The troops are to serve during the war, and are estimated to amount to from 6,500 to 7000.—Union.

ALL FOR LOVE.—On Saturday night two barns and other outbuildings on Magazine street, Cambridgeport, Mass., belonging to Mrs. Tafts, were burnt, with hay and a horse and cow.—Loss about \$2500, insured in Concord. The Boston Post states that a person who had been employed about the premises was arrested soon after the fire, and at once confessed that he had set it, and that he was paid \$18 for doing the deed by an individual who wished to marry Mrs. Taft's daughter, but whose suit had been rejected.

We learn that since the stranding of the Great Britain, Capt Hosken has had the misfortune to lose his most estimable wife, and that with his public and private griefs, his mind is truly in a distressed condition.

Hon. William Findlay, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on Sunday, in his 79th year. He was the father-in-law of Gov. Shunk.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York, on Monday night at 12 o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st of October—bringing eleven days later intelligence from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, from Liverpool, the 4th inst. via Halifax, having accomplished the passage in 12.3.4 days, including the detention at Halifax. The dates are from London to the evening of the 3d inst., and from Liverpool to the morning of the 4th.

The Cotton Market was depressed, and a slight decline in prices had been submitted to.

The Produce markets had also declined considerably.

Indian Corn still commands extreme rates.

The London Sun says it is notorious that the wheat season has been plentiful, and the supply is more than the average; it is notorious, also, that the farmers are keeping back their grain, to raise it to starvation prices—and that the government is fully justified in not listening to the clamor for opening the ports.

A considerable decrease is taking place in the price of our home produce. Flour, at Mark Lane, on Monday, receded in the better description as much as 4s. a sack; and at the Liverpool market, Tuesday, there was a decline of 4s 6d. per barrel on United States and Canadian flour. All descriptions of Wheat declined from 3d to 4d per 70 lbs. Trade in the manufacturing districts continues dull, and many of the manufacturers are working short time.

It is stated by the London journals, that money continues abundant in the discount markets, and capitalists have a difficulty in employing it.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th day of January.

Another formidable revolutionary movement has commenced in Portugal, which threatens to be very serious in its results.

Two mails from India have arrived in London, but the news they bring is unimportant.

The Times of the 3d inst. states that the relations between the French and British governments were becoming hourly less friendly, on account of the Montpensier marriage question.

The Royal mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 29th ult. at an early hour. Her news was looked for with the greatest anxiety, by the merchants and speculators in cotton and breadstuffs. The latter were somewhat disappointed at the more favorable accounts respecting the cotton crop, and the abundance and low prices of all kinds of breadstuffs in the American markets.

Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States, arrived at Long's Hotel in London, with his lady and family, Oct. 31. Mr. B. went out in the Great Western, which left New York Oct. 3.

The unfortunate steamer Great Britain still remains on the sands in Dun drum Bay. Mr. Mackintosh, an American, has concluded an agreement with her owners to get her off, and this gentleman is now making arrangements with Capt. Hosken for that purpose. They both proceeded to Dun drum Bay on the 2d inst.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.

The Water Commissioners have closed contracts for 4500 tons of iron pipe, of different dimensions, to be delivered in equal monthly instalments during the next summer, from March to October inclusive.

These contracts are made with five highly respectable and substantial houses, on the following terms, viz: for the 30 inch, 24 inch and 20 inch pipes, with Messrs. Cyrus Alger & Co. of Boston, and the West Point Foundry, in equal quantities, at \$47.50 per ton. For the 16 and 12 inch pipe, with Mr. Leonard Fuller of Boston, at \$47 per ton; and for the 6 inch and 4 inch pipe, with Messrs. A. M. & B. W. Jones and Messrs. Colwell & Co. both of Philadelphia, in equal quantities, at \$45 per ton—each contract to include the required proportions of curved and branch pipe, and the whole to be delivered in Boston. There were 22 offers, including 2 from Great Britain.

The Water Commissioners have purchased several millions of bricks, a part of which are already delivered along the line of the aqueduct, and they are daily making purchases from kilns made in the vicinity, and of bricks brought from the eastward.

We understand it is their intention to procure a sufficient quantity during the present autumn, to ensure the regular prosecution of the work on the whole line, from the earliest period at which it can commence in the spring, until further supplies can be furnished, of the manufacture of the next season.

Before the opening of the season, proposals will be invited by public advertisement, for the masonry, in sections. A single contract has been made, on which the work is commenced, by way of specimen. This commencement is in West Needham. The work will probably be soon suspended by the cold weather.—[Boston Advertiser.]

A letter from Monterey, from James A. Jackson, a Washington volunteer in the Baltimore battle, describing the late battle, says:—

I was almost thirsted to death; and upon casting a disconsolate look around me, I saw a poor fellow lying dead close by; I stooped down to see if there was any water in his canteen, and it was full; I took a drink, and swung the prize to my side. I soon passed another poor fellow, with both legs carried away; he had been thus wounded ever since morning, and was groaning and calling in a very feeble manner for water. I stooped to give him a draught, and he emptied my canteen. I had not got one yard from him, before a grape shot came and cut him in two—throwing little pieces of flesh and blood all over me.

I. O. F.—A new Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in this city on Wednesday evening last, entitled "FRATERNITY LODGE—No. 118." The ceremonies took place at the Hall of Essex Lodge in Lynde Place. The officers were installed as follows:—James Kimball, N. G.; Stephen Whitmore, Jr., V. G.; J. F. Worcester, Secretary; Thomas H. Lefavour, Treasurer. It appears that there are now 118 Lodges in Massachusetts. The number of members of the order in the United States is about age hundred thousand.—Gaz.

We are informed, (and fear it may be true,) that Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had an attack of paralysis yesterday forenoon, in the street, in Boston.—Gaz.

For the Country.

Principles.

Our fathers branded him as a traitor, who sacrificed his principles to his interest. And if there is a living to-day, who perpetrated that deed in 78 score years and ten? has not proved a sufficient time to wipe the stain from his polluted brow? Yonder Monument tells you at what a fearful Whig principles were adhered to and sustained in days of our fathers; and those very stones we weep blood, should the fellow citizens of the ever here prove recreant. Perhaps some spig of eign, growth might be found to do the deed, and tempt to lead others astray; but, for a son of the to be found so far fallen from the high-souled principles of his sires, would give him an Arnold family consign his name to oblivion. What mean those ures cut in deep gashes on yon Monument's side? They are the names of Men. They are Statesmen. Not only sentinels of liberty, but sentinels of principles which won that liberty. They point you to deep wounds of the living men—to that trickle crimson current, which was their life-blood, and price paid by them to establish that liberty, and gain those principles. Should those principles, established at such a cost, ever waver here, those names would take the form of life—their eyes shining from Corner to Corner, demanding: Whence is this defection in duty? what selfish, sordid soul dared thus to blast the reputation of the place of nativity?

Can it be that it is no longer a problem, with multitude of the Whigs of Danvers, when principle and self-interest come in contact, which of the shall receive their homage? The election is over. The results are passing through the minds of the people, leaving on them all, its pitiable record. What is the friendly hand broad enough to place over a blurred, blood-stained, shameful page of our history, to hide it from posterity?

Let us not despair. Although there is chaff amongst the wheat, still there is much wheat remaining. The original stalks are not yet all dead. 1st, at the polls, on that day, several old men: one of them, a very aged man, whose hasty steps, on trying day, the sad events of which have been so patriotically recorded by their fellow citizens, led him to the battle of Lexington; there his comrades fell; he still survives, to attest to the value of Whig principles, striving by his example to perpetuate the bonds of brotherhood, in his long cherished home among the generations away down the lapse of years that they might be persuaded to suffer even death than to sacrifice principle. It was not him, I trust, was no son or descendant of his; who should be to waver for a moment, under these circumstances. Let principle triumph, though self-interest suffer. For the sixty-ninth time that old veteran deposited his vote in the ballot box of his native town, for Whig Governor. He says: "Let us have Whig leaders to govern glorious old Massachusetts and her laws, while I live, and ever after if you wish prosper."

Let not the holy trust that he and the like of us are so sacredly delivering to our hands, be thus trampled upon. Their warning voices will be deaf upon our ears. Their tottering steps will grieve to bear them to the polls, and their heady vanity will soon fail of their persuasive eloquence, word and in deed, to keep them back from their career of rashness and ruin. Ponder, friends! See if Whig principles are worth preserving. They supported our fathers under the most trying circumstances. They raised old Massachusetts to her elevated position among her sister States, and if not abused, they will, under God, protect and shelter all who put their trust in them.

UNION AND STRAIGHT.

For the Country.

Salem and Andover Railroad.
Mr. Editor,—I see by the papers that the Essex Railroad has various projects for accommodating country trade. One is through North Danvers to their depot—another is through Topsfield and Boxford to Methuen—another through Topsfield, Boxford and Georgetown to Methuen—another through Reading to Lowell—another through South Reading to Lowell. We suspect, from appearances that South Reading is their favorite project, as they have stopped work between the North and South Parishes of Danvers.

We are inclined to think that the country people are not quite so venal as to be sucked in by the movements. The project for a road through South Reading, and from thence to Lowell, will of course be opposed by the Boston and Lowell road, with its power; as it gives a parallel road from Lowell to Boston, against the privileges given that road in charter.

A LOOKER ON.

A COLD WINTER COMING. Christmas day being on a Friday this year, says the Mirror, and we are to have faith in an ancient ballad, hard winter is expected. The ballad runs thus:

"Yf Crysmas day on the Fryday be,
The fyrste of winter hard shall be,
With froste and snowe and with flode,
But the laste ends thereof ye goods."

Professor Schenkein, the reputed inventor of the "Gun Cotton," has transmitted a specimen of that article to the President of the U. S. in sealed packet, with an admonition that it opened only in his presence. It is said that the packet also contains some hints in relation to the mode of preparing the death dealing article. And it is estimated that 200,000 bales cotton will be required for this purpose. The will tend to enhance the price of cotton somewhat.

SANTA ANNA.—As Santa Anna did not succeed in obtaining the two millions from Mr. Polk, he was supplied himself by seizing a *coche* on the way to the coast with that amount, and we really think that the Administration owe a deep debt of gratitude to Senator Davis for killing the bill, as otherwise Mr. Polk would have had the whole world laughing at him, in having given Santa Anna the money to arm and equip his army to fight against us, which would have been the application of it, had been paid over to him.—N. O. Bulletin.

The great Webster dinner, in Philadelphia, comes off early, in December, at the Museum.

TIT FOR TAT. The editor of the Albany Herald says that he once knew a widow who cut out her own daughter in the graces of a lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's father (of whom he was the only heir), and accordingly married him, and had children; to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondaga county.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. The Whig successes in the recent State elections, have resulted in the election of 74 Whigs to 59 Democrats to the next Congress, in the place of 47 Whigs and 76 Democrats who represent the same districts in the present Congress.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
 Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases, of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary; for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work, especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquids of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets, and a variety of cases of similar magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not far from perfect in execution from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.
 Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the work will be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivots, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
 S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
 Aug. 15.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THE wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, and taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, General debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of the

Rheumatism.
 and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine
 now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jauvices Complaints
 are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.
 It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles,
 because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.
 In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
 and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a most efficient should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,
 and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin, and will eradicate

Humors
 of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health
 from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
 Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
 A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices.
 ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
 207 Essex St. Salem,
 May 9

Grass Cloth Skirts.
 A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns and a very desirable article. For sale by

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
 BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
 Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 254) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suppuratory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Stool Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses required for all cases of hernia, and made to answer all purposes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of embossed metal that will not rust, having Sweden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's; Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hillyer's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trusses, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
 Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
 I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is, often, and from neglect in properly fitting them, construction, and in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
 Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
 Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
 SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. R. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality. Teeth so set to render them serviceable for years, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling with Gold, &c. For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
 S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
 Aug. 15.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
 A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Casimeres, Woolenets, Mou de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children wear. Just received by
 M. T. DOLE.
 May 30

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex St., opposite the First Church, Salem.
 WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
 April 4.

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
 J. & H. HALE,
 215 Essex street.
 Sept. 12

LEHIGH COAL.
JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
 JOHN DIKE,
 27 Water street, Salem.
 Aug. 29

ASHLAND HALL.
THIS Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
 CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.
 Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

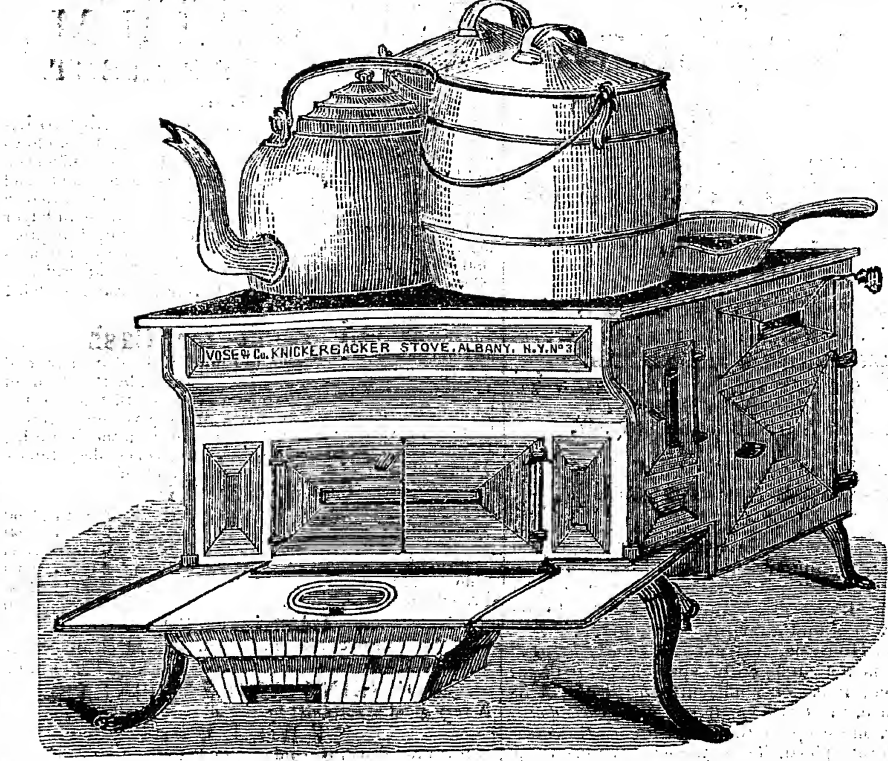
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
 All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
 Goods handled with care.
 S. F. TOWN
 April 19, 1845.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS. The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist; the Philanthropist. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, Aug. 27, 1846; just published and for sale by
 W. & S. B. IVES.
 Sept. 26

J. & H. HALE
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
 HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS.

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
 FLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICION ROLLERS and CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
 WINDMILL GLASS,
 CAMPFIRE,
 CAMPHENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
 Cut Glass, Brandy, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
 HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
 Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
 BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
 Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails,
 Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
 No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
 March 15



WINTER IS COMING
 AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,
 of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of:

COOKING STOVES:
 Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$3 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,
 among which are the following:
 Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
 (Second Door East from the Market.)
 SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS
 WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,
 which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee-Cracks; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses; Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
 J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
 Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
 For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.
 may 30

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are:—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Wreck of the Glide,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.
 S. DODGE.
 Sept. 26

Watch and Clock Repairing.
 THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
 for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

SHEET LEAD.—A new supply just received.—Dimension Lead furnished to order.
 ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
 207 Essex street, Salem
 Aug 1

SOMETHING NEW AT
Bowdoin's Daguerrotype Rooms
 289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

M. R. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to re- turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the new improved German Instru- ments, in connection with other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for public exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improve- ments now making, and the convenience of his rooms (having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will be spared to give satisfaction.

Minutemen taken large or small, and set in every variety of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets kept for sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day
 Salem, May 2

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
 Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-
 ANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazards, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
 A. BROOKS, Sec'y,
 may 20 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
 ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, and 6 P.M.
 Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.
 Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
 Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.
 Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston,
 From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
 Great Falls N.H., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M.
 Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
 Newburyport, 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.
 Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.M.
 2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East, at 10 P.M.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
 Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M.
 2, 4, 13, 4, 6 1-2 P.M.
 Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9, 10, 10 1-4 A.M.
 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 5 1-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN,
 Master of Transportation.
 oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, will leave Danvers, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours,

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
 " " 8 3-4 " " " 9 1-2
 " " 9 3-4 " " " 11
 " " 11 1-4 " " " 1
 " " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3
 " " 2 3-4 " " " 4
 " " 4 1-2 " " " 5
 " " 5 1-2 " " " 6
 " " 6 1-2 " " " 8

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shepley's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
 Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on request.
 SYMONDS & TEEL,
 oct 17

PERIODICALS.
MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
 Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
 Columbian 3 00
 Artisan's Monthly Magazine 3 00
 New York Illustrated 3 00
 Democratic Review 3 00
 Whig 5 00
 Eclectic Magazine 5 00
 Lady's National Magazine 2 00
 Sears' Pictorial 2 00
 Little's Living Age 2 00
 Knickerbocker, New York 5 00
 New England Family Magazine 1 50
 Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
 Family Circle 1 00
 Symbol, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00
 Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.
 Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 3 00
 Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00
 Law Reporter 3 00
 New Library of Law and Equity 7 00
 Mother's Magazine 1 00
 The Assistant 1 00
 New Englander, Quarterly, 1 00
 Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 1 50
 Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
 Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Strangers Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N.Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Express, Monitor, Boston Free Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to all orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
 NO. 10 PARK STREET,
 DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
 IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE,
 BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
 mch29

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
 No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, &c. all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

Stone on reasonable terms.
 Persons in want of any of the above articles, GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular, can have the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can from those who go prowling through the country, paying off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.
 may 5

POOLE & STEDMAN,
 MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COATS
 AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.
 SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.
 S. A. POOLE,
 S. B. STEDMAN

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WAR-
ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
 159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledged thanks to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, that he has discontinued his business at the war room of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has removed the above rooms, where he will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping these new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery War Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and Fire Shades, Cushions, Corals, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestries of ladies, in elegant and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up.
 Essex street, April 25, 1846.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 Office in Feltzer's (late Osborne's) Building,
 Danvers, March 29th.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extent Length, just imported and for sale by
 oct 21 J. & H. HALE



THOMAS TRASK,
 Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,
 KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice. T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as can be found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand. Danvers, June 7, 1845.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1846.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

The official return of votes given in the Second District, for Representative to Congress, is as follows:

Whole number,	9282
Daniel P. King has	4536
George W. Dike has	2773
Lemuel Gott	1261
Increase H. Brown,	563
All others have	51

The Majority against Mr. King is eleven, and there is no choice.

Thus the Whigs of this Congressional District, have failed to elect their Representative, by the remissness of twelve of their number, who neglected to go to the polls. How many are there in this very town, who call themselves good Whigs, but who now have to reproach themselves for not attending to their high political duties on the day of the election? We think they must by this time have felt the responsibility of their position, and that they will not again put the District to the trouble and inconvenience of a third trial. There is no need of this. We are strong in our numbers, in the popularity of our candidate, and the soundness of our principles. It has been our fault that we have felt too strong, and depended too much upon the prevalence of Whig principles in the District, as if they could be sustained without strong and continued effort. It must be recollected that there are four Richmonds in the field—and Mr. King has had unlike any of his colleagues who have been candidates, the opposition of three parties. It is true there is no possible chance of success with two either of the opposing candidates, and their only hope is to defeat an election and put the people to the trouble of repeated trials, when they know their own cause is a desperate one. This state of things calls loudly upon all true Whigs to redouble their efforts, and show at the coming trial that they can carry in their candidate by an overwhelming majority. The Governor has assigned Monday, the 28th of December next for a second trial in this and the Fourth Districts.

THANKSGIVING.

"We are all here;
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
All who hold each other dear;
Each chair is filled—we're all at home,
To-night let no cold stranger come.
It is not often thus, around
Our old, familiar hearth, we're found.
Bless, then, the meeting and the spot;
For once be every care forgot.
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour.
We're all—here."

The recurrence of another of these New England Festivals so gladdening to the hearts of many thousands of families, whose scattered members at this anniversary seek to meet again around the family board, ought to awaken in all, those feelings of gratitude and charity so appropriate to the season. What a blessing to the poor, who are at this time relieved, temporarily at least, from want and privation from the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors and how doubly blessed to those whom Providence has so provided with the good things of life, that they can act as almoners of this bounty, in making the hearts of the widow and orphan to leap with joy. It is by such acts of attachment to our suffering brethren whom we have seen, that we can best shew our love to God whom we have not seen. Alas—how many there are who do not sufficiently regard their wealth as a gift from God, as means of doing good and not to be hugged and hoarded for selfish uses.

How pure and holy ought to be the feelings with which we should cluster around the family hearth, and more especially so when one who formerly graced that circle is missed from the social board! How sad to miss that countenance which was wont to shed its gentle radiance on the bright scenes of this joyful holiday. The voice whose kindly tones fell like music on our ears, is hushed, the hand we grasped is still and in many, very many family circles, its members may say, in the words of the gifted poet whose lines we have quoted above—

"We're not all here!
Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
Looked in, and thinned our little band;
Some, like a night-flash, passed away,
And some at lingering, day by day,
The quiet grave-yard—none lie there;
And cruel ocean has its share—
We're not all here!"

The Lyceum.

It will be seen by the Notice in our advertising columns that Hon. CALVIN CUSHING, is to lecture on Mexico. The high standing and reputation of the Lecturer, the interesting nature of the subject at the present moment, and the fact that Mr. Cushing travelled through the Mexican territory on his return from his mission to China, will combine to make this Lecture worthy the attention of all who would wish to be informed in relation to that people with whom our country is now at war. There are to be no evening tickets sold, yet we think the seats will be well filled by the holders of season tickets which may be obtained at the usual places. We hope the audience will be at the hall at an early hour.

Our new Dress.

We are unable to appear to-day with our new type and head, as was announced last week, having been disappointed by the engraver, who did not perform his part of the work until it was too late to obtain a stereotype plate for use this week. We have however made such arrangements as will enable us next week to fulfil our engagements.

School District No 1.

On Friday evening of last week, an exhibition at the principal school in this district, took place under the direction of its teacher, H. P. Andrews. The school room on this occasion was tastefully decorated with evergreen and appropriate mottoes. At an early hour the large room was densely thronged, and we are sorry to learn that numbers were obliged to go away, not being able to gain admittance. Probably not half of those in the room were able to obtain seats, yet under these unfavorable circumstances the exercises were listened to with much attention and apparent interest.

The exercises consisted of dialogues and recitations of single pieces, both original and select, by the pupils of the higher classes, who all acquitted themselves exceedingly well, especially if we consider that they had but a little more than a week to make preparation. The Introductory exercise was an appropriate original piece, spoken with much distinctness and grace by one of the younger girls. Another original piece, entitled "Pocahontas," was recited with fine effect, and elicited the warmest commendation. The same may be said of the recitation of that beautiful poem of Charles Sprague, "We are all here," which had on this occasion an echo accompaniment. Also the "Missionary," and the "Old Clock," whose measured dicking hushed the audience to a profound silence. Of the dialogues, the two original ones of "Novel Reading" and the "Indian Doctor," were well sustained in all their parts, the latter by boys and the former by two of the larger girls. There were also several other dialogues spoken by younger pupils in a creditable manner, and single pieces among which we might name "The Hours" and a beautiful original poem entitled, "And such is life."

We might go on and particularise until we had enumerated all the exercises, but suffice it to say that the whole evening's performances were highly creditable to the pupils and their gifted and accomplished teacher. At the close of the exercises, J. W. Proctor, Esq. at the request of those near him, expressed in behalf of the auditors, the high gratification that had been experienced at the appearance of the school and their appreciation of the efforts of the instructor.

Thus ended this exhibition of pupils in a common district school, and if such occasions are considered necessary at the close of every term in an Academy, why cannot they be useful here? Besides the more obvious benefit to the scholars, it is well to enice the parents occasionally into the school room to witness the attainments of their children. We wish that such exhibitions might take place in all our schools, especially if they are so conducted, like the one we are speaking of, as to convey and impress a sound moral influence on the auditors.

It is to be regretted that owing to want of time the audience could not be gratified with an exhibition of the Philosophical and School Apparatus which has been furnished by the liberality of some individuals in the District, and which has been found highly useful in illustrating various subjects of study to the scholars. We hope some opportunity will soon supply this omission.

Temperance.

During the last few months, a series of Lectures has been delivered in this village, at the request of the officers of the "Danvers Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society," commencing with an Address by Asahel Huntington, Esq., which was delivered in Upton's Hall—and followed by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. I. Alden Putnam, Rev. Mr. Field, and on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, at the Unitarian Church. The interest in this subject appears to increase, if we may judge from the increase of numbers at each successive lecture; the two last have been delivered to very large audiences. The different speakers from first to last, seem to have had different and sometimes opposite views in relation to the great subject, both in regard to the causes which hinder its advancement and the means of promoting its progress.

The Boston Post publishes a list of disasters which have happened to the vessels engaged in the Marblehead fisheries, during the past season, by which it appears that ten or eleven schooners have been wrecked, and sixty-five men and boys have lost their lives. The number made widows by this calamity, is forty-three, and 151 children fatherless.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Marblehead, says:—"This community is at present in the midst of painful, boding suspense—I might say deep grief—'hope has almost sickened into despair,' on account of the number of fishing schooners belonging to this place, which have been sent out on the Grand Banks since May last, and which should have been in about this time, with 'good freights.' It is known that many of these were dreadfully torn and scattered in the late September gale."

CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal Church, at the new city of Essex, was on Thursday last, consecrated by Bishop Eastburn.

Gloucester Rail Road.

We understand that this public improvement is going on with its usual rapid progress and that the Engineers think it probable if the Directors of the E. R. Road think it advisable and the Gloucester people think it desirable, and if nothing happens to prevent, that sometime next year an additional wheelbarrow will be put on the route. If this should take place and if rail road iron in the market is not too hard and locomotives are sufficiently buoyant, we may have reason to expect that the railroad will be finished as soon as it is completed.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal has been visited by a boy named Stephen Bennett, from Wells, Me, who is 9 years old, and weighs 152 lbs. 8 ounces. He has a brother 13 years old, who weighs 134 pounds, and a sister 6 years old, who weighs 51 pounds.

It is rumored that Col. Benton is coming out strongly in favor of Mr. Polk's measures, and the reason given, is the appointment of his son-in-law (as it has leaked out) Lieut. Col. Fremont, to be Governor of California.

SMOKING.—According to the Worcester Transcript, the ladies in that town are getting along very fast. One of them was seen lately promenading the streets in company with a gentleman, puffing away at a cigar, just as though she loved it and 'nothing else.'

'Taking in the Flats.' We see by the published proceedings of the City government of Salem that they have given to the Essex Railroad Corporation all the 'Flats' on the line of their route within the limits of the city. This act of the city of Salem not only shews the immense power and influence of Railroad Corporations but is calculated to arouse the indignation of all true lovers of liberty who deem it to be sinful to hold property in man.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The Salem Observer learns that the friends of this fugitive slave in England have raised the sum of \$750 which has been brought to this country in the Acadia, to be sent to his former master, that he may not be forcibly taken back to bondage by the slaveholders.

Douglass was the occasion of a curious scene, which occurred at a public meeting in London a short time since, and is illustrative of the difference of opinion there and in this country with regard to colored persons. It is stated that a Dr. Collier from New York, arose to address the meeting in defence of slave holders, and insisted, when referring to Frederick Douglass, on styling him 'that colored man, Douglass.' The audience at this was highly indignant, and rising en masse, demanded that he should say 'Mr. Douglass,' or to take his seat. The doctor positively refused to comply, and in consequence was obliged to take his seat, as they refused to hear him except on this condition.—Salem Gaz.

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor.—In your last paper you allude to an "interesting fact," learned from the Philadelphia Inquirer, viz. "that by reference to the debates of the convention that formed the constitution, it was found, that the 4th of March in every fourth year, would not fall on Sunday for the period of 300 years; and it was on that account selected by that body as the inauguration day."

This may be an "interesting fact," as it would be a wonderful fact, but for the simple fact, that it is a false fact. For the fact is, if figures do not lie (and perhaps I may say, they are the only created things, that have ever, and will ever prove true) the fourth of March, instead of not falling on Sunday for the space of 300 years from the adoption of our constitution; actually falls on that day, during that long period, no less than nine times, to wit: in 1821, 1849, 1877, 1917, 1945, 1973, 2013, 2041 and 2069, and thence forever after, in every year when the Dominical letter is G. and in no other year, so long as what is termed the "new style" shall exist as the basis of our chronology, and this is sufficiently accurate to need no revision for many centuries to come.

This being the fact, perhaps he who made this important discovery, which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, will discover his error—if not before—when our next President is inaugurated into office, as that event will either take place on Sunday, or will not take place on the 4th of March—for figures say that the 4th of March, 1849, must fall on Sunday.

Boston, Nov. 4th, 1846. SOLAR CYCLE.

For the Courier.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

The lecture on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, before this Institution, was delivered by CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., of Boston. The subject was the employment of Time. It was an excellently written, and delivered production,—evincing not only an able intellect, but a well read mind, stored with valuable facts and useful knowledge. A large audience gave the speaker its undivided attention, and departed well satisfied with the entertainment and instruction of the evening. Mr. SUMNER is well-known to the people of Massachusetts, as a free and eloquent advocate of Human Rights, and his lecture needs no higher eulogy than to say of it,—It was well worthy its author.

Among the bills found by the Grand Jury yesterday, we understand, was one against Mr. Daniel E. Sicks, Member of Assembly elect, for stealing. Also, one against Michael Walsh, another Member elect, for libel.—[N. Y. Tribune.

For the Courier.

A Visit to the Tomb of Washington.

It was one of those delightful autumnal mornings, towards the latter part of the last month, just as the sun was touching its golden tints upon the spires and other lofty objects of the old city of Alexandria, that we stepped into a hackney coach and ordered our black postillion to drive with all the speed he was capable of obtaining from his sleek looking, well fed beast, to Mount Vernon. The first mile, we rolled over a smooth road with tolerable despatch—congratulating each other upon our ride, the beauties of the morning bland and mild as the Indian summer of New England, the object of our morning tour, &c; but soon our coach became very restless and uneasy, laboring and heaving like a steamer after leaving the smooth and unruffled waters of the river, and riding upon the mighty waves of old ocean—tossing us from side to side until we were obliged in order to save our hats to take them off and confine them upon a vacant seat. I hallooed to Snowball to know if he had not missed the road; 'No sir, dis be all de road dar be to Mount Vernon, right or wrong—and dis be de best end on't too, sar,' said he. After hearing of the miserable state of the Virginia roads, we began to think we should not suffer for want of exercise to create an appetite for the breakfast we were to partake of on our return to Alexandria. After two hours hard traveling, we arrived at the outer gate of the premises once occupied by Washington,—a distance of nine miles. The scenery upon the road was neither wild or sublime—occasionally as we ascended some hill, we could see in the distance the seats of the planters, scattered among the hills, and also the huts of the slaves as they spotted the plantations. This gate was a large quarter of a mile from the Mansion. Upon each side stood a small hut occupied by slaves.—An old negress who had withstood the storms of some seventy or eighty winters, came out to perform a duty which to all appearances she had long been accustomed to—that of opening the gate to visitors—with her gentle courtesy turned her face up to the window of the coach, expecting as a matter of course, some small pittance from all strangers who passed her gate. We rode about half way to the Mansion, but finding the carriage road so bad we preferred some different exercise, and sent the boy back to the gate to await our return. Following around this serpentine path, we soon came in sight of the beautiful river Potomac—calm and placid as a lake, its waters only disturbed by the paddles of steamers, as they glide along upon its bosom to and from Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. Keeping the path a little farther, we entered the old gate-way, around which were a number of small cabins resembling the corn barns, hen houses, &c. of a farmer's barn yard. As we approached the main house, we passed a long row or block of low brick buildings, which as we were informed by an aged slave, were built by the General for slave houses, but have long since been abandoned by them, and now roofless and much dilapidated, are converted into pens for cattle and swine. Still further on, the great yard in rear of the Mansion, was mostly enclosed by comfortable houses of small size, which the slaves now improve.—We now walked around this venerable House of Washington. Although simple in structure, it is pleasant and delightful in location—standing upon one of the most lovely spots in the world,—facing that noble river, and taking the eye of every passer-by upon its waters, who gaze upon the spot with a reverence natural to the feelings of every American; and even foreigners look upon it with the respect due that great man. The house stands upon a gentle swell of land fronting the river; it was formerly painted white, but the paint as all other parts of the premises, bears marks of the ravages of that fell destroyer, Time. The piazza, extends the whole length of the front, about one hundred feet, and is almost surrounded with trees of heavy growths of oak, locust and pine. After satisfying ourselves around the house, we took a narrow foot-path leading down some twenty rods, then entering a pasture through an old gate way on our right, just on the skirt of a pine wood, we came to the simple and humble tomb of George and Martha Washington. This tomb is of brick and nearly one hundred feet deep from the old garden wall to the front; the only inscription is chiseled into a small marble slab and set in the brick work over the gate way entering the tomb:—

"Within this enclosure rest the remains of
Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON."
About twelve feet from the front is a partition, in which is an iron door enclosing the family vault; and without the partition, enclosed in front by an open-work iron gate, stand the marble sarcophagi,—one upon each side. On the right, sleeps the great and good Washington; and on the left, his worthy consort—Martha Washington.—But to describe the emotions of my bosom while leaning upon that gate, would be the very height of absurdity: I was carried back in imagination to the early history of our beloved country—to the severe workings of that great mind in its dark and perilous hours—I could see in that care-worn countenance, the deep anxiety for his almost forlorn followers in their desperate situation, when pressed upon by a powerful and far superior force,—but to use the language of one more competent to do justice to this subject, and who visited the same spot,—"Who can analyze his feelings as he stands before that sepulchre? Who can tell the story of his associations, or do justice with his pen or with his tongue to the emotions which the memories of the past awaken there?—The history of a whole country is overpowering him at once—its struggles—its darkness—its despair—its victories rush upon him—its gratitude—its glory—and its loss pass before him—and in a moment his lives through an age of interest and wonder." While lost in the deep reverie of these reflections, my friend left me to roam on some other part of the ground. On looking around and finding myself alone, I could hardly realize that I was standing by the tomb of Washington—the very name of which strikes a thrill into the heart of every true American. The morning was beautiful in the extreme—not a cloud to obscure the full rays of the glorious sun as they were shed upon the locust growing from the very mound of earth beneath which rests the good man. The leaves too, touched by the autumnal frost, were silently dropping upon this sacred spot. Here in this secluded valley, while looking upon the grave of this great man, my mind was carried over the water, and dwelt upon the ostentation, vain show and gaudy trappings, at the tombs of many of the unworthy kings of

the old world; and although undoubtedly others would have been the spot of Washington, had he made any choice, yet I could not claim to myself,—Here in hidden obscurity the great savior of his country—the way to who is only marked by a rude hard beaten foot-path—many pilgrims who go hither to look upon the grave of their country's Father. All this might have been choice of Washington, had he made a selection consistent with the boasted pride, the power of this great nation,—acknowledging their weighty contributions to the hero and christian who sleeps under the bables of pomp or gaudy show, on the hallowed wood, where nature alone sheds the halo over his grave—a country which owes its prosperity to this great and good man? We had no all of interest about the place, and at my friend's left the tomb, and we wended our way back to where we found our black boy enjoying the beautiful morning in gambles with the slaves. We went into our coach, and about noon reached Alexandria with a good appetite for our breakfast.

ANODYNE COMPOUND. The successful use of this newly discovered means of relief, continues to give the medical profession and the public increased confidence in its efficacy. The week past has been marked by the distressing occurrence of two cases of injury to our neighborhood by railroad cars, attended with the loss of limb. On Thursday afternoon an Irish girl, about sixteen years of age, the cars of the Eastern Railroad at Lynn, the purpose of proceeding to Ipswich, arriving at Wenham Depot, she left the supposing she had reached her place of nation, and did not discover her mistake until the train was starting, when she endeavored to step on board again; but, falling, she passed over one of her arms, crushing it in her elbow. It was amputated near the shoulder by Dr. A. L. Peirson, of this city, the being rendered insensible to pain by Dr. Morton's anodyne compound, administered by Dr. Fisk. The effect lasted but a few minutes, during which time the operation was completed and the patient put in bed. Recovering from the effects of the anodyne, the attendants she had suffered no pain but had been asleep and thought she was reaping hook in her hand, and heard a like sawing wood. No bad consequences followed the use of the article.

The other case was that of an unfortunate townsman, Mr. William A. Osborn, son of Jonathan Osborn, who was badly injured Saturday forenoon, on the Essex Railroad, Danvers, near his ran yard. He was endeavoring to turn his horse and wagon from a track as the locomotive was approaching, unfortunately put his own foot over the rail, that the wheels passed over it, crushing the lower part of his leg so badly as to require amputation below the knee. The same anodyne was administered to him with the same happy effect, rendering him perfectly insensible to pain of the operation. Before he was removed to his bed, after the operation was finished, he waked up from his trance, perfectly ignorant that his leg had been amputated, and greatly surprised that this had been done. He said that he suffered no pain in the operation and found in his praise of the discovery. The amputation was performed by Dr. A. Peirson, and the anodyne was administered under the direction of Dr. Fisk, who has obtained the patent for this County, and uses it in forming his operation in Dental Surgery.—Salem Gazette.

Representatives. On Monday, the whigs elect two members to the General Court from Lowell, from Charlestown, one from Somerville, one from Wrentham, and one from Orleans. In Marblehead the locos had again the advantage of failing in attempt to elect their candidates, although the polls open till 8 o'clock,—perhaps for the reason that a certain class of people are said to love darkness rather than light. In Wenham, Edmund Kimball, whig; Newbury, no choice; Gloucester, no choice. Salem Gazette.

Interesting to Shoemakers. We have seen an invention by Jonathan Russell last-maker, in Cheshire, which is of considerable importance to shoemakers. He has succeeded in making a stretch which will stretch any or all parts of a boot or shoe simply turning a screw. The screw, by acting on a lever in a boot tree, will stretch the instep, or leg of a boot just as may be desired. It is great and decided improvement over all the inventions of the kind which have yet been used in the trade. Specimens of it have been left at the Franklin Institute, where those particularly interested may have opportunity of examining them.—Phil. Ledger.

A CURIOUS APPLE. A correspondent of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, in discoursing of agricultural matters, gives the following description of an apple:

"I have lately found one apple which is a great curiosity. It is sweet and sour in different portions. Often there are four streaks of yellow skin from the stem to the eye, which are sweet; others of green skin between them, which are quite yellow to the core, and the sour quite white. The tree has been grafted, and bears three or four different kinds of apples, which come to maturity from early July to late October, and the year has produced many bushels. A bushel of more have the curiousness mentioned. I have tried the apples and are nearly all sweet, and some nearly all sour, but many have the curious formation stated above."

We copy from the Boston Times, the following epitome of highly important news from Mexico:

Tobasco Bombarded—Prizes Captured—Flag of Truce violated by the Enemy—Severe Retribution.—The City nearly destroyed—Foreign Consuls' houses only respected—Many of the inhabitants killed, &c. &c.

Gen. Scott, it is stated, has received permission to proceed to Mexico to take command of the army that is to attack Tampico. He left Washington Tuesday.

Novel Item. A solicitor who had been employed by a railway company, in England, on making out his bill, after enumerating all other ordinary items, added the following: 'To mental anxiety, item not contained in the above, £2000,' and it was paid without any demur.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts. REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have their composition of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Aloes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and of

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844. Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did. J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843. Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens. Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844. Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since. N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed. Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head! Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatism recommended did no good. At last, I used LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which immediately relieved me, and have entirely cured me. Respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844. A severe pain, in both sides cured!! Lowell, Mass., April 20th, 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present omit more. New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Rutledge Square, Boston.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843. Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH, AGENTS.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills: E. Stimson North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Beverly—Stephen Baker Marblehead—E. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

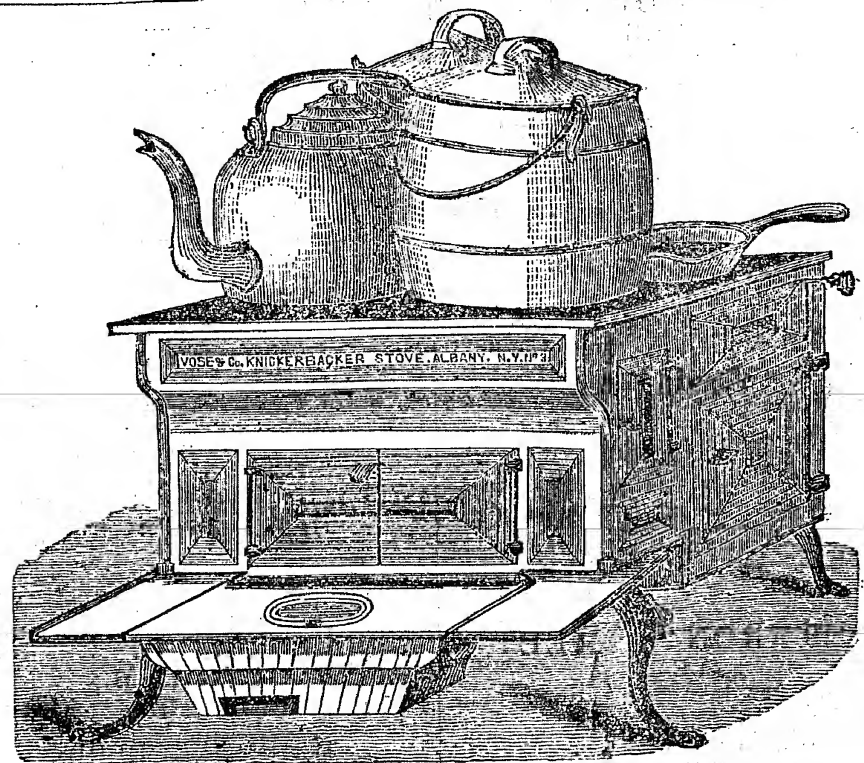
Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Colburnian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Seaside Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	5 00
Knickerbocker, New York	5 00
New England Family Magazine	1 50
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and FARMER'S with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. BROOKS, Secy. W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES.

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes, for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equaled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove. Rathburn. Bar cow; The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Stier; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars. We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight, Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WAREHOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found: Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Folding and common Writing Desks; Toilets, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses; Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety. PALM LEAF FURNITURE For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above. Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

W, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicines now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies, The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate Tumors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shied and S. Proctor, Jr.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st. Saicm. may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded.

The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets.

Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquids of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will inevitably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, which are great difficulties in execution is overcome. They are not only to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS. Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms. S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist. Aug. 15.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. M. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Wreck of the Glide,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see, S. DODGE. sept 26

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in FULTON'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE

ROOMS, [Near the Museum] 159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparencies and French Shades, Gimpes, Corde, Tasseles, Fringed Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up. Essex street, April 23, 1846.

Hosiery and Gloves.

ALPACCA, Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, and Worsted Hose, in black and mode colors. Ladies' and Gents' Cashmere, Woolen and Kid Gloves, for sale cheap, by M. T. DOLE. nov 7

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward. No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the solicited. S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN.

SOMETHING NEW AT

Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Ro.

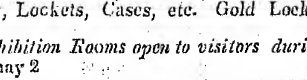
289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall. MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will in his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has his rooms with the new improved German apparatus, in connection with other valuable improvements, and is making a fine collection of pictures in the exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvements now making, and the convenience of his (having them built for the express purpose) he hopes merit the continuance of public favor, and induce make this his permanent place of business. No effort he spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every style of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets & sale. Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the Salem, may 2

Watch and Clock Repairing

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage. N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand. South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESSES of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot-Top Travelling Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaises and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, at the shortest notice. T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harness as be found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand. Danvers, June 7, 1845.

J. & H. HALE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FARMING TOOLS, &c. Agricultural Tools and Ploughs, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS and CRACKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead PIPES, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPBELL'S CAMPBELL'S LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES Cut Glass, Brimstone, Brass, Bronze and Marble CARPENTER'S TOOLS

HOUSE TRIMMINGS, Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS, Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c. No. 215 Essex Street, Salem, Mass. march 15

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter.

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass. MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment. N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms. Persons in want of any of the above articles GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than from those who go prowling through the country, in quest of their refuse stock, and have no knowledge either stock or business.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN, Painters, Glaziers & Paperers.

NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. meh29 1v

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.) All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole cobb's store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, town, will be promptly attended to. Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWLE April 19, 1845. 1y

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked, simeres, Woolenets, Mous de Laines, hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's wear. Just received by M. T. DOLE. may 30

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, april 1

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term of a single evening, on application to CHARLES SIMMONS. Foster's jun 7

FENCE CHAIN.

500-yards twisted straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street, sept 12

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Train leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, am. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2; 4 1-2, and 6 p.m.

Newburyport 7 1-4 a.m., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 p.m. Portsmouth, 7 1-4 a.m.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 p.m.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 a.m., 2 1-2 p.m. Portland, 7 1-4 a.m., and 2 1-2 p.m.

And for Boston, From Portland 7 1-2 a.m., 3 p.m. Great Falls N. H., 9 a.m. and 1 4-4 p.m. Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, a.m., 5 1-2 p.m. Newburyport 8 10-3-4 a.m. and 6 1-4 p.m. Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, a.m.; 2 1-4, 5, 7, p.m.

*Or on their arrival from the East. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M. 2, 4, 4-3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9-3-4, 10 1-4 A.M. 1 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation. oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M. " " 9 3-4 " " 9 1-2 " " 9 3-4 " " 11 " " 11 1-4 " " 12 1-4 P.M. " " 12 3-4 " " 3 P.M. " " 2 3-4 " " 4 " " 4 1-2 " " 5 " " 5 1-2 " " 6 1-2 " " 6 1-2

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shed's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & TEELE. oct 17

THIS MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir."

Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he had been confined for showing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, J. P. JEWETT & CO. nov 14

to be well nigh boundless." Indeed I am satisfied that were his mind directed to it, he could solve any problem in any science. But he goes simply as he is led by supernatural guidance. On this head I observe:

"The manner in which Mr. D's remarkable gift is, so to speak, managed and overruled, is no less extraordinary than the gift itself. It is uniformly held in entire subordination to some important use. It makes no revelations, offers no advice, expresses no opinion, which would give one person an undue advantage over another. Though evidently possessing in his admiral state, supernatural knowledge, no worldly inducement has the least effect toward persuading him to exercise it for any purpose which would not conduce to the good of the whole. The most urgent solicitations have been made to him to aid individuals in the accomplishment of schemes of private interest, but all in vain. He invariably turns a deaf ear to all such propositions. He refuses because he says it would not be right, and because it would endanger the continuance of his clairvoyant power for higher and holier purposes.

As to the Lectures in which he is engaged, he maintains that their grand scope aims directly at the regeneration of society; that a great moral crisis is impending in this world's history; and that he is selected as a humble instrument to aid in a particular sphere, in its accomplishment.

Perhaps the most astonishing circumstance connected with these developments is the fact, that without ever having read a page of Swedenborg, he has reproduced, in the course of these Lectures, the leading features of his philosophy of the Universe, and several instances the coincidence is all but absolutely verbal. Of this I give a striking example in my work. Yet Swedenborg's philosophical writings, as distinguished from the theological, are of exceedingly rare occurrence in this country and as they have been recently translated into English, and as the exact number of copies imported is known, as also in those hands they are, it is easy to reduce the matter to a moral certainty that he has never consulted one of them. Indeed, I should feel entirely safe in offering a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will exhibit evidence that Mr. Davis has ever read or seen a copy of the 'Principia,' the 'Animal Kingdom,' or the 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom' of Swedenborg, which are the works containing the ideas that he most frequently echoes in his Lectures. He has, moreover, in several instances, quoted his works by their Latin titles, some of which are not known to be in existence in the original on this side of the Atlantic, and of which it is utterly incredible that he could previously have known anything at all.

Viewed in any light whatever the case of this young man presents a problem of the most astounding character, and one the solution of which will be seen to be indissolubly involved with that of the question of the truth of Swedenborg's alleged revelations of the spiritual world. This question, I am persuaded, cannot be much longer staved off from consideration. It is pressing upon the general mind of Christendom in every direction with an urgency that cannot be resisted, and there are a calamity-avoiding few who ask for no assurance beforehand as to the manner in which the question will be decided. Respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. BUSII.

P. S.—Let me embrace this opportunity to say that the representations given in Swedenborg's extant state, and the solutions offered of it in certain so-called Lectures on Pathethism (?) now in course of delivery in this city, are not only heaven-wide of the truth in regard to him, but a downright lampoon upon all the higher and more important phenomena of Mesmerism. A theory or exhibition of certain organs of the brain, artificially excited, needs no more effectual refutation than the plain fact of Mr. Davis's case. And, as to Swedenborg, such Lecturers will soon learn that they have a different task to accomplish from what they have ever imagined, to make out the insanity of a man whose alleged wildest vagaries are daily being turned into scientific truths, and that, too even by the pitiable extravagances produced by these very Lectures; for Swedenborg has explained them all. This assertion may be taken in trust as usual; the proof is forthcoming.

G. B.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TIDE MILLS.

This invention consists in the construction and arrangement of two gates in such a manner that either the ebb or flood tide will act on the water wheel in such a manner as to turn it in the same direction. This arrangement of gates is claimed in combination with a water wheel, though we are not informed what particular kind of a water wheel is preferred. We think this an ingenious and useful invention.—Scientific American.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Mr. JAMES SAWYER to Miss MARTHA J. MARDEN.

In the Baptist Meeting House, New Mills, Mr. LUTHER E. BROWN to Miss MARTHA J. PLINT.

In Salem, Mr. EDWIN P. BERRY to Miss HANNAH BROWN.

In Salem, Mr. JAMES B. GIFFORD to Miss SUSAN ARBUTHNOT.

In Salem, Mr. WILLIAM C. WATERS to Miss SUSAN W. FLETCHER.

In Beverly, Mr. PHILLIPS to Miss MARY E. DIXON.

In Beverly, Mr. DEAN BROWN to Miss ELIZABETH WENDELL.

In Newburyport, Mr. FRANCIS CARLTON to Miss SARAH ANN BROWN.

DEATHS.

In this town, North Parish, on Saturday evening, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late William Stillman, aged 85.

In Salem, Mrs. EDWIN P. RICHARDSON, widow of the late Nathaniel P. Richardson, aged 95 years.

In Salem, Mr. THOMAS BOWDITCH, youngest son of Capt. George Bowditch, aged 21 years, 6 mos.

In Salem, Mr. GEORGE UNDERWOOD, aged 70 years, 3 mos.

In Salem, Mr. ALICE, youngest daughter of ELIAS and SUSAN FAHENS, aged 2 yrs 8 mos.

In Salem, Mr. JOHN W. and MARY A. LEWIS, aged 22 mos.

In Boston, 23d, HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., formerly of Salem, aged 76.

In Madison, Hon. GEORGE ORRIDGE, of Boston, aged 82.

Oct 11th, on board the U. S. ship Falminator, JOHN PERRYSSILL, aged 42 years, son of the late Joseph Patten-gill of Salem.

Drowned in Long Island Sound, Mrs. ELIZABETH, aged 23 years, 1 month and 18 days—wife and child of Mr. H. A. Thompson, of this town.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

The next Lecture will be on Tuesday evening next by T. STARR KING, of Charlestown.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evenings, at 6 1/4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend.

WM. PRICE, C. R.

J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Will meet at MONUMENTAL L. Washington Street, Thursday Evenings, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

JOHN MURPHY, R. C.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous revenue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. "Spacious," it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a Larger, more Spacious, and Brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a Privately Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a Matchless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a Stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a Triumphant Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," "an Unapproachable Wonder." Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.

G. W. SIMMONS, Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to the present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.

oct 10 W. M. SHUTE.

Muffs, Boas, &c.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

Muffs, Boas, &c.

THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of HUMPHREY COOK.

dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturing in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street.

dec 5

EXPECTING FROM NEW YORK, SOME LAVA AND CORAL STONES, which we will manufacture into Pins, Brooches, Necklaces, &c., at short notice, with as finished workmanship as can be done at any Manufacturing Establishment in New York or Boston, at

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S Manufacturing Jewellers, 294 Essex st. Salem.

dec 5

Christmas and New Year Gifts.

WE are now manufacturing a choice assortment of JEWELRY, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts.

Just finished, some Stone REGARD RINGS, a rich article, at

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S 294 Essex st. Salem.

dec 5

COMBS.

WROUGHT SHELL BACK COMBS, of the latest style, just from the Manufacturer, at 294 Essex st. Salem. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN.

dec 5

Coatmakers Wanted.

OR FOUR good Coatmakers wanted immediately by

S. A. CARLTON, Over Lambert & Merrill's.

dec 5

New Goods.

JUST received Ticking, Lindsey Plaid, Cotton Flannels, country, all wool and cotton wool Flannels, Prints, Patches, Printed Flannels, Comforters, Flag and Pongee Hdkfs, Italian Cravats, Woolen Gloves, cotton Damask for table covers, Silecias, Spool Cotton, etc. For sale at low prices

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

Cheap Prints.

JUST opened, entire new styles of Calicoes, some beautiful designs for sale cheap by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

Prices Reduced.

THE balance of Dress Goods now in store, consisting of Cashmeres, Ottomans, Florentines, Mous de Laine, etc., will be sold at reduced prices, by M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

MANTLES.

A LOT of Fancy colored Mantl's, with wrought borders and ends. Just rec'd by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

GOLD PENS for \$2.00. A good article, for sale at the above low price, by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House.

dec 5

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A fine assortment of Copeland's best Bench Planes and Crease Tools; also Planer and Base Planes, &c. &c., Just received by J. & H. HALE.

dec 5

Steam Power and Room to Let.

FOR further particulars inquire of

JAMES M. SOUTHWICK, Danvers Tannery.

nov 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Rags and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.

Also Jewels of every variety of pattern manufactured in order at short notice.

WM. ARCHER, Jr. 222 Essex st. Salem.

oct 7

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the Cash System, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is to ensure, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash.

As I am determined to sell and please all that may call if I can, and reduce my stock if possible, by the 15th of January next, I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for Cash, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefit. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and despatch. Among my Goods are the following stock of BROADCLOTHS.

German black from American blue	\$2 00 to \$5 00
do black	2 00 to 3 50
English black and green	3 00 to 5 00
Blue Beaver	2 50 to 4 50
French Doukies	5 00

CASSIMERES. English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every kind, from 75c to \$2 00

DOESKINS AND SATINETTES. A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS. A few Pieces will be sold at COST.

VESTINGS. A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments. Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, All made well, of as good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS, of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dick-cys, or without.

DRAWERS. All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES. Buckskin, Ermanet, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS. Buckskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS. Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment. Neck do do do

NECK STOCKS AND TIES. An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices. In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a Clothing and Furnishing Emporium, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for CASH, and if you buy, and my article is not what it is represented, if you will return it, you shall be satisfactorily compensated, as I do not intend knowingly to misrepresent; and as I would not be thought a respecter of persons or people, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Topsfield, Middleton, Rowley, Boston, Woburn, Ipswich, Lynn and Saugus—without enumerating the rest in this County, State or the World, or particularly Boston, to give me their Money co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS, No 10 Front street, Salem.

oct 21, 1816

GOLD PENS.—For One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents, a beautiful article for Ladies' use, with silver eye-point pencils and rings, and selling at the above low price, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, 232 Essex st.

nov 28

FANCY SKATES. Just received 200 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a 50 per cent discount from the usual prices. J & H HALE.

nov 28

HAY, of prime quality, just received by schooners Henrietta and Odd Fellow, from Angostura, for sale by

JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

nov 28

SKATES.—A large supply of common and Fancy Skates, some of very superior quality, for sale at low prices by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON.

nov 28

Grat. Bargains in Paper.

J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received 10 cases of the cheapest Letter Paper, ever offered for sale in this city. It consists of various prices and styles of beautiful Linen, Satin finished Papers—with slight imperfections, which affect the appearance, but not the quality. This lot of paper has been accumulating for 3 years, in one of the most extensive Paper Mills in New England, being selected from the best papers. It is now offered for sale at very low prices, and affords a rare chance to those who purchase a prime article, slightly imperfect, at a very low price. For sale by the case or ream as above—at the Book and Stationery Establishment—opposite the Mansion House, Salem.

nov 27

GOLD PENCILS. Gold and Silver Pencils—a variety of patterns, just received and for sale very low for Cash, at 222 Essex street, Salem

nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

TABLE CUTLERY.—A fine selection of English and American Table Cutlery, just received and for sale low at 213 Essex street, Salem, by

J. & H. HALE.

nov 27

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

AT NO. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING. (Southern entrance to the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornamented and sentimental Cards, and Announcements, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10 cts.

Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undeniable facts have proved.

The following splendid Annals, among others, will be received next week, viz:—Odd Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower.

nov 14 S. DODGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been daily appointed administrator of the estate of DENNIS W. BROWN, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, vicariously deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as a law licentiate. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to his debt by incurring his debtor's life.

DAANERS, Nov 17, 1816.

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Laces and Gaiter Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or color.

Particular attention paid to Dying articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A. & J. C. BATHCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1816.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall,"

THE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods WILL BE Closed Up Very Cheap, AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. Entrance No. 32 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.

nov 7

PUBLIC INVITATION. ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO. RESPECTFULLY invite the public to call and examine their Full Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL, BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is

The Largest in the City, and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in

SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS,

Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas, MOURNING GOODS,

Woolens, Flannels, Domestic, PLAIDS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs, Cravats, IN SHORT, Everything in the DRY GOODS LINE, excepting Needles, Pins, Tapes and Ribbons.

Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers. UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

We have increased our sales to so large an amount, that we are enabled to keep a LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS, AND TO SELL THEM AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., LADIES' EXCHANGE, No. 102 Washington Street, BOSTON.

oct 21

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. THE Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Grover & Bell's Superior Periscopic or Improved Periscopic Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight.

Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold, Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 930 policies. The amounts from \$20 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$29,000 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hopper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kildin, William V. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Taffis.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 1/2, or he pays \$22 30 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 00. Or if he needs \$5000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$16.00.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life. One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent. Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers May 23, 1816.

Periscopic Spectacles. Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscopic Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction at all prices.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., Essex st. Salem.

oct 25

Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in this line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to

Messrs. ELIAS PUTNAM & CO., N. Danvers.

Dr. E. HUST, New Mills.

W. L. WESTON, Village Bank.

DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple street, North Danvers.

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD, Auction and Commission Store, No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES. F. A. FARRENS, Esq., Boston, G. G. NEWELL, JAMES HENFIELD, Salem, JAMES KIMBALL, W. O. ANDREWS, J. S. HARRISON.

oct 15

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to add the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and features in the rooms in the rear of Dr. Nichols's residence, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens.

Pictures taken without charge, unless persons sitting, wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with their execution.

Likenesses taken in any weather and nearly set in cases, &c., with or without coloring, and furnished to those who wish to retain them at the very low charge of \$1 to \$2.

No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious.

E. H. BALDWIN.

Danvers, Oct 31, 1816.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.

THE Seventh Course of Lectures before the Institute, will commence on MONDAY Evening Nov. 10th, at UPTON'S HALL, with a lecture by FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Boston.

Subject—China. The following gentlemen have been engaged to lecture, during the season. CHARLES SUMNER, CALEB CUSHING, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, Rev. THOMAS H. FOX, Prof. C. B. HADDOCK.

The Committee have sent letters of invitation to other distinguished lecturers, from whom no reply has been yet received. Their names, if they accept, will be announced hereafter.

Tickets for the Course at FIFTY CENTS each, may be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Shed, S. Proctor Jr., and at the Bookstore of S. Dodge.

Per order of Committee.

W. D. NORTHEED, Chairman.

Danvers Oct 31, 1816.

C. A. DEARBORN, No. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MASS.

Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares. Also a variety of STOVES.

Of the most improved patterns, viz—Stuart's Hathaway, Atlas, Orr and Meers's Patent, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description.

Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c.

oct 1a

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers. THE subscribers have on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas; Mahogany, Case and Common Chairs; Windsor and Common Bedsteads; Crabs, Larding Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; centre, card and Work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherbeds; Palm Leaf and curled hair Mattresses.

IF we have manufactured a new style of SHOWER BATHS, which will be sold cheap. Also—REFRIGERATORS, a superior article.

IF Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MANNING & SARGENT.

oct 10

School House for Sale.

THE School House recently occupied for the Primary School, in District No. 11. The house is situated to accommodate 96 scholars, has been built about five years and is in good repair. For further particulars apply to

LEWIS ALLEN.

Danvers, Oct 16.

THE subscriber having removed his business to Essex City, would request all those indebted to him, to call on A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., who will receive the same.

W. D. JOPLIN.

Danvers, Aug 8.

COAL COAL.—PEACH MOUNTAIN

Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal; Lighthouse and Black Mouth White Ash Coal, for Grates, Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes. The above Coals are of the best quality. Richmond Coal, Lower Vein, a prime article for smiths' use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c. WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by

JOHN DIKE, 27 Waterst. Salem.

June 27

FLANNELS.

THE subscriber has just received a good assortment of White, Red, Orange, Yellow and Black Flannels, of various widths and qualities; among them may be found the Ballard Vale Flannels, extra heavy; Country All Wool; Shaker and Red Twilled Flannels, very heavy, for men's wear; and Red Twilled Flannels, for children; bleached and brown Cotton and Domestic Flannels, etc. For sale at low prices, by M. T. DOLE.

nov 7

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE.

nov 7

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumptive state. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now everybody tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston, and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever; but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. A. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir,—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatism recommended did no good. At last, I had LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which immediately relieved, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obdt. servt.,
JAMES GODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
LOWELL, MASS.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One act I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—
Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Whig 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 8 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 50
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 3 00
Christi in Parlor Magazine 2 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 3 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morning's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times, and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to all orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

THE MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir." Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he had been confined for showing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev J. C. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers,
nov 14 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 205 Essex St.
THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after waiting them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.
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J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
Kneeling, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex St. Salem.
may 3

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Poetry.

THE FADED ONE.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Gone to the slumber which may know no waking,
Till the loud requiem of the world shall swell;
Gone where no sound thy still repose is breaking;
In a lone mansion through long years to dwell;
Where the sweet gales that herald bud and blossom,
Pour not their music, nor their fragrant breath—
A seal is set upon thy beaming bosom,
A bond of loneliness—a spell of death!

Yet 'twas but yesterday, that all before thee
Shone in the freshness of life's morning hours:
Joy's radiant smile was playing briefly o'er thee,
And thy light foot impressed but vernal flowers.
A restless spirit charmed thy sweet existence,
Making all hennous in youth's pleasant maze;
While gladness hope illumined the onward distance,
And lit with sunbeams thy expectant days.

How have the garlands of thy childhood withered,
And hope's false anemone died upon the air,
Dearth's cloudy tempests o'er thy way have gathered,
And his stern bolts have burst in fury there.
On thy pale forehead sleep the shade of even—
Youth's braided wreath lies stained in sprinkled dust,
Yet looking upward in its grief to Heaven,
Love should not mourn thee, save in hope and trust.

From the New York Observer.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer time
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars
That glimmer on the sea.
But gentle words and loving hearts
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers,
Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the drooping flower,
And eyes grow bright and watch the light
Of Autumn's open hour—
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold or gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But ah! if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with a light and laughing air,
And cheeks like opening blossoms,
Bright gems were twined about her hair,
And glittered on her bosom;
And pearls and costly bracelets decked
Her round white arm and lovely neck,
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet, there no thought of grief we trace,
But that deep, holy feeling
That mourns the heart should ever stray,
From the pure fount of truth away!
And faith and hope were in her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by!

Miscellany.

The Red School House.

BY MRS. CAROLINE ORNE.

It was a proud day at Greenvale, that witnessed the last stroke of the hammer, which secured the last shingle to the roof of the new school house, but a prouder one still, that saw portion after portion of it brightening under the touches of the painter's brush, till at last the whole exterior was covered with a coat of red paint. It was the only building in the place which had been favored with such an honor; even the outside of the meeting-house had been suffered to grow grey and accumbent moss, instead of being defended by a little paint from the rude touches of time, and the still ruder touches of the weather. But the spirit of enterprise and improvement was not so rife at the time the meeting-house was built as at

the more fortunate era that witnessed the erection of the school house.

In those earlier days, innovations of any kind were not tolerated. The fathers of the place did as their fathers did before them, even to the wise and sagacious practice of putting a piece of rock into the mouth of the meal bag, just heavy enough for an equivoque to the grist, when placed upon the back of Dobbin, preparatory to going to mill.

The red school-house stood on a piece of ground of gentle elevation, at the meeting of four roads, so that those who dwelt in the different quarters of the town, not only possessed equal facilities of obtaining access to this fountain head of learning, but could regale themselves by the sight of its gay and cheering aspect, when after the labors of the day were finished, they seated themselves at their own doors to breathe the fresh air. It moreover answered a valuable purpose as a directory to travellers, who, when they inquired the way, were generally told to go straight forward until they came to the red school house, and then turn to the right or left as the case might be.

Another circumstance, that greatly enhanced the value of the new school-house in the estimation of that portion of the inhabitants who owned the more central farm-houses, was, that they had for several years, each family in its turn, been obliged to permit their spacious kitchens to be converted into school-rooms; the old school-house, owing to the tide of improvement setting in towards an opposite point, having been left lonely and deserted by the way side, like a weather-beaten hulk when deserted by the waves.

The tenth of September was the memorable day on which the new school-house received its second and last coat of Venetian red, and it had been for some time predetermined, that whenever that desirable event did happen, the afternoon of the ensuing day should be appropriated to a spelling match, under the direction of the veteran school-master, who had for at least twenty years been the sole and undisputed lord of the female and hith.

The daisies of Greenvale, who were resolved that the inside of the school-house should not disgrace its showy exterior, filled the huge fire-place with pine boughs, and interwove cart loads of oak leaves which were hung in festoons around the walls and intermingled with evergreens, which were twisted into various fanciful shapes, the most numerous, being hearts and true love knots. The school-master's desk in particular was decorated with much care, and one mirth-loving girl twined a garland of flowers around the handle of the new ferule which she had by some means procured, as well as round a very formidable looking rod, which she had herself broken from a fine thrifty birch, and despoiled of its glossy leaves, that during the process rustled and fluttered as if prescient of the pain and mortification it was hereafter destined to inflict in its corrective capacity whether to arouse the stupid, sober the volatile, or conquer the obstinate.

As there had been no holiday in the place since the raising of the school-house, the youthful portion of the community were resolved that this should approximate as nearly to one as the nature of a spelling match would permit. After firing and rejecting several plans, they finally concluded to follow the suggestion of Jabez Green and one or two others, which was, after the affair had been decided, or, in modern phrase "come off," to repair to a pine grove at no great distance, and partake of a cold collation, or, as Jabez termed it, "a cold bite." There was, therefore, on the morning of the eleventh, a general frying of dough-nuts and baking of apple and pumpkin pies, as well as many a careful inspection of the cheeses, to ascertain their quality and flavor, there being no little pride and competition among the dairy women of Greenvale.

The girls, who repaired at an early hour to the school house, in order to give a finishing hand to the decorations, every now and then took a peep into Webster's Spelling Book, many of which were lying about, and would open of themselves at all the hard words. It was whispered, however, that the schoolmaster, who was known to be the owner of a quarto dictionary, would put out many of the hard words in that as well as in the spelling book, which to most of them occasioned no little anxiety.

But there is Fanny Newman—she don't care whether he spells us out of the dictionary or not—it comes so natural for her to spell, that she can spell anything, was whispered from one to the other, as with eyes full of mirth, she crowned the rod, she had been garlanding, with an immense crimson hollyhock.

As Fanny Newman and Thomas Corey were allowed to be the very best spellers in all Greenvale, they would of course be opposed to each other, and have the privilege of alternately choosing from among those whose knowledge of orthography rendered them desirable classmates.

'I know who will be Fanny's first choice,' said Lucy Berry, whispering confidentially to Olive Wyman.
'Who will it be?' enquired Olive, as she handed her companion a winter-green heart, stuck full of marigolds to place in the centre of a festoon.

'Why, Peter Small, to be sure, for every body knows that, next to Thomas Corey and herself, he is the best speller in the place.'

'Now I guess that she will choose William Parkman,' said Olive.

'She will be a simpleton if she does,' said Lucy, 'for every body knows that a handsome nose and handsome eyes does not make a good speller.'

'William has improved a great deal since last winter,' replied Olive, 'but come, let us make haste, or we shall not finish by three o'clock, and Master Packer, you know, is punctual to a minute.'

'I have just turned the hour glass for one.'

'We must indeed make haste, then,' said Lucy, 'for the folks will begin to come in by two.'

The decorations were now nearly completed, and the floor carefully swept.

'The South-Road boys are coming,' said Olive Wyman, who was standing at the door.

At this announcement, several directed their eyes to Fanny Newman, for William Parkman lived on the south-road, and although she went on talking with the girl who stood next to her, without even looking round, they were pretty certain she blushed. A pocket looking glass, which one of them had brought for their mutual benefit, was hastily passed round, into which each took a hasty peep, to see if curls and ruffles were in proper place.

'I guess the West-road boys will be here about as soon as the South-road ones,' said Lucy Berry.

It was now Olive Wyman's turn to blush, but as none present except Fanny Newman knew that Thomas Corey had walked home with her from singing school on the evening previous, her blushes excited no observation.

It was not long before all who intended taking part in the spelling match had assembled, and soon afterwards the parents, the uncles and aunts, and the older brothers and sisters began to drop in. The hour glass had just turned for 3 o'clock, when Master Packer, with the quarto dictionary under his arm, entered with a grave countenance, and proceeded to his desk without looking right or left.

'It is not fair,' whispered several, eyeing the dictionary askance.

'I perceive,' said the schoolmaster, unfolding a piece of paper which he took from his waistcoat pocket, 'that Thomas Corey and Fanny Newman are selected to choose the spellers. Fanny Newman, you may take your place on the east side of the school room and name the person you choose to have stand next to you.'

Fanny took her place, and her black eyes sent an eloquent flash towards William Parkman, but her courage failed her, and with a faltering voice she pronounced the name of Peter Small. Peter rose with an air that combined an admixture of triumph and bashfulness, in its effect somewhat ludicrous, took his place beside the dais.

Master Packer again spoke:
'Thomas Corey,' said he, 'take your place opposite Fanny Newman and make your selection.'

Thomas certainly did not feel exactly satisfied in his mind, that next to the three already on the floor, Olive Wyman was the best speller, but her blue starry eyes and cheeks as fresh as the first June rose, half shaded by curls of a sunny brown; appeared irresistible, as he glanced at them, so that the name that was in his heart popped out of his mouth, and it then was too late to think of Silas Lambert, who had all the hard words in the spelling book at his tongue's end.

It was Fanny's turn to choose next, and she ventured to name the name of William Parkman, but in a voice so low that the master did not hear, and he requested her to repeat what she had said. A repetition of the name, with all eyes fastened upon her, was more than she could venture on, so she hesitated a moment and then said Silas Lambert. Thomas Corey chose once more, and then the master said that, as time was passing, and as the rest were probably pretty equally matched, they might fall in on either side as most convenient.

The trial by spelling book came first, and all the hard words were spelt with a facility which was as astonishing as it was edifying to the listeners. Those which were considered the easier words proved the stumbling blocks, and in half an hour, as according to rule each one that missed was obliged to leave the class, only four were left on Thomas Corey's side, including himself, and on the other only three, two of whom were Fanny Newman and William Parkman. The number on either side did not diminish until the master had recourse to the dictionary, after which Peter Small, who through the whole trial had maintained his place by Fanny's side, soon sat down. But the advantage on the rival side was soon lost, the pretty Olive Wyman and one of the others being obliged to follow the example of Peter Small. It was now nearly five o'clock, at which time the trial was to terminate; it therefore began to be suspected that the laurels would be equally shared by the rival spellers. One of the numerous and dignified family of the 'ologies was destined to be the means of gaining for Fanny Newman the victory. It was the only one that Thomas Corey was unacquainted with.

'But who,' said he, addressing Silas Lambert, 'ever heard of such a word as psychology, or having heard it, would have guessed that it began with a P?'

'Not any one,' replied Silas, 'except Fanny Newman, and she always guesses right about everything.'

'If she does,' said Lucy Berry, 'Thomas Corey and Olive Wyman will be married before the year is out.—But you need not get into a passion, and turn so red, Thomas,' added she, laughing, 'for I dare say she meant no harm.'

As she said this, she finished tying on her bonnet, and arm-in-arm with another young maiden as light-hearted as herself, followed those who were already on their way to the grove.

'I am sure I don't know,' replied Lucy. What can it be?' said she to Silas Lambert, who was walking by her side.

'It is funny that neither of you know,' said Silas.

'Why, it is Peter Small, playing on his luss viol.'

'I never heard one before,' said Lucy, 'what time is he playing?'

'I cannot tell certainly,' replied Silas, 'but I guess it

is the Ode to Science; for he has been practising it all the leisure time he could get, for more than a fortnight.'

'Yes, it is the Ode to Science,' said Lucy; and he has now just come to the 'British yoke and the Gallic chain.' But come, let us walk faster, or they will all gather around him so, that I shall not be able to catch a sight of the bass viol.'

They accordingly made a little more haste, and were so fortunate as to secure seats on the fallen trunk of a tree opposite the performer. Inspired by the presence of so many spectators as well as listeners, and the influence of so many bright and sparkling eyes, Peter Small transcended himself, performing even the allegro part without missing a single note. This was a triumph of skill ever the perverseness of wire and cat-gut which he had never been able to achieve before, and while it afforded great delectation to himself, it yielded no little pleasure to his unsuspicious audience.

It would not be expected that such inspiring sounds would fail in exciting a sympathetic influence over that portion of the listeners who were themselves musically inclined. First one voice and then another were added to the tones of the bass viol, so that before the ode was finished the old pine grove resounded to a full chorus of voices, each bearing testimony to the soundness of the owner's lungs.

'Now,' said Jabez Green, 'let us sing it again, and all start fair together.'

'I say that,' said Peter Small.

'I will stand by Peter and beat time,' said Jabez—'and mind, let us all begin when I have counted three.'

Jabez took his place by Peter's left hand, and in a loud and distinct voice counted 'one, two, three.'

Several, not remarkable for their musical skill, by a kind of spasmodical motion of the head were enabled to catch the first note at the very moment, while others who probably belonged to that class who are 'always too late,' did not fairly get begun till near the close of the ode. The performance, however, was entirely satisfactory to the majority. It was only a few of the juveniles, whose predilections leaned towards gastronomy rather than music, who sent frequent and impatient glances towards certain baskets, carefully covered with snow white napkins, which encircled a large tree. When, at length, the closing note slowly floated away and left the grove in silence, they could not readily refrain from audible demonstrations of delight, which the performers very naturally took for one of those spontaneous bursts of applause which from being unpremeditated are the more flattering. The young Masters and Misses, ignorant of this misapprehension on the part of their Seniors, were somewhat surprised at the attention paid them by Peter Small and a few others, who, not being particularly fond of children, had never before been so attentive to their wants. But their curiosity not being of that active and troublesome kind, which induces to pry into the motive, they were content to enjoy its consequences, which appeared in the shape of numerous and generous pieces of their favorite pumpkin pie, till they had feasted to their heart's content.

The evening sunbeams were brightening the front of the red school house when they emerged from the grove. Peter Small, with his bass viol enclosed in a green baize bag, the young boys clustering around him like bees round a hive, was in the van. A little way behind, Fanny Newman, with a crown of oak leaves resting lightly upon her bright, curling hair, which, with an air of mock dignity, she wore in commemoration of her recent triumphs, was chatting gaily with her companions, while William Parkman gradually drew nearer and nearer to her side. He was even so absent minded that when they arrived at the red school house, instead of the south road he took the west, which led directly to a large and substantial farm house, owned by Mr. Newman. What was singular, Thomas Corey made a similar mistake, and walked by Olive Wyman's side till she reached home, though his own house was in the opposite direction.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

One of the Latest Jokes. There was fun as well as fighting down in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande last summer, and a Yankee in that section, albeit a tolerably shrewd specimen of the genus, 'got fire in his rear' which raked down and demolished the best calculations ever made for a small fortune, and at the same time raised a laugh which filled the adjoining chaparral for a mile in every direction.

Water was scarce during the heat of summer at Brazos Island, and liquor not so plentiful at times as the necessities of the sojourners required. It was at one of those thirsty seasons that our Yankee, by some hook or crook, got hold of a barrel of tolerably fair cider, and with this small stock in trade he at once 'set up' business. To rake and scrape together a parcel of boards and old bits of canvass, enough to build a small shanty, was the work of but a short hour; to set his barrel upon a couple of skids in the back part of a tent, to tap it, and to commence retailing the cider at a dime a glass, occupied but a short time more.

Customers flocked in by dozens, the cider went off at a rapid rate, and the Yankee was making his 'eternal fortune' at a stride that would have elated John Jacob Astor in his early days. Some of his patrons complimented that a dime a glass for cider, which was not worth more than two dollars a barrel at the outside, was an outrageous price; but the times were hard, the retailer's conscience easy—he had all the cider in the market, and could not afford to sell any cheaper.

This state of things went on for an entire day, the Yankee's quarters being beset by throngs of patron—

On the following morning and before the cider was yet half sold, they began to thin off gradually, and by the middle of the afternoon it was only now and then a struggling stranger that visited the shade and cider of the retailer. What was the matter? What had caused this sudden falling off of customers? The reader will soon see.

Towards night a new face appeared in the shanty and called for a glass of cider. It was drawn, swallowed, and the customer took out his purse enquired the price.

'One dime,' said the Yankee.

'One what?' retorted the customer.

'One h—ll,' snarled the customer; 'why, I can get just as good cider here at five cents a glass.'

'No y-o-u c-a-n—t,' drawled the Yankee, 'I can't give you a pint of cider 'cept what I've got in that are barri this side of Orleans, I'm daund if there is.'

'I know better,' ejaculated the customer, tartly. 'I bought a glass of cider, not two hours ago, and only paid five cents for it.'

'I'd like to know where you effected that small transaction,' queried the Yankee.

'Right round here,' was the answer.

'I guess it was right round here.' Right round where, I'd like to know? continued the cider vender.

'Why close by here somewhere—just back of your place,' returned the customer.

'I'll bet you to drink you didn't,' spoke up the Yankee, 'and we'll go right round and see.'

'Done,' said the customer, and off they started.

Sure enough, 'right round here' they found another cider establishment in full blast. A second Yankee had rigged a small shade in the rear of the first Yankee's shanty, had tapped the other end of the latter's barrel of cider through a board, and was retailing it at five cents a glass to a perfect rush of customers! [N. O. Picayune.

RATHER COOL.—A fresh-water sailor, who had shipped as seaman, on board Com. Dallas's flag ship, but, owing to the absence of the commodore, he had never seen and did not know him. Getting strapped for tobacco, he went to one of the men, and said, 'I want a claw o' tobacco very bad, and I don't know what to do for it.'

'Do you?' replied the man to whom he addressed himself, who was one of that class of mischievous persons denominated practical jokers; 'do you? well, go to that old fellow that has just come aboard; he'll give you some, for he keeps all the tobacco.'

The 'old fellow' to whom he was directed, was no less a personage than Commodore Dallas himself; but the greenhorn, ignorant of this, went up to him, and, sleeping him on the shoulder, said, in the usual rough, sailor-like way, when addressing one of his equals, 'I say, old chap, give us a claw of tobacco, for I'm in a starving for one; I ain't had any for a week.'

The commodore was taken all aback by this unusual mode of address, and, looking at the man, he asked, 'How long have you been in the service?'

'Only six days,' replied the man, still unsuspecting of his error.

'And have you had no tobacco yet?' asked the commodore.

'No,' he replied, 'not the first claw since I have been on board.'

The commodore hauled out a hunk of tobacco from his pocket, and, cutting off a piece of it, gave it to him. 'Now, do you know who I am?' he asked.

'No,' was the reply.

'Well, I'm Commodore Dallas, the commander of this vessel.'

'You don't say so!' exclaimed the man, who was now in his turn, taken all aback, and felt slightly fearful of the consequences of his familiarity; but, recovering his self-possession in a moment, he replied, with true sailor boldness, 'Well, you've a larner good berth of it!'

The old commodore, tickled at the joke, forgave him, quickly guessing that the mistake was not a wilful one, but originated by some of the practical jokers aboard the ship. He however, ordered that, after that, tobacco should be distributed among the men every day.

A SOUTHERN 'MISTAKE.' We gather the following facts from a communication in the Baltimore Saturday Visitor. A colored man has been lying in the prison in New Orleans four years who was originally confined by mistake, having been taken for another man. The error was discovered in a few days, but the imprisoned man was not discharged. He sustains a good character, and the Warden of the prison testifies to his uniformly excellent conduct. The attention of the Grand Jury of the city has lately been called to this case, and they, after stating the fact of the man's imprisonment by mistake, the good character he sustains, &c., 'most respectfully recommend (we quote the language of their report) that, if in the power of the court, he be ordered to be sold for his jail fees, rather than remain as he now is, at the expense of the State, and in idleness.' [Charter Oak.

Cement for Yards and Floors.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette speaks of the value of 'tar compost,' so called, for forming ground floors for carriage houses, barns, stables, also for walks, baryards, &c., for which purposes it is represented to be excellent being thoroughly dry, wholesome, cleanly smooth, easily repaired, noiseless under motion, and in- imical to vermin, besides being so very cheap, only costing from 6 to 10 cents per square foot.

The writer describes his mode of making such floors thus: 'Lay down a good solid concrete of broken bricks and tiles or chalk, or both materials mixed together, only they should be broken smallish; having made this quite

level, pour on it coal tar, until the rubble is just covered. Then sift through a fine sieve a mixture of coal and ash sand, or coal dust and powdered lime, or all mixed together, or any one separately, it makes very little difference. I prefer quick-lime, ashes and sand, in equal parts; and I have used lime-dust, alone, and found it to answer; tho' it is longer drying, and is not quite so firm. The proper quantity of siftings will work in without any trouble, if time be allowed and the floor is used. Sometimes two or three coats are wanted, and are always best; often one will do. After the first coating upon the rubble, no more is necessary to be done either for an extra or repairing coat, than to pour down some tar and spread it about with an old brush, covering it with siftings. Any laborer can mend or even make a floor of this sort. * * * * * The reason I prefer brick rubble to stone is this: I have found that by long wear, a small stone, or an edge of a piece of a larger size, will work up; whereas broken bricks or chalk will saturate partly with tar, and will wear down with the rest of the surface. I think the value of such a bottom for a stable will be greatly enhanced by its impermeability to the drainage from animals.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1846.

The President's Message.

This document was received here on Thursday morning last, and as most of our readers have probably had an opportunity of perusing it ere this, and as the publication of it in our columns (it being very lengthy) would require so much space, we have thought it better to extract from it such parts only as are of more general interest.

A large portion of the Message is devoted to the all-engrossing topic of our present unhappy position with Mexico, and the President has enumerated the many wrongs and grievances which from time to time have been suffered by our government, and which were committed long before the annexation of Texas to the United States. Among these causes for redress, the President states the following:

"Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison their owners, captains and crews, it was done. Rulers superadded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens; but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts, perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interference of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard."

"The President then proceeds to say that 'the annexation of Texas to the United States constituted not only cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so, is wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable with well-authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico.'"

Mr. Polk, maintains the Rio Grande to be the Western boundary of Texas, so maintained from 1803 to 1819—so ceded to Spain—so claimed by Texas—and so maintained by our Secretary of State in 1842—so assented to by Congress in their acts of establishing a Custom House and post roads west of the Neeces; nor did Congress complain at their last session of the advances of our troops to the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act 'establishing certain post routes,' extending west of the Neeces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. Mexico withdrew her minister and threatened war—was invited to negotiate—assented, but refused to receive, our minister when sent, and it was avowed that war was the only alternative of Mexico, and on the 4th of April, 1846, orders were issued to commence the war by an attack on our troops east of the Rio Grande.

Our Military and Naval commanders were instructed in no event to commence hostilities, but to resist aggression. Mexico was not for the Neeces only, but for all Texas,—such has been the ground of Mexico from the beginning.

Parades were the enemy of the United States and the friend of monarchy, and he rose to power upon the war spirit. There was no hope of peace with him—Santa Anna was not a monarchist and not committed to the war.

Our Naval commanders were instructed not to oppose his entrance to Mexico, if attempted, and because there was a better prospect of peace with him than with Paredes. He recapitulates the achievements of our Army and Navy—the conquest of New Mexico and California, Comblila and Tamulilla—and recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest means of obtaining a speedy peace.

An extract from Mr. Webster's recent speech at Philadelphia, will show at a glance that this assumption of the Rio Grande as the western boundary of Texas, was entirely unauthorised and unfounded; and is put forth as a pretext to render as justifiable as possible the attack on a weak sister nation, the real object of which was an acquisition of territory instead of a defence of boundary lines:

"That I may misrepresent no one, I will state to you three propositions, which in my opinion are fairly maintainable, from the correspondence submitted by the Executive to Congress.

1st. That the President directed the occupation of a territory, by force of arms, to which the United States had no ascertained title; a territory which, if claimed by the United States, was also claimed by Mexico, and was at the same time in her actual occupation and possession.

The Texas Convention was to assemble July 4th, 1845, to pass the annexation. Before this date—to wit, on the 28th of May—Gen. Taylor was ordered to move towards Texas; and on the 15th of June was instructed, by a letter from Mr. Bancroft, to enter Texas, and concentrate his forces on its 'western boundary,' and to select and occupy a position 'on or near the Rio Grande, to protect him in the event of annexation will be our western border.'"

That the United States had no ascertained title to the territory, appears from Mr. Marcy's letter to General Taylor, of July 30th, 1845. General Taylor is there informed that 'what he is to occupy, defend and protect,' is 'the territory of Texas, to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas.' It appears in the dispatch last quoted, that this territory had been occupied by Mexico.

Mr. Marcy goes on to say:

"The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary, you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event."

This makes it perfectly clear that the United States had no ascertained title (and no apparent title) to this territory; for it admits that Texas only made a claim to it, Mexico having an adverse claim, and having also actual possession.

2d. That as early as July, 1845, the President knew as well as others acquainted with the subject, that this territory was in the actual possession of Mexico—that it contained Mexican settlements, over which Texas had not exercised jurisdiction up to the time of annexation.

On the 8th of July, the Secretary of War wrote to Gen. Taylor, that:

"This Department is informed that Mexico has some Military Establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are and for some time have been in the actual occupancy of her troops."

On the 30th of July, the Secretary wrote as already mentioned, directing Gen. Taylor to except from his protection 'any parts on the eastern side thereof' [of the Rio Grande] which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event.

It manifestly appears to have been the intention of the President, from the 28th of May down to the consummation of his purpose, to take possession of this territory by force of arms, however unwilling Mexico might be to yield it, or whatever might turn out on examination to be her right to claim it. He intended to extinguish the Mexican force; otherwise his acts and instructions are inexplicable.

The Government set up and affirmed from the first, that the Rio Grande was the western boundary of Texas, as appears from the letters to Gen. Taylor, of the 28th of May and 15th June, 1845.

On the 15th June, Gen. Taylor was instructed to take such a position 'on or near the Rio Grande,' as 'will be best to repel invasion, and protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western boundary.' In accordance with these, are, also, the instructions of July 30th, to which I have already referred.

On the 6th of August, the Secretary wrote to Gen. Taylor, 'although a state of war with Mexico, or an invasion of Texas by her forces may not take place, it is nevertheless deemed proper and necessary that your force should be fully equal to meet with certainty of success, any crisis which may arise in Texas, and which would require you by force of arms to carry out the instructions of Government.' He is then in the same letter authorized to procure volunteers for Texas, &c.

On the 23d of August, the Secretary instructed Gen. Taylor: 'Should Mexico assemble a large body of troops on the Rio Grande, and cross it with a considerable force, such a movement must be regarded as an invasion of the United States, and the commencement of hostilities.' He is then instructed how to assemble a large force, &c.

On the 30th of August, he was instructed in case any Mexican force crossed the Rio Grande, 'to drive all Mexican troops beyond it,' that any attempt by the Mexicans with any considerable force, would be regarded as an invasion; and that on such an event, namely, 'in case of war either declared or made manifest by hostile acts' he was not to confine his action within the territory of Texas.

On the 16th of October the Secretary wrote that 'That information which we have here renders it probable that no serious attempts will at present be made by Mexico to invade Texas.' But is still instructed to hold the country between the Neeces and the Rio Grande.

'Previous instructions will have put you in possession of the views of the Government of the United States, not only as to the extent of the territorial claims, but of its determination to assert them.' He is instructed to put his troops into winter quarters accordingly, as near the Rio Grande as circumstances will permit. Up to this time, and to the 11th of March, 1846, Gen. Taylor was at Corpus Christi. The open and decided step was taken on the 13th of January—On that day the Secretary at War directed Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, and to take up a position opposite Matamoros. In so doing, he is instructed, in case Mexico should declare war, to assume any open act of hostility, not to act merely on the defensive.

Throughout the correspondence, it is plain that the intention was to extinguish the Mexican title to this territory by armed occupation; and the instructions are explicit, to treat every assertion of title or movement on the part of Mexico, as an act of hostility, and to proceed accordingly and resist it.

To show how General Taylor understood the instructions of his government, it may be observed that on the 2d of March, thirty miles of Matamoros, at a stream called the Arroyo Colorado, he was met by a party of Mexicans, whose commanding officer informed him that if he crossed the stream it would be deemed a declaration of war, and put into his hand a copy of General Mejia's proclamation to that effect.

General Taylor put his forces in order of battle, crossed the stream and pushed on, the Mexicans retiring. He arrived on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros on the 29th of March.

Here Mr. W. read a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Sidel, dated Jan. 20, 1845.

Now, if by ordering troops of the United States to the left bank of the Rio Grande, he has taken possession of all which any man ever claimed as constituting a part of the Territory of Texas what was it he proposed to do with so much vigor, whenever Congress should permit? Did he mean the prosecution of a general war against Mexico? Was it a general war of invasion, and acquisition and conquest that he intended to wage as soon as he should obtain the permission of Congress? If that was his purpose, I think it would have been much better for him to have adhered to it, and to have waited till Congress did give him authority. It was an act leading to war, and Congress was then in session. Why should the Executive, on its own mere authority and discretion, take a step so important without consulting Congress, at a time when Congress was actually in session at the capital? That is a grave question to be asked hereafter.

And here allow me to say, as a matter of history, that before, and at the time our troops were ordered to march to the left bank of the Rio Grande, no apprehension whatever was entertained of any invasion of Texas by Mexico, or any acts of hostility on the part of that power. (Here Mr. W. quoted several letters from Gen. Taylor, which established conclusively two propositions:—

1st. That no danger existed of any invasion by Mexico. 2d. That it was the object of our Government to take possession by force of the disputed territory, and then to treat, if Mexico chose to treat. In other words, that the President did, without the authority of Congress, that which he could only do by its authority, viz: make a military movement on a country then at peace with the United States.

The defeated appropriation of two millions is adverted to, and again proposed, but with no elucidation of the manner in which it was or is to be employed. It admits that Santa Anna was permitted to pass the blockading squadron, by orders from our Executive.

The issue of naturalization papers and letters of marque by Mexico, is spoken of, official evidence of the fact having been received. It is intimated that privateers sailing under these, will deserve to be hanged as pirates, and Congress is requested to make provision for that end.

The budget comes next. The reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, were \$121,691,797, of which were re-exported \$11,346,623. The exports were \$118,488,516, of which \$102,141,893 were domestic products.

The receipts into the Treasury were \$29,499,427, of which from customs were \$26,712,667, and from public lands \$2,695,452. The expenditures were \$28,081,114. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1846, \$9,126,439.

The public debt, including Treasury notes, on the 1st of December, 1846, was \$24,256,494. Outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, was \$17,788,799. Incurred since \$6,467,695.

A further loan will be required to meet the war expenses of the present fiscal year and the next. If the war is continued to the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1848, the estimate requires a loan of \$23,000,000, which will allow \$4,000,000 to be always retained in the Treasury, to guard against contingencies. It is estimated that \$2,500,000 might be produced annually by imposing duties on articles now imported free, and that from \$500,000 to 1,000,000 might be obtained by reducing the price of the public lands.

It is recommended that the loan be for 20 years with authority to pay off portions of it sooner, if the war leaves any surplus.

A Growing Evil.

One of the greatest evils connected with our State legislation, is the manner in which business is transacted in Committees. The practice of allowing petitioners to employ counsel to forward their schemes in the Committee rooms has increased to such an extent as to become a great and positive evil, by obstructing and delaying the public business. It is a notorious fact that our three or four hundred legislators are kept waiting for Committees to report the first part of the session doing almost nothing, meeting at 11 o'clock adjoining at half past twelve and one. It is thus, the session is prolonged, heavy expenses incurred, and no good effected. Counsel, learned and unlearned, are in the meantime employed in the Committee rooms cross questioning and puzzling honest witnesses, making long harangues about irrelevant matters and wearing out the patience of the auditors as well as the Committeemen. It is believed that courtesy alone obliges the Committees to listen to these special pleadings long after they have fully made up their minds on the principles and details of their reports and they submit to the infliction only because it has become a custom almost as strong as law. This practice is not only a public abuse but it has become a serious evil to petitioners themselves who now feel obliged to employ counsel to sustain their case against opposing counsel. It is thus that the wealthy individual or corporation has the advantage over his poorer opponent to whom justice becomes so dear that he hardly dares to seek for it.

To any one who has had experience in our legislation, other evils besides those named above will suggest themselves, and it seems quite time that a remedy should be applied. We do not censure, of course, those who are employed to go before these committees, or the committees themselves who are governed by a despotic custom which however may be dispensed with by the adoption of such rules and orders as will limit the practice to those cases of public and general importance as the two houses by joint action shall permit. It is amply sufficient in most of the petitions referred to legislative committees to hear the unvarnished statements of sound common sense men on both sides by which the members will better understand the case than after the most learned and elaborate arguments of counsel.

The Marblehead Sufferers.

We learn that those who have been made Widows and Orphans in Marblehead by the recent disasters to the fishermen on the Grand Banks, have been generously relieved by various contributions of the benevolent in that town and in other places. Not only have the Societies of Odd Fellows and Rechabites given liberally, but large contributions from citizens of Salem and other places have been tendered to the Committee for distribution among the sufferers. We learn that among other liberal donations, a gentleman of Boston sent one hundred woolen shawls, valued at from two to three dollars each. We are also gratified to learn that a generous donation has been received from a gentleman of this town, of the very useful and reasonable article of flannel, valued at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. Our informant, a gentleman of respectability in Marblehead, states that no name accompanied this gift but Yankees will never yield their 'vested right' to the privilege of guessing. Whoever the individual may be the merit of the act is enhanced by the wish to conceal it and it will be richly rewarded in the enjoyment which always accompanies a benevolent action.

Danger of Cotton Garments for Children.—A Boy, about three years of age, son of H. P. Legro, of North Danvers, was burned last Tuesday, in a shocking manner. His mother went to visit a sick neighbor, supposing the child to be with his Father in the shop; in her absence, the boy went into the house; climb up to the match safe, took some matches, attempted to make a fire, and while in the act, his clothes took fire, his father heard the child cry, but supposed nothing uncommon until he saw the little creature running towards the shop, enveloped in blaze. He sprang to his relief but before he could extinguish it, he was so badly burnt that he died the following night.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

The Speaker took his seat at 12 o'clock precisely, and ordered the clerk to call the names of the members elect to the 29th Congress. They were read and answered to accordingly, beginning with Maine and ending with the territories. The sea of faces, when all were seated, presented a fine spectacle from the galleries, and the members all appeared in excellent health.

The number of members who answered to their names was 182. The proceedings on both branches of Congress are as yet unimportant. On Tuesday, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, remarked that in his opinion a portion of the message was not sufficiently explicit relative to the movements of the army and the progress of the war. He asked leave to offer resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of the official orders issued to Generals Taylor, Wood and Kearney, and to Commanders Sloat and Stockton, relative to establishing civil governments in conquered provinces.

Then followed a somewhat protracted debate, in which Mr. Davis further stated that the President had usurped power. He admitted that he had the power to establish military regulations, but denied that he had the right to establish civil government. He challenged the President to produce his authority so to do in the Law of Nations or the Constitution.

The course of the President was vindicated by some of his political friends, and denounced by some of the other members who took part in the debate.

ARSON. Leander Thompson, a young man 24 years of age, was tried at Worcester last week for the crime of arson, convicted and sentenced to death. The offence was committed in Doughty, in March last. The jury were unable to agree in the case of his companion, Pratt, a youth of 21.

For the Courier.

The Lost Passengers of the Atlantic.

With hearts beating high in glad anticipation, The morrow to spend 'neath the roof of 'sweet home,' And, with loved-ones, to join in the yearly oblation, They sped, 'mid the dark, through the wild billows' foam.

The proud, gallant vessel right nobly contested The sway of the surges advancing in hosts: But alas for the hopes of security rested In the might that fruitman o'er the elements hoasts!

Amid winds piping terror and maddened waves dashing, Long hours of fearful suspense they endured; Till the tempest-strained hulk, rent in fragments, fell crashing, And they sank, in Death's dark ocean-cavern injured.

O ye weep, who so fondly their coming awaited, And long will it be ere your anguish shall cease: Yet for them brightly dawned, ere the storm had abated, A day of Thanksgiving in mansions of peace!

ORSON.

For the Courier.

Hon. Caleb Cushing.

We have noticed a disposition in some of the Whig papers, to exclude Mr. Cushing from the Whig ranks. Perhaps good and sufficient reasons can be given for this prescriptive course, but we must confess we have never been able to see them. Mr. Cushing, when a portion of the Whig party first made issue with John Tyler, thought with Daniel Webster and some other prominent members of the party, that more good could be effected for the party and the country by keeping on good terms with the President and making the best of him. He acted in accordance with that belief, and in no case, as we are advised, did he differ in opinion from Daniel Webster during their connection with the President; and on the same day that Daniel Webster left the Cabinet, Mr. Cushing left the country for China. Since his return from China, he has never, as we have understood, committed himself to the Administration party, and he has abstained from receiving any office from the Executive. On his return, he found Mr. Webster, with whom he had always acted, in full favor with the Whig party, but not a paper of that party greeted his arrival. He has been at home now more than a year without having received favorable notice from the party with whom he has always acted. He was a few weeks since elected to the Legislature from his native town, by an overwhelming majority, and he is spoken of in the papers as an Independent member.

We do not like to see this, unless there is better reason for it, than we now know of. We did not agree with the course of John Tyler, but we can see no connection that Mr. Cushing had with it for which he should be ostracised. It was an honest difference of opinion which he and Mr. Webster entertained with the Whig party, and one for which they should neither be condemned.

The Whig party owe much to the exertions of Mr. Cushing. From the time of his first entrance into Congress until he left it, he was an eloquent and uncompromising advocate of the great principles of his party, and even after he was denounced by a majority of his party in Congress for not opposing the President, he made use of his great influence over Mr. Tyler to induce him not to veto the Tariff of 1842, and it was undoubtedly owing to Mr. Cushing's earnest and continued efforts, that that Tariff went into operation.

Let the Whig party then remember what they owe to Mr. Cushing, when disposed to denounce his course. Above all let them not prescribe him without reason. If he has deserted the great and conservative principles of the Whig party, upon which the prosperity of the country depend, if he has ever proved recreant to the trusts that have been confided in him, then we should be among the first to denounce him, but if on the contrary, he still, as we believe he does, holds those principles dear, if he is now at heart a Whig, then let justice be done him. Let him meet with the entire and cordial support of the party, and his talents and energy be appreciated as they have been in days that are past.

For the Courier.

Slander.

"Who steals my purse steals trash, 'Tis mine, 'his has and he's been slave to thousands; But he who filches from me my good name, Takes that which none can ever enrich him But makes me poor indeed."

This was the language that the greatest poet of any country or any age of the world, put into the mouth of the most consummate scoundrel that ever walked on its surface. A number of years since, I made a communication on the same subject, viz. Slander. I then said if I recollect, that there was more than one Iago living in our days, and I am convinced from every day's experience that his children are increasing in proportion to the population of the country, and that is immense. There are different kinds of slanderers. I will attempt to describe some of them for their name is 'Legion.' One kind is your cut-throat, wholesale slanderer, that blows his pestiferous and malignant breath on every body, who actually pollutes the air in which he breathes, producing a moral epidemic. No one however pure or exemplary, escapes the poison of his malignant and viperous tongue. He is like the *Upas tree* that kills every thing that comes within its atmosphere. He scatters fire-brands, arrows and death, and says he is in sport. No age, no condition of life, but what is blasted by his Denominical tongue. Avoid such an one, pass not by him lest you be contaminated by the hem of his garment. Another kind of slanderers, is your smooth, sly, pious, hypocritical gentleman,—he would cut your throat with an oiled feather. He slashes slyly, cautiously, almost imperceptibly. His tongue is like some subtle poisons, slow in their operation, but sure to kill at last. I will give some specimens of their language. It reads thus: 'Did you hear that Mr. A. is said to have done so and so, or said so and so?—It is a terrible affair if it is so; he always sustained a good character before: we are all frail creatures! I hope I am misinformed but Mr. Such a one says so, and I am afraid to contradict. It is a lamentable case if it is so.' And so he leaves the matter, infusing his slow, sure poison into the mind of his listener, without inquiring into the truth of the assertion. Still another kind of slanderer, is your culture-like slanderer, who attacks an individual for some supposed, as he imagines, deviation from the path of rectitude, who had heretofore sustained an irreproachable character. How he and his associates will gloat over him and tare his character in pieces, as a carrion crow or vulture will gloat over a dead carcass, wiping his chops as a crow or a vulture does his bill. I know it is rather a delicate matter to erminate woman, lovely woman, of being a slanderer, and I hope what is written above will not apply to them; if however there is any one who feels guilty, their conscience will accuse them. To that monitor I refer them. I would merely

ask if at the sewing circle, at the tea table or the party, at all times they are free from relating the petty slanders that would not sound well if it was to those who come under the lash of their tongue. There is a remedy for all diseases of the body, wise is there for those of the mind. My prescription this mental malady is this: let every one at each day, when he reposes on his pillow, review words, thoughts and actions, correct all that is himself and make a clean breast. And it is my we should find few left to slander their neighbor. Our Saviour said on a certain occasion, 'Let him is without sin cast the first stone at her,' and went out and Jesus and the woman were left alone cannot give better advice to the slanderer. See.

Collection of Taxes.

We learn that \$19,000 of the Tax of the present year has already been collected and paid into the Treasury. This unprecedented promptness in the payment of a time too of great depression in business and value of property, is creditable to our citizens. Proof of the active efforts of the Collector, B. promptitude in paying taxes, and a wise economy town's expenditures, we hope we may look for a continuation instead of increase of taxation.

☞ We learn that in the \$19,000, above referred to is not included that \$500.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE. On Sunday night, a glass lamp, containing a small quantity of other's Chemical Burning Fluid, exploded in the house of Col. Abram Moore, Province House court, badly injuring his son, a young man about 19 years of age. There were two tubes to the lamp, one of which was not secured with a wick, as it should have been, and Moore being ready to retire to bed, got up and to lamp, giving it a swinging loss upward in order to turn more freshly.

This was the cause of the mischief. Altho' it was not more than a gill of the fluid in the lamp, and a loud explosion was produced, filling the room with a bluish light, and cutting the lamp into horizontal pieces. The consequences were disastrous. The burning fluid fastened on the vest, blue-breasted one, of the young man, burnt the face, burnt his arms, hands and thighs, so that it came off in peels, and also consumed a portion of his hair and burned one of his temples. The application of water had no effect in extinguishing the burning of Mr. Moore, and he was not relieved until they cut off, when every remedy was administered by J. W. Holmes, who was called in, and we are happy to learn this morning that he is doing well. [Boston Transcript.]

☞ Mrs. POLK, (it is stated by a Washington writer,) on the receipt of the news of the death of G. in the bloody assault upon Monterey, went, in a spirit of amiable sympathy, to console with heart-broken mother, on the untimely and savage of her gallant and darling son—a son to whom she clung as the pride and hope of her few remaining years. Time had not yet sufficiently assuaged her parental grief to admit reason to resume its empire, and she traced mother replied—"Tell me not of resignation, Madam if you can—for no one seems able to me—nor for what was this wicked war brought upon our country? Why was my noble son, the inheritor of father's virtues and the pride of my old age, sent murdered in that barbarous country?"

There was pertinency in the question. What the answer was, our informant says not.

☞ We hear this morning, says the Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter, that a woman by the name of Carter, of eighty years of age, living in that part of Exeter called New Boston, was, by some roving drunken frolic, tied to a chair, and suffered to rot there until she died. This event is said to have occurred on Saturday evening last.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—Much of the cargo of the Atlantic, says the New York Commercial, was saved from the wreck and transhipped by order of Holland, the President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, to whom great credit is due for the prompt and active measures he has taken in saving the property of the wreck.

☞ Mr. Scovill, a young New Yorker, who, Mr. Calhoun was in Washington, was attached to him in some capacity, as a clerk, or secretary, we now it stated, has become one of the heirs to an estate worth over £150,000 sterling, by the death of a distant relative in Europe, a brother of an ancestor of the deceased having emigrated to this country, and settled a preacher at Newton, Conn. prior to the Revolution.

WHAT A FALL.—On Friday we saw a man he come into a cellar, says a Pittsford paper, whose appearance indicated that he had seen better days. He heard said that he was once a wealthy eastern merchant whose fortune had been swept from him by adverse circumstances; and without the courage to stem the tide that had set in against him, he resorted to drink for relief. The result of this has been told.

☞ The amount of specie which came out of the steamer Caladonia, was twenty five thousand pounds sterling.

☞ We understand that the 'Daughters of the Revolution,' in Beverly, propose holding a Tea Party Sale, at the Town Hall in Beverly, on Thursday, 31st.

A Baltimore colored barber has fallen heir to a plantation worth \$7,000 and a number of slaves.

GEN. LA VEGA. This Mexican officer was a squire in the brig Mary Ann Jones, Capt. W. which sailed last night for Havana. Gen. La Vega fore leaving, expressed himself in warm terms of love towards the people of New Orleans, for the hospitality and kindness they had shown him. [New Orleans Tropic of 26th.]

A SECOND JOAN D'ARC. A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from Montreal relates the following incident: "It is stated and believed, that a company of Lancers was commanded by a woman. Her name is Dos Amades. Seized with a patriotic spirit, she asked herself, and dressed in a suit of a captain of lancers; she desired to be led against the foe, and swore that she would never yield until 'northern barbarians' were driven from her native land. She had shed the last drop of blood in gleam

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sassafras* and *Tomatoes*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumptive state. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatism recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which still afforded relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. Lorraine's Pills.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH;

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsheld—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

W. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Periodicals, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Crutcher's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	2 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	5 00
Knickerbocker, New York.	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	2 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	1 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly,	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-ers Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

THIS MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir." Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary where he had been confined for showing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev J. C. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs. Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers,
Nov 14

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 203 Essex St.
THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 254) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for carrying on the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bands, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chas. Truss's formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacturing of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Crocker, Boston.
I have sent me patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am satisfied of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beach, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

Boston, April 27th, 1844.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
237 NASSAULT ST. 1cm.

may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 206, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the checks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office, which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets, and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not only to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months, if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extirpating, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; for other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; for setting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

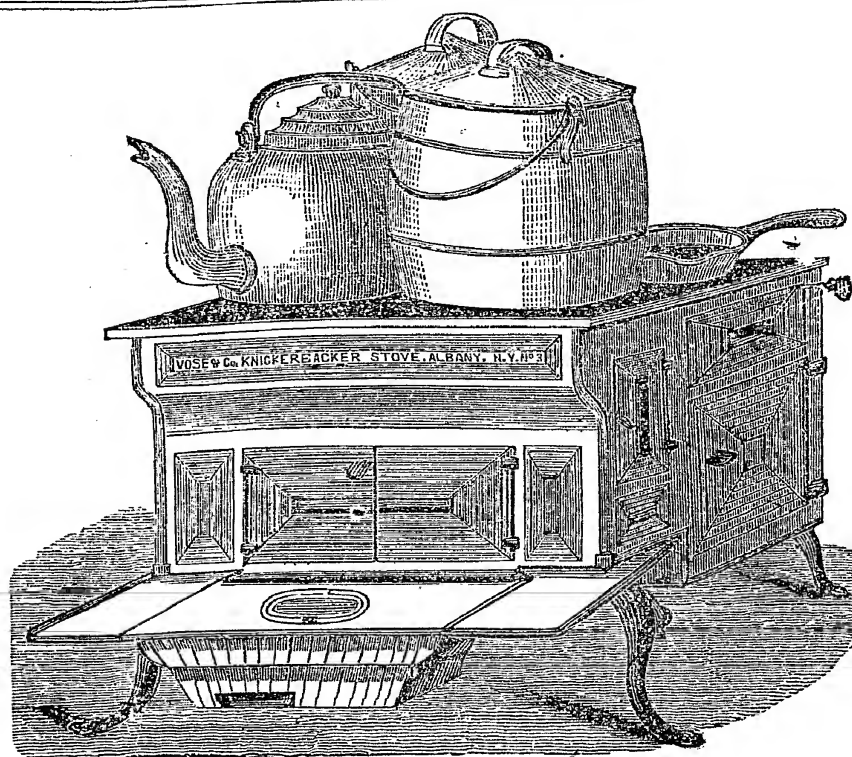
Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes, for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathburn.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hallways; The celebrated Rathburn, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: User's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2

ESSEX STREET.

205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windowless, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crisps; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on a reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 22

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sassafras preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood.

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth,"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.

sept 26

S. DODGE.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st., opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

April 4

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston,

From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10* A.M.; 5 1-2* P.M.

Newburyport 8 10-3-4* A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 2 1-4, 5, 7* P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARLBOROUGH BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 12, 9, 10, 11 1-2, 2 1-4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2 P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 2 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN

Master of Transportation

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the

DANVERS AND SALEM

HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will connect with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers

Salem at the following hours,

viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at

" " 8 3-4 " " "

" " 9 3-4 " " "

" " 11 1-4 " " "

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " "

" " 2 3-4 " " "

" " 4 1-2 " " "

" " 5 1-2 " " "

" " 6 1-2 " " "

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph's Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on rival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on application.

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GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

Poetry.
For the Courier.

The following lines were written on November 25, between 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M., hours ever memorable for the storm then raging, and the wreck of the Atlantic Steamer, and many other vessels along the coast ere the gale subsided. The barometer at 28.50 and still falling.

O God, how thankful should we be,
In our warm, safe and quiet home;
While sailors on the storm-tossed sea,
And all who houseless, homeless roam,
This dreadful night, are suffering all
The terrors threatening Death can wear,
In scenes which bravest hearts appal,
Where all that men can do or dare
To save themselves and comrades were
Hopeless, without Almight aid—
God's power to help, his will to spare
The lives he gave, the souls he made;
Hark, how the rain and driving sleet
Is deluging the thirsty earth;
How the winds roar without, while we
Enjoy a quiet bed or hearth.
Yet boast not! God who rules the storm
Its fury tempest may increase,
And mansions thought most safe and warm,
In ruins lie, if so he please,
Ere morning dawn; and our own souls,
With those dashed on yon rock bound shore,
Be summoned to the bar of God,
And earth encumber never more.
Our trust and theirs must be the same,
The same strong hand destroys or saves
The dwellers on the firmest land,
And those who ride the ocean's waves.

"BRING BACK MY FLOWERS."
A child sat by a limpid stream
And gazed upon the tide beneath,
Upon her cheek was joy's bright beam,
And on her brow a blooming wreath:
Her lap was filled with fragrant flowers,
And as the clear brook babbled by,
She scattered down the rosy showers,
With many a wild and joyous cry,
And laughed to see the mingling tide
Upon its onward progress glide.
And time flew on—and flower by flower
Was cast upon the sunny stream,
But when the shades of eve did lower,
She woke up from her blissful dream;
"Bring back my flowers," she wildly cried,
But echo's voice alone replied,
As danced the streamlet down the lea;
And still, amid night's gloomy hours,
In vain she cried—"bring back my flowers."
Oh, maiden! who on Time's swift stream,
Dost gaze like the moments flee,
In this poor life's deceptive dream,
An emblem may be found of thee!
Each moment is a perfumed rose,
Into thy hand by Mercy given,
That thou its fragrance might dispose,
And let its incense rise to Heaven;
Else when Death's shadow o'er thee lowers
Thy heart will wail—"bring back my flowers."

Miscellany.

The Lesson.
Three young ladies were seated in a rich apartment. They were Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Carlton. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing; the two former in discussing, critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.
"I don't like that Mr. Barton at all," said Miss Amanda continuing the conversation.
"Nor me either," responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.
"And why not, cousin," said Delilah, "I am sure he is handsome enough, is he not?"
"Yes; but—"
"But what, coz?" said she to Emma, who had spoken

last. Surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polished without affectation.
"Yes, yes, but for all that he is vulgar," said Emma pettishly, "vulgar in his ideas."
"Vulgar?" exclaimed Delilah, "you must again allow me to differ with you coz," she continued, looking into her cousin's face with a winning smile. "I think he is quite refined, more so than Mr. Rice or Mr. Brown and many other gentlemen."
"Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr. Brown, the Gentleman!" exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis. "Why Mr. Barton is a mechanic!"
"Well, suppose he is, dear," said her cousin, "does that make him vulgar, or less respectable? For my part, I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman, (in the true sense of the word) as a millionaire."
"Well, I declare, cousin Dill, you do have some of the funniest notions," said Miss Amanda, "just for all the world like pa: he thinks one man just as good as another, even though he be a laborer."
"Yes," said Emma, "I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters than mechanics. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here; he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants to see you, Amanda. Wouldn't it make a fine paragraph for the papers? Miss Amanda, or Emma, daughter of James Ellis, merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, mechanic. 'Oh dear,' said the spoiled beauty, for beauty, for both sisters, possessed great personal attractions, throwing herself back upon the sofa and laughing heartily, as also did her sister.
"Well, well, girls," said Mr. Ellis, who, hidden behind the half open door of the apartment, had been an unobserved listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, "you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that!" and the old man, taking his hat left the apartment.
"I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps!" exclaimed Emma, looking through the blinds; "come, come," she continued, addressing her sister, "let us go up stairs into the parlor, and leave cousin Lila to entertain him: it will be a pleasure to her, she is so partial to mechanics," and the sisters left the room.
The subject of the foregoing conversation was a young man whom Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters and niece some months before, as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character and not for his money, the Misses Ellis were great sticklers for respectability, their standard of which was riches and the consequence was, as we have seen, that Mr. Barton did not stand any too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was a predominant fault in his daughters' characters, and he determined to give them a practical and salutary lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of this story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about middling height, with a fine figure, regular features and intelligent countenance. His eyes were of a deep blue, his eyebrows deeply arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was dashed back displaying its fine proportions. He was a handsome man, which fact even the Misses Ellis did not dare to deny, and the ease and politeness with which he greeted Miss Carlton, spoke his claim to that which the lady herself had awarded him—the title of a gentleman.
He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Carlton was a charming girl—it is true she possessed not the exquisite proportions and regular features of her two cousins, but there was over a sunny smile upon her face and a cheerful sparkle in her clear blue eye, and she had such light and bounding spirits that made her appear, if not as beautiful as her cousins, at least more agreeably; so thought Mr. Barton, as he gazed upon her bewitching countenance. How much better, thought he, would it be to possess her for a wife, dependant as she is upon her male and dowryless as she would be, than either of the Misses Ellis with their spoiled tempers and their fortunes.
Thinking thus, it is to be wondered at that he left her with a half formed determination to win her love if it was within his power.
When Delilah appeared at the dinner table that day, many were the meaning and inquisitive glances her cousins cast upon her. At last, unable to restrain their loving habit of "rummaging" their cousin they spoke.
"I hope you have spent a pleasant morning, cousin," said Miss Amanda, with a mock affect look.
"It was a pleasant tea-a-tete, was it not?" whispered Emma, across the table.
"I spent the morning very pleasantly," answered Delilah, blushing slightly.
"Oh! I dare say," sarcastically; "I suppose he gave you a dissertation on mechanics, did he not coz?"
"Well, suppose he did," said Mr. Ellis, who had been listening patiently, but into whose honest face the color now rose. "Is it not better to listen to that, than to the senseless conversation and sickly sentiments droned out in affected tones by the foppings, half men, half money, who disgrace humanity?" and the old man cast such a look upon his daughters as made them quail beneath it.
"But never mind, Lila," he continued in a softer tone, and patting his niece's rosy cheek, "never mind. Mr. Barton is worth three or four such would be gentlemen as Mr. Rice and Mr. Brown, and in more ways than one. Mark that, girls. He is worth two or three such in more ways than one." The last sentence he addressed to his daughters.
Days, weeks and months rolled by, and Mr. Barton

had become a frequent visitor at Mr. Ellis's. It was very evident he was paying particular attention to Delilah Carlton and it was also plain to see that they were not unacceptable. This fact furnished an ample subject for the sisters' sarcastic remarks. As for their father, whenever they indulged in them in his presence, a knowing smile would play upon his face, and he would repeat to them his assertion, that they would some day wish that had obtained Mr. Barton for a husband.
Thus things continued for some time. At length one morning, about three months subsequent to the period when our story commences, Mr. Ellis entered the parlor where his daughters were sitting with a light step and sparkling eye.
"Well, girls, what do you think of it?" said he, rubbing his hands in glee.
"What?" asked both the young ladies in a breath.
"The wedding we're going to have."
"The wedding? what wedding?"
"Your cousin's."
"Delilah's?"
"Yes, she is going to honor the mechanic with her hand. What do you think of it?"
"I don't think much of it," said Miss Emma with a toss of her head.
"Nor I," said Amanda.
"Well, suppose I was to tell you she was going to be married to a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that alter your opinions?"
"Why, what do you mean, pa?"
"Listen! and I will tell you, girls," said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave and somewhat stern look. "The father of Mr. Barton, to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine: we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprentice to the carpenter's trade about the same time I entered the counting house. Soon after he had finished learning his trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started business for himself, and was married. Being possessed of genius, and having good education for a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect, and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his own son Charles a good architect, so that if ever the 'mickle dame' should desert him, he might have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread; he succeeded. A year or two ago he died, leaving his whole fortune, his wife being already dead, to Charles his only child. About six months ago Charles came to this city on a visit. He called upon me as his father's friend. In the course of conversation I asked him why he was not married. He said he never yet met with a young lady he thought worthy of calling his wife: that he could find enough who would marry him for the sake of his money, but that such a one he would never marry."
"I told him that I would introduce him to some of our city ladies, and see if he could not find one amongst them to suit him. He required, then, that I should conceal his wealth and introduce him only as a master mechanic. I acquiesced, and knowing your false estimate of respectability, I embraced the opportunity of teaching you a lesson, which I sincerely hope will have a salutary influence. I knew when I brought him home with me, and introduced him, that neither of you would be chosen, because I was certain that you would not stoop so low as to wed a master mechanic, but the event that will soon take place, I easily foresaw. Your cousin knew nothing whatever of his wealth until to-day. I see you look surprised, girls, but did I not tell you that you would be sorry some day that you did not obtain him for a husband? And did I not tell you that he was worth two or three such ninety-ninners as Mr. Rice and Mr. Brown, in more ways than one? Remember, girls, that wealth is a false standard by which to judge of respectability and worth. Not that a rich man may not be respectable, but that very often he who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow is more of a gentleman than he who counts his thousands."
And they did remember it; for in after years they showed in their choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's lesson.

For the Courier.

"The Sea hath Spoken."—*Excerpt.*
The imagery employed by the poet writers to illustrate to the world the thoughts of God, is exceedingly bold and beautiful. The whole material universe was taxed to furnish them with metaphors, tropes and similes. They personified every thing, from the serene lights of the upper deep to the foam-crested waves of ocean, and gave a tongue to every object in nature.
The world was not to them a "beautiful deaf and dumb woman whose fair features they could see, but who had no language to send forth and impart the element of soul." Neither did they look on this vast scene as we should on a "column sculptured with ancient hieroglyphics," saying,—"there is significance here," but despairing to read. To them creation was filled with intelligible voices. The heavens declared the glory of the Deity. Day unto day uttered speech. The morning stars sang together. The mountains broke forth into singing. The little hills shouted for joy. The trees of the wood rejoiced. The Deep also uttered his voice. Says the prophet, "The Sea hath spoken." From the first morning of creation, its majestic voice, like the full-toned thunder of the great Organ of Eternity, hath been ever sounding in the ear of man. It speaks to the imagination.
The royal Psalmist beheld its liquid columns wallowing to the thunder, and sang, as he swept with fire-tipped fingers his scraph-tuned lyre. "The Deep hath lifted up his hands on high." The "Pilgrim of Eternity, whose flame over his living head like heaven was bent," saw in it a "glorious mirror" catching in every storm the dim contour of Deity. Cowper, contemplating it in a calm overhanging with the fleecy drapery of heaven, viewed it as a "lovely infant sitting in its placid slumbers."
Dana beheld in it a strong giant, heaving and straining and flinging himself to escape from the viewless fetters which bound him, and who once by divine permission succeeded, when, rising to the summit of the Alps, he mounded the earth with the pall of death.
Others have imagined it the great Shrine of nature, hushed with the genuine coronets of a thousand kings, whose base is among the unregistered treasures of dead dominion and the diamonds of infant time, and on whose altar the spirits of the stars nightly descend and lay their sparkling treasures.
The dark "image of eternity" has loomed up in all ages, and thrown its mighty shadow across the disk of thousands of imaginations, whose possessors standing upon its banks listening to its upheaving everlasting sound, have responded in deathless thoughts which leaped from the hushed palace of Fancy like young eaglets of immortality. Old Ocean has indeed been the great Orator of Time,—the earth its pulpit, the stellar vault its sounding-board, its choir the piping winds, its subject, God. It speaks also to the heart. Its melancholy death-sounds have made the world a Bochim, and filled it with lamentation, mourning and woe.
Though there were none who returned to "tell Egypt the story that all her brave thousands were dashed in the tide," yet doubtless the sad tidings reached them and unsealed the fountain of a nation's tears.
What mighty grief tore the heart of Spain, when the Sea rose in its wrath and hurled to destruction her "invincible Armada," which but an hour previous, rode the waters like the swans of Egypt.
"Then rose from sea to sky the wild firewell!"
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave.
When the Deumna of War, evoked from hell, his forehead of fury wreathed with garlands of flame, has been permitted to kindle the flambeau, of revenge between two nations, thousands of the brave and gifted, battling for their country's rights on the ocean's broad bosom, have been buried in its sunless caverns where the everlasting roar starbles not their slumbers. The Spirit of the "Dead March" has manifested itself in the cold winds above the Deep, and youth and intellect, wealth and beauty, have gone down, whelmed beneath mountain billows, to sleep amid spangled pearl-shells and coral racks, no more to wake till the sun himself shall "slumber in the cloud forgetful of the voice of morning." No kind wife, or sister, with pearls eyes of love, shall ever deck their lonely grave with flowers, nor mother have with bawling tears the marble that marks the place of their repose.
The vast sea was their sepulchre, the remorseless surge their winding-sheet. The breakers roared their requiem, and whirlwinds howled for joy. The sea hath spoken, in notes of terror, and in tones of sublimity. Whose heart has not bowed beneath its power, and whose ear has not listened to its immortal anthem, (the world's only echo to the thunder) sounding as if the illimitable abyss of Eternity was strung over with unnumbered chords and swept by the strong hand of Jehovah!

An Auction Scene.

In the winter of 1840 and '41, having business in Western Virginia, where the peculiar institution flourishes in its mildest form, (he it remembered at this time I was opposed to anti-slavery principles,) December 28th, I found myself in Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkeley. About 10 o'clock on the aforesaid day I observed a crowd congregated in the public square, in front of a suspicious looking building, which had very much the appearance of a jail, as it proved to be. On inquiring of my landlord concerning the cause of the meeting, he said it was "a hiring," or, in other words, negro sale—as I afterwards found that a number were hired for life. I walked down to the market, and, to obtain a better view, I mounted a large wagon in the street directly front of the auctioneer, who had commenced his work. He was a large man, dressed in aristocratic style, with a profusion of ruffles, gold finger rings, watch seals, and last but not least a large whip, called by drivers "a loaded whip." The hiring I understood to be a number of slaves of a certain estate, who were hired out from year to year to the highest bidders, for the benefit of the heirs. These sales take place between Christmas and New Years', the holidays, quite a recreation for the slaves who are to change masters.
After a number had been disposed of in this way, the auctioneer announced that he would offer for sale six slaves. He then put up two, father and son. The old man was near sixty years of age, and a cripple; the son was about twenty-three, a perfect specimen of a man. There were present two Georgia soul drivers, who bid eight hundred dollars for both. When the auctioneer remarked that it was a small bid for both, the Georgian replied that he would give eight hundred without the old man, as he was of no account. The young man gave this bidder a look which would have slamed the devil; the old man wept bitterly. The son sold at the bid, and the father sold to an old farmer who had never kept a slave in his life. Thus father and son were separated. The next case was that of a girl fifteen years of age. (These slaves had been hired to different individuals the past year.) She was brought crying upon the stand. With an oath he bid her to stop "dribbling," and then proceeded with the sale. After enumerating her qualities, he stated that the prospect was good for an increase of the property, saying which, the brutal wretch placed his whip beneath her apron, and raised it above her head, exhibiting to the enlightened multitude the spectacle of a girl fifteen years old far advanced in pregnancy! She was sold for one hundred and fifty dollars.
The next case was that of a young white woman, sixteen years old, with a young child. I saw a white woman, because the auctioneer said she was only one eighth black, and I have seen many of the fair girls of Ohio who could not boast of so fair a complexion or so good figure or features. She came upon the stand with the infant in her arms, in the deepest misery. A gentleman who had taken his seat beside me, observing that I was very interested, remarked he thought I was a stranger in that country. I answered that I was. "These things look odd to you?" "They do," said he, "you see that man in the crowd," pointing to one within a few paces of the stand—that is Dr. C.; he hired that girl last year, and that child is his!" The Georgian bid three hundred dollars; some one bid four; the Georgian bid four fifty; the girl cast a piercing glance at the crowd; her eyes rested on Dr. C. who instantly averted his face. She gazed one moment, then burst into a torrent of tears.—She was knocked off to the Georgian. Thus the fiend saw his child and its mother sold into Southern bondage. My God! thought I, is it possible? I was cured of my pro slavery principles!
The writer of the foregoing says—"I am a poor mechanic—a noisy son of Vulcan. You will therefore excuse the imperfect manner in which I have written."—Such a communication needs no apology.—*Cin. Herald*

HENROOST PHILOSOPHY.

It used to be a remark of an old friend, that "every reasonable thing was founded on reason," and every reasonable person knows that there is no small judgment and philosophy, as well as kindness and patience, necessary in successfully rearing poultry. We have never seen the whole system so neatly and comprehensively laid down as in the following manner by Mrs. Dakin:

From the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

HENS.—1st. Provide a warm, dry shelter for winter. 2d. Feed with oats, soaked for 12 hours in warm water before feeding. 3d. Burn clam shells and pound fine; let them have as many as they can eat, and you may have eggs from January to December. From 30 hens I have gathered this year 3,522 eggs by the 10th of September, and raised 200 chickens. I manage my chickens by feeding oats and rye ground, two bushels of oats to one of rye. Keep them in a warm shelter at night. N. B. To prevent the pip or gapes, change the male every year, and your chickens will be healthy. TURKEYS.—1st. Feed the same as hens, and let them hatch their young ones any time after the 20th of May. 2d. Feed the young ones with oats and rye ground wet with milk curd, and occasionally sprinkle a little powdered clam shell line with the feed; if cold and wet weather, sprinkle a little black pepper with their food. 3d. Make warm and dry shelters to brood in nights, and keep them from the wet and dew until the sun shines warm. 4th. Feed but little the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched. By this management I can raise nine out of ten. Be sure and change the tom turkey every year. RAISING GOSSILS.—1st. Have them hatch as early as the first of May if possible. Make dry, warm places for their nests. 2d. Feed the young goslings with corn meal; put one teaspoonful of salt in a pint of meal; wet the feed with milk. 3d. Let them have access to water in pleasant weather. 4th. Keep them at night in a warm, dry shelter. By this management I can raise 49 out of 50. DUCKS.—Feed ducks the same as goslings. In this way I have raised fifty-two young ones from two old ducks in one year.

SARAH DAKIN.

North East, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1846.

Farmer's Work and Business.

During the cold month of December, farmers can generally do but little at the usual business of farming. But they should provide fuel for one year or more, that they may not have to attend to this in the more busy seasons of sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting, &c.—The former part of winter, before the snows become deep, are most favorable for preparing and hauling fuel. Stir early these short days, or but little will be performed. It is not half so hard to meet the cold, defended by exercise, as to lie in bed and dread it. When soft low lands become frozen, that are intended to be reclaimed, gravel or sand may be hauled better than in the warm season. In some cases the winter is the only time for doing this to advantage. When there is a great depth of mud or peat, gravel is better than sand or loam. The first two furnish silex that gives firmness to the stalk of grass or grain. The gravel affords the best advantage for the superabundance of water to pass off. Attend to fruit trees; tread the snows down hard around the trunks to protect them from mice. Cattle will injure or destroy fruit trees if they can have access to them, after the herbage is destroyed or covered with snow. They give great encouragement to nurserymen. One of the most important considerations now presented to the attention of farmers, is the education of their children. See that you have good school houses, good books, and good teachers, and that your children attend school promptly. Endeavor to make them interested in

their studies, and pleased with their schools. The parent at home may be a great auxiliary in this important cause, and winter affords long evenings for his purpose. Collect scion when convenient, and bury them in sandy soil, five or six inches below the surface, or wrap them in a damp rug or mat, pack in a close box, and set in the cellar. In this way we have kept scions, in perfect condition, from November till June.

Prepare your accounts for settlement at the close of the year.—*Cultivator.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1846.

Election MONDAY, December 28, 1846.
For Representative to Congress,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

The President's Late Message and our Relations with Mexico.

It cannot be denied that this document is very in geniously written, and to a large portion of the citizens who have not the means of examining all the proceedings between our government and Mexico, it may present a very strong bill of grievances suffered by the United States, and a provocation for and justification of the existing war. Now we do not deny that if the whole truth has been stated by Mr. Polk, he has cleared in a great measure his own skirts and that of his administration from the responsibility of the present deplorable state of affairs. But such is not the fact. During the whole of his remarks concerning this subject there is lack of fairness and impartiality, especially in his review of the course of Mexico, and notwithstanding the extreme caution he has observed in revealing the real object of his strange course, he cannot escape the just odium which is now and must ever be attributed to him of an unjust and dishonourable motive, viz: a war of conquest and the extension of slavery. It is an old and trite maxim, that "one story holds good until another is told," and the truth of this proverb may be seen from the official correspondence of Secretary Buchanan and Mr. Slidell, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the official despatches to and from Gen. Taylor.

The President expresses much surprise at the conduct of Mexico in refusing to receive Mr. Slidell, which led more directly to hostility.

"Thus, (says he,) was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them."

But what says Mexico in regard to the mission of Mr. Slidell? The following is a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, under the government of Herrera, dated Dec. 20, 1845, addressed to Mr. Slidell:

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations and government of the Mexican republic, had the honor to receive the note which Mr. John Slidell was pleased to address to him on the 8th instant, making known his arrival at this capital, in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the government of the undersigned, and requesting that a time and a place should be appointed for his admission to present his credentials, of which he was pleased to send copies enclosed.

The undersigned, having submitted the whole to his excellency the President of the republic, and having also considered attentively the note addressed to him by the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the mission of Mr. Slidell, regrets to inform him that, although the supreme government of the republic is animated by the pacific and conciliatory intentions which the undersigned manifested to the consul of the United States in his confidential note of the 14th of October last, it does not conceive that, in order to fulfill the object proposed by the said consul, in the name of the American government, and accepted by the undersigned, it should admit his excellency Mr. Slidell in the character with which he is invested, of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, residing in the republic.

In order to place this subject upon its proper grounds, the undersigned will briefly communicate to Mr. Slidell the reasons by which his excellency the President is guided.

The proposition in question emanated spontaneously from the government of the United States, and the Mexican government accepted it, in order to give a new proof, that in the midst of its grievances, and its firm decision to exact adequate reparation, it did not repel or contain the measure of reason and peace to which it is invited; so that this proposition, as well as its acceptance, rested upon the precise and definite understanding that the commissioner should *ad hoc*—that is to say, commissioned to settle, in a peaceful and honorable manner, the questions relative to Texas. This has not been done, as Mr. Slidell does not come invested with that character, but with the absolute and general functions of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to reside in this quality near the Mexican government.

If his excellency Mr. Slidell be admitted in this character, which differs essentially from that proposed for his mission on the part of the United States, and accepted by the government of the undersigned, there would be reason to believe that thenceforth the relations between the two republics were open and frank, which could not be the case until the questions which have led to the present interruption of those relations should have been settled in a manner peaceful, but at the same time honorable to Mexico.

Although it be true, that in the credential letter brought by his excellency Mr. Slidell, it is stated that he is informed of the desire of the President of the United States to restore, cultivate, and strengthen friendship and good correspondence between the two countries, it is also no less true that in this clause the single word *restore* is by no means sufficient to give to Mr. Slidell the special character of commissioner, or plenipotentiary *ad hoc*; to make propositions as to the affairs of Texas, calculated to establish peace firmly, and to arrest the evils of war by means of adequate agreement.

The supreme government of Mexico, therefore, cannot admit his excellency Mr. Slidell to the exercise of the functions of the mission conferred on him by the United States government. But as the sentiments expressed by the undersigned to the consul, in his above-mentioned communication of the 14th of October last, are in no wise changed, he now repeats them; adding, that he will have the utmost pleasure in treating with Mr. Slidell, as soon as he shall have presented credentials authorizing him expressly and exclusively to settle the questions which have disturbed the harmony and good understanding between the two republics, and which will bring on war between them unless such settlement be effected in a satisfactory manner, to which the proposition from the government of the United States related, and under the express understanding of which that proposition was accepted by the Mexican government. Until this be done, Mr. Slidell cannot be admitted in the character with which he appears invested, as the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the Mexican republic would thereby be placed in jeopardy.

The undersigned takes the liberty to adjoin to the present note his answer to that of the Secretary of State of the United States, presented to him by Mr. John Slidell, to whom he has the honor at the same time to present the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

MANUEL DE LA PENA Y PENA.

To his Excellency JOHN SLIDELL, &c. &c.

The following is an extract of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations under the government of Parades, to Mr. Slidell after he had presented his credentials to this new government, wishing to be received in his official capacity. After refusing to receive Mr. Slidell in the capacity in which he was commissioned, he says,

"It is true that this warlike display with which the American Union presents herself—by sea, with her squadrons on both coasts; by land, with her invading forces advancing by the northern frontiers; at the same time that by her minister plenipotentiary propositions are made for conciliation and accommodation—would be a sufficiently powerful reason for not listening to them, so long as all threatening shall not be withdrawn, even to the slightest appearance of hostility. But even this is waived by the government of the republic, in order that it may in all frankness and loyalty enter into the discussion; relying solely upon reason and facts. A simple reference to the truth, plainly stated, suffices to show the justice by which Mexico is upheld in the question now under discussion.

The vehement desire of the government of the United States to extend its already immense territory, at the expense of that of Mexico, has been manifest for many years; and it is beyond all doubt that, in regard to Texas at least, this has been their firm and constant determination; for it has been so declared categorically and officially by an authorized representative of the Union, whose assertion, strange and injurious as was its frankness, has nevertheless not been belied by the United States."

Speaking of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, he says,

"A fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The supreme government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was by its very nature at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government.

"Civilized nations have beheld with amazement; at this enlightened and refined epoch, a powerful and well-consolidated State, availing itself of the internal dissensions of a neighboring nation, putting its vigilance to sleep by protestations of friendship, setting in action all manner of springs and artifices, alternately plying intrigue and violence, and seizing a moment to despoil her of a precious part of her territory, regardless of the incontrovertible rights of the most unquestionable ownership, and the most unimpaired possession."

"The consul of the United States in this capital addressed on the 13th of October to the then minister of foreign relations a confidential note, wherein, referring to what he had previously stated to the minister in an interview of the same character, he says:

"At the time of the suspension of the diplomatic relation between the two countries, General Almonte was assured of the desire felt by the President to adjust amicably every cause of complaint between the governments, and to cultivate the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics. He still continues to be animated by the same sentiments. He desires that all existing differences should be terminated amicably, by negotiation, and not by the sword."

"Actuated by these sentiments, the President has directed me to instruct you, in the absence of any diplomatic agent in Mexico, to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments. Should the answer be in the affirmative, such an envoy will be immediately despatched to Mexico."

"To this the ministry now in the charge of the undersigned replied on the 15th of the same month, 'that although the nation is gravely offended by that of the United States, by reason of the acts committed by the latter towards the department of Texas, the property of the former, my government is disposed to receive the commissioner who may come from the United States to treat with full powers, in a pacific, reasonable, and decorous manner, the present controversy; thereby giving a new proof that, even in the midst of injuries, and of its firm determination to exact the adequate reparation, it does not repel nor despise the part of reason and of peace to which it is invited by its adversary.'"

"From these extracts it is manifest that it was the firm intention of the Mexican government to admit only a plenipotentiary from the United States clothed with powers *ad hoc*—that is to say, special powers to treat upon the question of Texas, and upon this alone, as preliminary to the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, if the result should be such as to admit of their restoration, and then, but not before, of the reception of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the same government."

"Nor could the government of the republic on that occasion extend its engagement beyond this: for to admit any person sent by the United States in the character of plenipotentiary, and the very nationality itself, directly and immediately affecting as it does the integrity of the Mexican territory, and the very nationality itself, would be equivalent to an acknowledgment that this question was at an end, thus prejudging it without even touching it, and to a recognition that the relations of friendship and harmony between the two nations were from that moment in fact re-established."

"If good faith presides, as it is to be supposed, over the dispositions of the government of the United States, what motive could exist for so anxiously repelling the indispensable restriction with which Mexico has acceded to the proposal spontaneously made by the former? If it was really and positively desired to tie up again the bonds of good understanding and friendship between the two nations, the way was very easy: the Mexican government offered to admit the plenipotentiary or commissioner who should come clothed with special powers to treat upon the question of Texas."

"In the actual state of things, to say that Mexico maintains a position of quasi hostility with respect to the United States, is to add a new offence to her previous injuries. Her attitude is one of defence, because she sees herself unjustly attacked; because a portion of her territory is occupied by the forces of a nation, without any right whatever, to possess itself of it; because her ports are threatened by the squadrons of the same power."

"It follows that, if war should finally become inevitable, and if in consequence of this war the peace of the civilized world should be disturbed, the responsibility will fall upon Mexico."

And now the question naturally arises, was our government actuated solely by a desire to restore peace and settle all points of dispute, in this commissioning Mr. Slidell? We think not, and in our next shall endeavor to show, by the instructions of our government to Mr. Slidell and Gen. Taylor, that it was the determined purpose to compel Mexico to submit to such encroachments on their rights as Mr. Polk chose to make, and while he offered the olive branch of peace he also secretly designed and attempted to intimidate Mexico into a compliance with his unreasonable requisitions.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Baltimore Patriot says—

"It will be seen that he recommends a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee, which is equivalent to about 2 cents a pound on coffee, and yielding a revenue of nearly three millions of dollars to be paid by the drinkers of tea and coffee, to carry on the Mexican war?"

THE TOLLING BELL. It is said that the bell of the Atlantic still tolls over the scene of desolation. That part of the wreck, to which it is attached, happened to lodge in such a position that the bell was supported out of the water, and at the motion of every wave, strikes twice, and so, night and day, tolls on its doleful notes.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, held in Danvers, Nov. 18, 1846, the following premiums were awarded in addition to those awarded at the annual meeting of the Society in Lynn:

Management of Farms.	\$20
Jonas Holt, of Andover, 2d premium.	
Reclaiming Meadows.	\$15
James Marsh, Danvers, 1st premium.	
Nurseries of Fruit trees.	\$10
Ephraim Woods, Salem, 1st premium.	
Wm. G. Lake, Topsfield, 2d	8
James B. Cole, Beverly, 3d	Washing-
ton's Letters on Agriculture.	
Beet Crop.	\$5
C. H. Holmes, Topsfield, gratuity.	
Allen W. Dodge, Secretary.	
Hamilton, Dec. 10, 1846.	

Beauties of the Ferry.

We learn that one of the passengers, the last week, on coming on board, had the privilege of an immersion in cold water, without any extra charge; and that all the passengers, female as well as male, on the evening preceding Thanksgiving, had to wade in snow and sloop several inches deep, for half an hour. How long a forbearing public will patiently endure such accommodation, remains to be proved. We hope no effort will be spared to convince our legislators that they ought not to be endured. We say, we always have said, give us a safe and comfortable passage by railroad to the city, and we care not in what direction.

Since the recent improvement in the appearance of our paper, it has received several very flattering notices from some of our brethren of the press, among which are the Salem Register, Gazette, Advertiser, and Observer, the Lynn News, Amesbury Transcript, Maine Cultivator and New England Arena. Thank you one and all, brothers; may your respective papers live a thousand years and your subscription lists never be less.

THE LYNN NEWS.—This paper commences on the 1st of January, a new volume, and holds out strong inducements for new subscribers. We sincerely hope they will not prove unavailing, as such a well-printed and ably-conducted sheet, ought not to be compelled to solicit much, to obtain a liberal support.

The Late Storm.

The terrific storm which happened on the night preceding Thanksgiving, and its dreadful effects on the floating palace in L. J. Sound, have afforded a theme for deep and solemn thought in the public mind, and in many cases the reflections of different individuals have assumed the form of verse and prose, and been laid before the community. We published in our last some beautiful lines from our correspondent "ORION," and to-day will be found on our first page, in poetic prose, the reflections of another correspondent on that subject, entitled "The Sea hath spoken." There are also some lines from our correspondent "N." written at the very time the tempest raged most fiercely, which contain sentiments almost prophetic of the terrible disaster of that fatal night. We commend these articles to the attention of our readers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.
The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, in less than 12 days from Liverpool.

There is a slight advance in Cotton. Flour has improved, and more activity prevails in the market. In Indian Corn there is a decline. Trade in the manufacturing districts is dull. A better feeling exists in the money market.

The meeting of Parliament, it is said will be postponed to the 19th January.

The American ship *Allen* from New York was lost on the afternoon of the 20th Nov., while beating up the English channel. She was driven ashore on the French coast. The captain and ten of the crew perished.

In Ireland, the condition of the people is improving, though there are still complaints of famine. More than 150,000 of the peasantry have been employed on the public works.

The breach between O'Connell and Young Ireland is not yet made up. Repeal goes on slowly. At the last meeting the rent amounted only to £46.

Disturbances in Ireland, arising from the distress for want of food, were prevalent, especially in the south and west.

Cracow has been divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the event causes great excitement throughout Europe.

The Steamship *Orion* Britain.—The Bristol Mirror says, that the attacks of the sea upon the noble ship in the gulf of wind and the high tide on the 19th Nov., were such as seriously to injure her hull, to wash away the temporary breakwater, to alter her position upon the rocks, and to put her more broadside to the sea, and altogether in a worse position. At the same time we learn that her hull is entire, and to the eye, that little or no alteration is perceptible. We learn, also, that every thing moveable is ordered on shore; and we augur from this that the underwriters and directors have abandoned all hope of bringing her away from the scene of her sad disaster.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEEL.

Mr. C. P. Conolly, residing in the western part of the State of New York, has just patented an improved wheel for carriages and wagons, which from its advantages over the wooden wheels now in use, must entirely supersede them. Mr. C's wheels are entirely of iron, so constructed that the spokes are inserted through holes in the shell of the hub fitted into the rim of the wheel. A screw inserted in the shell of the hub keeps the spokes firmly in their places. The spokes are attached to the hub in such a way that if the rim should break, the wheel cannot come apart, each spoke binding it with the same degree of force. The advantages of Mr. C's invention are that it is 25 per cent cheaper and lighter than wooden wheels, much stronger in its material and construction, and easily repaired. The invention has received the approval of very scientific mechanics, who pronounce it superior to any other wheel in use.

Gun Cotton is now being used in blasting rocks on the new canal building in Lowell, and is said to be much better than powder.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL proposes to remedy the deficiency in the revenue of his department, by the payment of postage on letters and papers, and limiting the weight of single letters to one fourth of an ounce. He also thinks the postage on newspapers should be graduated to their size and weight.

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

Our country right or wrong?
Is this a Christian land?
Do those who advocate this rule
Suspect, or understand
What spirit is then them reigns?
Our country's despot-head
Commands its servile, willing tools
To waste, and carnage spread
O'er Mexico's own lands,
If she will not receive
Peace from our blood-polluted hands,
On such terms as we please!

Good patriots must say
Amen, amen, amen;
Main, outrage, violate and slay,
'Twill make us famous men.

The guilt must wholly fall
On Polk's devoted head;
The hiring soldier's free from all
The guilt of blood so shed.

Hurra for Taylor! noble man!
His President shall be,
When he's destroyed ten thousand lives,
Spread death and slavery—

O'er Mexico, and revealed too
In Montezuma's halls!
A rough and ready Christian he,
Who goes where Satan calls!

O God, how long shall man
Thy holy laws despise?
Pervert the gospel, even make
It counsel war and vice—

Deeds damnable, which fends
Alone should dare achieve,
Yet done by honored men, who say
In Jesus they believe!

INSTALLATION OF REV. C. C. SHACKFORD.

The installation of Rev. Charles C. Shackford, as pastor of the Second Congregational Society in Lynn, took place on Sunday morning, 6th inst. The exercises, as we learn from the Pioneer, were as follows:

After an appropriate anthem by an excellent choir, HENRY A. BREE, Esq., the president of the board of trustees, addressed the society in the following words:

"My Christian Friends.—In the exercise of the right of an independent, christian society, we have chosen a teacher and pastor. The action of the society in this matter may be known from the record, which the secretary will read."

The secretary of the society here read the correspondence between the trustees and the Rev. Mr. Shackford. Mr. Breed then proceeded as follows:

"And now, in the further exercise of our rights, we have met on this, the first Sunday in December, to enter into formal and public recognition of the relation which we have voluntarily assumed. In the full acknowledgment of our responsibility to each other and to God, let us stand up and pledge ourselves to the relation."

The audience then rose, and Mr. Breed, addressing his pastor over him, continued:

"Our brother.—We thus express our desire to have your counsel, your friendship, your prayers, and your love. We open to you our minds, our hearts, and our homes, and we beseech you to spare none of our sins, and to withhold from us no warning or rebuke. We desire to hear the everlasting truth. We want to know our duties to God and to man. We desire to have declared to us the whole counsel of God, and to have made known to us his will as revealed in the holy scriptures. We would form one family; and hope that, though the truth spoken in love, we may grow up into the full stature of men in Christ Jesus, and become as polished stones in the great temple of humanity, which is the true tabernacle of the Lord. And so we welcome you among us, with hope, and trust, and joy."

Mr. Shackford replied as follows:

"I accept your invitation. I accept it in the same spirit in which it has been given, freely, lovingly, trustingly. I desire so to perform the duties of the office, that your hope and trust may not be disappointed; and relying upon your encouragement, prayers, and continued co-operation, I devote myself to this work."

Mr. Shackford was then conducted into the pulpit, and the exercises proceeded in the following order: chant by the choir; reading the scriptures; prayer; hymn; sermon; prayer; hymn; benediction. The sermon by the pastor was appropriate to the occasion, abounding in liberal and truly christian sentiment, and was listened to with great interest. We have not room for a more extended notice of it.

IRON BEDS.—We have noticed in the N. Y. Tribune an invention which we deem of great importance to mankind, both in regard to labor-saving and health. It is not the iron bedstead. That was invented by a Mr. Procrustes, a Greek hotel keeper, who took the very uncomfortable liberty of chopping off or stretching the legs of his guests to fit it. This was probably before the introduction of bugs, which in modern times inflict a penance on travellers adequate to the desires of the most brutal landlord.

We are now to have the iron bed, and seriously it is good enough for us. This bed is merely the extension of that area of softness and agreeable elasticity which is found in the cushion of a Boston rocking chair, which, some of our readers may not know is altogether ferruginous. Coils of spirals of elastic wire are placed upon a board, and secured in an upright position by means of a stent canvass passing over them. Upon that is spread a little cotton batting, which is covered by the usual ticking, and you have a bed as soft as feathers, and far more elastic. The advantage of such a bed to health is obvious. It is not made of substances liable to vegetable or animal fermentation. It is always in order, without turning or trouble, and will thus save much labor, and we presume can be made cheaper than most other beds.—*Chronotype.*

GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.—The distinguished gentleman has presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the Republic of Texas, previous to the annexation, was indebted to him for nearly \$70,000, for the payment of which the receipts of the Custom House were pledged to him by law. But the general government having by the terms of the annexation come into possession of the receipts of the Custom House, the State of Texas is no longer able to fulfil her contract. He therefore appeals to Congress.

THE MARBLEHEAD SUFFERERS

The RELIEF COMMITTEE, consisting of men and ten other gentlemen, in behalf of the sufferers from the late shipwreck of the *Marblehead*, present their warmest thanks to the citizens of Salem, who have so generously contributed to aid us in alleviating the sufferings of those reduced to want by late shipwreck, other disasters; and we very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$1,713, through your agents, JOHN AND PIERCE DONCE, Esqs., to whom we are highly indebted for the deep interest manifested in this collection, and the delicacy of the manner in which it was bestowed.

Statements have been made that the wants of the sufferers have been exaggerated, and that too great donations were being made for their relief. To dispel public mind, we beg leave to state that from 1843 to 1845, inclusive, 99 men of this town perished at sea, leaving 62 widows, and 221 helpless children, 12 years old and under; and many aged mothers have been rendered destitute by this disaster, who require our assistance.

These people are, with a few exceptions, houses of their own, to shelter them, and would be without means to support them, had they not received assistance from their truly generous and sympathetic friends.

We would further state, that the donations have been entirely un solicited; they were the voluntary offerings of kind and generous hearts, and we have much respect for this noble trait of our common countrymen, for by receiving the munificence it was for the relief of a distress which did not exist.

Rev. JOHN BARTLETT, Chairman.
GEORGE WILSON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL GOODWIN, Secretary.

MARBLEHEAD, Dec. 10th.
The Chairman of the Marblehead Committee of Relief, in behalf of the sufferers from the late shipwreck of the *Andover Bank* from an unknown friend in Danvers.

The Committee would also gratefully acknowledge the reception of a bale of Flannels from an unknown friend. Also, \$6; and articles particularly adapted to the present exigencies of the suffering, from an unknown friend in Danvers.

CONGRESS.

The Committees have been announced in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Webster is on the committee of foreign relations, Mr. Evans on the committee of finance, Mr. Davis that of commerce, Mr. Simmons on manufactures, Mr. Benton and Mr. Crittenden on military affairs, and Mr. Berrien and Mr. Dayton that of judiciary. These are all judicious selections. In the House, Mr. Winthrop is on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on public buildings; Mr. Wells, on Commerce; Mr. King on Revolutionary Claims, and Chairman of the Committee of accounts; Mr. Mann, on Indian Affairs; Mr. Abbott, on the militia; Mr. Rockwell, on the territories. Mr. King, of this District is the only member from Massachusetts, who is placed the head of a Committee.

THE "FRIENDS" AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—The U. S. House of Representatives, on Thursday, 11th inst. DANIEL P. KING, M. C. from this District presented the memorial of the representatives yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for New England, numbering nearly 9,000, for the adoption of measures as will put a speedy end to the Mexican war. The memorial was appropriately referred.

A Convention of the Washingtonians was held at the Lyceum Hall, Marblehead, on Friday last. Philip Blaney of Danvers presided. Some very interesting speeches were made. It was stated by a gentleman from Lynn, that in the town of Plymouth, N. H., not of intoxicating drinks was sold—and consequently there were no paupers in the place—not one. Mr. Betts, of Marblehead, who, by the way, made one of the speeches the occasion called forth, said, that in the town of Truro, on Cape Cod, with a population of 1,000, no intoxicating liquors could be obtained—not even medicine. There were only five paupers in the town, and they were made such by old age and misfortune. A collection was taken up for the widows and orphans of the fishermen lost on Grand Bank, which amounted to fifty dollars. Altogether it was an interesting meeting, and must be productive of good results. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity during the day of the convention, afternoon and evening.—*Gaz. D.*

CHEESE BY MAIL.—Some time since, says the Boston Patriot, Mr. Holbrook, private mail agent at Danvers, bought a huge cheese in Connecticut, and sent it to Washington, by the string of mail agents along the route, as a present to Col. Chase Johnson, the postmaster-general. But the cheese, instead of being sent to the general, was put into the hands of some agent who loves Col. Johnson less than he does cheese, and he accordingly clapped it into the post-office mail, by which it was sent to him, with one hundred and twenty-five dollars postage charged on it! Col. Johnson, when he received it, was so angry that he ordered the "cheese" to be sent back so that it might be properly filed away in a "dead letter office." The colonel appeared to think it wasn't such a mite-y fine present, when it cost so much to get it.—*Lynn News.*

MR. MONROE ROBINSON, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to Col. Washington, the occupant of Vernon, (a grand nephew of the illustrious Father of his Country) requesting leave to transplant a tree to the grave, there, in the soil of France. A gentleman from Paris makes this application through Mr. Robinson, saying that the tree if transplanted, is "to shade the grave of Christopher Columbus," which is also his position. Mr. R. is ignorant of the name of the applicant, but suggests that circumstances indicate that he is a member of the royal family of France, or some one of high rank.

FIRE IN SALEM. The military and dry-goods store of Mr. Fletcher, of Salem, took fire on Saturday evening, and the stock of the occupant was severely damaged. He had an insurance of \$1000 at the Roxbury Office, Portsmouth. Miss H. P. Putnam occupied part of the building, and sustained some loss. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in chimney.

HON. DANIEL P. KING returned home, from Washington, on Saturday last, being called back in consequence of the death of his father.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

The Troubles in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The rumor in the city that the Administration of Herrera was growing in public favor is the most interesting that has been for a long time received from that country. It would founder if it went so far as to the restoration of peace than any other event likely to occur in the Mexican government. It is a piece of intelligence, indeed, which is almost too good to be true. Of all the prominent men in Mexico, Herrera is known to be the most disposed to peace with the United States. It was through him that an offer was made more than a year since to negotiate the question of Boundary by receiving a Commissioner, or Commissioners from the United States—and had not our Government insisted upon sending a Minister Plenipotentiary and upon demanding the settlement of all questions at once, it is quite possible that the Administration of Herrera would have retained its power, and peace been made between the two Governments. Paradoxes, it is known was the instigator of inflaming the public mind against Herrera and the great argument with Paradoxes was that a minister from the United States, was on his way to Mexico, before even the act of the annexation of Texas was consummated. Herrera could not venture upon making public opinion at home, so far as to receive a full minister, at the moment when all parties in Mexico were greatly inflamed against the United States, and the Administration ought neither to have expected nor exacted such a result. The point of dispute, however, was insisted upon, and it cost Herrera his place, Mexico a revolution, and both countries a war. If Mexico is now disposed to peace, it can better be negotiated through Herrera than Santa Anna, Parades, Salas, Almonte, or any other person. He will concede to this Government all that he might, in honor or conscience, demand, and he will act both upon the principle of justice and that for a weak and conquered country, humiliating principles of necessity. Much will be gained, therefore, in the restoration of Herrera, and it is to be hoped that there is morality enough left in the Administration here, not to exact more from such a lender, than it would from those who might be more disposed to resist our innovations.

The December Term of the Court of Common Pleas commences at Ipswich on Monday next. Mr. William Dodge is the juror from this town.

LUCK.

Rev. H. W. BAKER says in one of his Lectures: "I may here, as well as anywhere, impart the secret of good and bad luck. There are men, who, supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the poverty of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time fishing, when he should have been in his office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at every thing but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle. Another, who was honest and constant at his work, erred by perpetual mis-judgments; he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing; by sanguine speculations; by trusting fraudulent men; and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when I see a deterioration, creeping out of a grocery late in the afternoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a dipsy."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that Mr. Clyn will probably be taken up, by the Legislature, to supply the vacancy that will occur, after the 4th of March next, by the expiration of Mr. Morehead's term in the U. S. Senate.

THE ESSEX RAILROAD lacks but about six days work, to put it in running order, as far as South Danvers; but the severe frosts have delayed its completion, and will probably continue to do so, until a change of weather occurs.—Gaz.

Good Luck.—A correspondent from Havana to New Orleans LaPatrie, says that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery—the \$100,000—was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose. Fortunately one of those tickets was the number 8996, and on the morning of the 18th, they found that each of them had won \$2000.

MEXICAN GIRLS.—Since the invasion, the senoritas it appears, have made very material changes in their dresses, and instead of the short tunico and uncovered ankles, they have in numerous instances followed suit with the American women in Matamoras, by putting on bodices to their tunicos, and graced their feet and ankles with a pair of stockings.

Monday, the 11th day of January, has been assigned in the Supreme Court, for the trial of Albert J. Tirrell, for arson.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. James H. Buxton of Ipswich, and Miss Abigail H. LEAD, of Danvers. Mr. STILES C. ALLEN of Danvers and Miss MARY HENRY DRAPER, of Salem.

At North Parish, by Rev. Mr. Brannan, Mr. JOHN E. DICKEY to Miss ELEANOR L. THOMAS.

In Haverhill, Mr. MOSES W. PUTNAM of Danvers, to Miss MARY B. STEELE, of Haverhill.

DEATHS.

In this town, North Parish, on the morning of the 3d inst, Mrs. EMMA BROWN, aged 86 years.

In Salem, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, aged 70. Mrs. SARAH PICKERMAN, widow of the late Hon. John Pickering, aged 69. Miss MARY W. BAKER, daughter of the late Mr. W. Becket, aged 47. Mrs. HANNAH B. wife of Elbridge Mansfield, and daughter of Parker Richardson, aged 30.

In the death of Mrs. M. the husband is bereft of an amiable consort, her family of one of its brightest ornaments, and her friends and acquaintances, of a kind and fault-forgiving Christian. She died in the happy consolation of an eternity beyond the grave and fully sensible that,

"Happy are they
Who their Savior obey,"

The irreparable loss to all connected or acquainted with the deceased can only be filled by the words of the poet, "God doth all things well." In Lynn, Mrs. SUSAN S. SANDERSON, formerly of Medford, aged 73 years, 7 mos.

Temperance Notice.

Rev. Mr. RICHMOND will address the Washington Total Abstinence Society, TO-MORROW, (Sunday) Evening, in Rev. Mr. Field's Church, commencing at 6 1/2 o'clock.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T. will meet at MONUMENTAL L. Washington Street, Thursday Evenings, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

JOHN MURPHY, R. C.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R. The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evenings, at 6 1/2 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend. WM. PRICE, C. R. J. P. HAMILTON, Sec. nov 7

FOUND.

ON Saturday last, between the South Church, Danvers, and Buffum's Corner, Salem, a BUCKSKIN GLOVE, The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to NATHAN PERSONS, Danvers. dec 12

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. Specious, it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and is to take its place, These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as a "superior Mart," a "Private Warehouse," a "vast Trading Area," a "Matchless Establishment," a "Theatre of Unbounded Trade," a "Stupendous Scheme," an extensive "Market," a "Triumphant Achievement," a "Sphere of extraordinary Operations," an "Unapproachable Wonder." Such names will probably apply to my new structure when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade in my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare. G. W. SIMMONS, Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Draps, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 21 and 3d stories. W. M. SHUTE. oct 10

UMBRELLAS.

WITH STEEL and Whalebone Frames, covered with Scotch Gingham and warranted not to fade. For sale cheap by M. T. DOLE. dec 19

Shirts and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE. dec 19

TRANSPARENT SLATES. A collection of Transparent Slates, of the various sizes and prices, from 1 1/2 to 75 cents. Just opened and for sale at IVEY'S Bookstore, Salem. dec 19

PEA BEANS, of prime quality, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street. dec 19

NEW MINIATURE VOLUMES. The Bridal Keepsake, from approved authors, by Mrs. Colman; Wild Flowers, a collection of gems from the best authors, by Mrs. Colman; Gathered Thoughts, by Miss Colman. Just published, and sale at the Book and Stationery store of W & S B IVES. dec 19

Gift Books for the Holidays. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a variety of Splendid Gift Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Among which are the Odd Fellows Offering, Friendship's Offering, Christian Keepsake, Christmas Blossoms, Amaranth, Rose of Sharon, May Flower, and the Youth's Cabinet, elegantly bound in Turkey Morocco, full gilt, together with a large assortment of Toy Books, La La Alphabet, &c. Also—the Memoir of Turkey American Cruiser, and volumes 9 and 10 of Merry's Museum, all of which will be sold at low at No. 2 Allen's Building, as they can be purchased in Salem or Boston. S. DODGE. dec 19

THE DAY OF ROADS. A Discourse delivered on last Thanksgiving Day, by Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford. Price 12 1/2 cents. Just published and for sale at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. dec 19

WRAPPING PAPER. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received a lot of the above, of different sizes and quantities: small thin white Shoe Paper, double Cap &c. For sale at wholesale or retail, at the Book and Stationery establishment, opposite the Mansion House. dec 19

Steam Power and Room to Let. For further particulars inquire of JAMES M. SOUTHWICK, Danvers Tannery. nov 28

New Goods.

JUST received Tickling, Ludsey Plaid, Cotton Flannels, country, all wool and cotton wool Flannels, Prints, Patches, Printed Flannels, Comforters, Flag and Pongee Hdk's, Italian Cravats, Woolen Gloves, cotton Damask for table covers, Siliceas, Spool Cotton, etc. For sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE. dec 5

Cheap Prints.

JUST opened, entire new styles of Calicoes, some beautiful designs for sale cheap by M. T. DOLE. dec 5

Prices Reduced.

THE balance of Dress Goods now in store, consisting of Cashmeres, Ottomans, Florentines, Mous de Laine, etc., will be sold at reduced prices, by M. T. DOLE. dec 5

MANTLES.

A LOT of Fancy colored Mantles, with wrought borders and ends. Just rec'd by M. T. DOLE. dec 5

GOLD PENS FOR \$2.00. A good article, for sale at the above low price, by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. dec 5

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes. White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article. LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves. MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street. dec 19

ELEGANT New Style Britannia Tea Pots, this day received and selling low, by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex St. nov 14

Muffs. Muffs.

THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of HUMPHREY COOK. dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturing firms in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. dec 5

Muffs, Boas, &c.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful MUFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who has been employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

EXPECTING FROM NEW YORK.

SOME LAVA and CORAL STONES, which we will manufacture into Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c., at short notice, with as finished workmanship as can be done at any Manufacturing Establishment in New York or Boston, at SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S, Manufacturing Jewellers, 294 Essex St. Salem. dec 5

Coatmakers Wanted.

3 OR FOUR good Coatmakers wanted immediately by S. A. CARLTON, Over Lambert & Merrill's. dec 5

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A fine assortment of Copeland's best Bench Planes and Crease Tools; also Planer and Base Planes, &c., &c., Just received by J & H HALE. dec 5

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of DENNISON W. BROWN, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, victualer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to Danvers, Nov 17, 1846. MOSES BLACK, Jr.

Christmas and New Year Gifts. WE are now manufacturing a choice assortment of JEWELRY, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts. Just finished, some SIANE REGARD RINGS, a rich article, at SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S 294 Essex St. Salem. dec 5

COMBS.

WROUGHT SHELL BACK COMBS, of the latest style, just from the Manufacturer, at 294 Essex St. Salem. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN. dec 5

Dyeing and Cleansing. The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and cleanse all kinds of cloths, and all styles as can be done in any other dye house, and in the Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze Veils, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleansed without injuring the fabric or color. Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days. Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A & J C. BATCHELDER, Lynn Fancy Dyed House, April 4, 1846.

NEW YORK OYSTERS. THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. CHARLES SIMONDS. oct 3

AT NO. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, (Southern entrance to the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornamented and southern-made, and Aluminas, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10 cts. Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undoubted facts have proved. The following splendid Annuals, among others, will be received next week, viz:—Odd Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower. nov 14

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful. Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1845, has issued 956 policies. The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Not find accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$50,500 besides guarantee capital. Surplus will be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1849. Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Reed, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Ous Tufts. President—Willard Phillips. Secy.—Jonathan Anony. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15.60. A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life. Only, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family, at his decease, though he may die insolvent. Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now. Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to W. D. NORTHEED. Danvers May 28, 1846.

GOLD PENS.—For One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents—a beautiful article for Ladies' use, with silver everet pencil and rings, and selling at the above low price, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, 232 Essex St. nov 28

FANCY SKATES. Just received 800 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a great discount from the usual prices. J & H HALE. nov 28

HAY, of prime quality, just received by schoolers Henrietta and, Odd Fellow, from Augusta, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street. nov 28

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the CASH SYSTEM, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that if to you, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash.

As I am determined to suit and please all that may call upon me, I have reduced my stock if possible, by the 15th of January next; I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for money, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefits. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and despatch.—Among my Goods are the following stock of BROADCLOTHS.

German black	\$2 00 to \$3 00
American black	2 00 to 4 50
do black	2 00 to 5 50
English black and green	3 00 to 5 00
do blue Beaver	2 50 to 4 50
French Dressing	5 00

CASSIMERES.

English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every kind, from 75c to \$2 00

DOESKINS AND SATINETTES.

A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS.

A few Pieces will be sold at COST.

VESTINGS.

A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments.

Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, all made well, of as good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS.

of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dickens, or without.

DRAWERS.

All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES.

Buckskin, Emmanet, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS.

Buckskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment.

NECK STOCKS AND TIES.

An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices.

In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a Clothing and Furnishing Emporium, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for CASH, and if you will, any article is not what it is represented, if you will return it, you shall be satisfactorily compensated, as I do not intend knowingly to misrepresent; and as I would not be thought a resolute and persevering man, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Middlebury, Topsheld, Middlebury, Rowley, Boxford, Wenham, Ipswich, Lynn and Saugus—without enumerating the rest in this County, State or the World, or particularly Boston, to give me their Money co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS, The only Proprietor of Clothing Emporium, No 10 Front street, Salem. oct 24, 1846

PUBLIC INVITATION.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

RESPECTFULLY invite the public to call and examine their Fall Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL,

BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is

The Largest in the City,

and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in

SHAWLS,

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

CLOAK STUFFS,

LINENS,

AND ALL

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

GINGHAMS,

AND ALL

Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas

AND ALL

MOURNING GOODS,

Woolens, Flannels, Domestics,

PLAIDS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND ALL OTHER

WHITE GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk's, Cravats,

IN SHORT,

Every thing in the DRY GOODS LINE, excepting

Needles, Pins, Tapes and Ribbons.

Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to our customers.

UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF

GOOD GOODS,

AT

LOW PRICES,

We have increased our sales to so large an amount that we are enabled to keep a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

AND TO SELL THEM AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

LADIES' EXCHANGE,

No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON. 4w

Periscope Spectacles.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction all cases. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., oct 25

Essex St. Salem.

LAMP.

Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side, hanging and stand. Also, Girandoles of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street. oct 24

TRACE CHAINS

of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by J & H HALE oct 24

Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in line will be cheerfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. ELIAS PUTNAM & Co., N. Danvers. Dr. E. HUNT, New Mills. W. L. WESTON, Village Bank.

DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple street, North Danvers. oct 18

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD, Auction and Commission Store, No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES.

F. A. FARRIS, Esq., Boston, G. C. NEWHALL, G. C. NEWHALL, JOHN HENFIELD, Salem, JAMES KIMBALL, " W. O. ANDREWS, " J. S. HARRISON, "

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF

"Oak Hall,"



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1846.

NUMBER 40.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

TO LIVE TOO LONG.

BY CHARLES W. BAIRD.

It is sad to lie down in the cold, cold grave,
When the mind is strong, and the heart is brave;
It is sad to leave all that is lovely and fair
And go to the tomb, to be mouldering there.
But oh! if 'tis bitter to leave the world's throng,
It is sadder, far sadder, to live too long.

To see all that once we had loved and adored,
Before us to rest and to happiness gone,
And to stand, like a wither'd oak, blighted and weak,
The sole tree that survives the mad hurricane's wreck,
O! rather 't is better to live too long,
For nothing can soothe him who lives too long.

To know that the once echoing trumpet of Fame
Shall never more mention that valiant name;
To know that name care for his life and his doom;
O! rather 't is better to live too long,
When glory has died, and the spirit of song
Has vanished, 'tis better to live too long.

And I would lie down in my deep repose
Ere my bosom no longer with pearly glows;
And I would arise to the missions on high,
Ere the thoughts that now live in my spirit shall die;
Ere the moments have fled, that to manhood belong,
And I feel that 'tis better to live too long.

Miscellany.

Who Shall Have Him? OR THE UNMARRIED PREACHER.

BY MRS. S. H. HAYES.

'The doings of the Lord,' said Deacon Murphy, as he walked to church one Sabbath morning, with a newly arrived resident of their flourishing town—twelve the doings of the Lord are marvellous in our eyes. Twelve months since, I should not have hesitated to denounce that man a madman who had predicted the change which has taken place with respect to religion among us. We seemed sunk in the gulf of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity; but now, praise be to God, the moving of His Spirit is visible among these good homes.'

'I am pleased to hear so favorable a report of your village,' said Mr. Liston. 'As the father of a growing family, I am rejoiced that my children can enjoy the privilege of worshipping their Creator among His followers. But it appears your community have not always borne this character; to what do you ascribe this great and happy change which has taken place?'

'To the presence of a real servant of the Lord,' said Mrs. Murphy, speaking of her husband could open his lips; to the presence of a man who is in deed and truth a Christian. Our old parson, Mr. Black, had entirely worn out among us. I really think the man was destitute of experimental religion; his notions were so old fashioned, nothing seemed to prosper in his hands; and with his helpless wife and family, I must consider his removal from our parish a blessing.'

'And who is this Bernard or Schwartz you have among you now?' said Mr. Liston, in a tone of surprise. 'I was totally unacquainted with his high reputation.'

'He is a young man,' said the Deacon, 'who has been with us but a few months; but in that short space of time you can form no conception of the awakening on the subject of religion. Girls who before thought of nothing but how to laugh, to talk, or sing, seem now to be earnestly inquiring the way of salvation. And women, who have hitherto occupied their precious time in a round of giddy amusements now appear to be examining into the doctrines of grace as taught in the Gospel. Our Prayer Society and Bible Association have both been revived; the flourishing state of the Bible Class and Sabbath School exceed our most sanguine expectation; and, praise be to God, I have no complaint to make of the state of religion in our highly favored place.'

To this panegyric Mr. Liston made no reply but walked on, with brightened interest and curiosity, to the small, neat country church. It was already more than half filled; and as group after group gathered in he looked with wonder (and after so glowing a description of their zeal in the good cause, we may say with admiration, also) on the many young and lovely females who crowded the pews. He noticed, too, that the countenance of each were the appearance of placid seriousness, so becoming the sanctuary of the Most High; and now, when all were seated, a deep and holy quiet seemed to pervade the whole congregation; it was the interval of repose which usually takes place before the commencement

ment of the services, and which appears so peculiarly fitted for the laying aside of every worldly care, the stilling of each beating heart, and which should be employed by all to the utmost of their ability, endeavoring to prepare in every breast a resting place for the Heavenly Dove which seems branding among them.

At length the second Sabbath bell pealed for its glad summons, and immediately after the preacher entered, and proceeding up the aisle with measured but graceful tread, ascended the pulpit. He was young, with tall, elastic form, dark, intelligent eyes, and a high, pale forehead, shadowed by a mass of sullen black hair; his voice was deep and sonorous, and his gestures rapid but graceful; and when he commenced his address, every lovely eye seemed bent upon him with thrilling and expectant interest. Mr. Liston, too, laid himself out into a perfect fit of enthusiasm; but he listened in vain for the strains of impassioned eloquence which he expected would greet his ear. The young minister appeared to feel himself a watchman upon the tower of Zion, and he spoke well, very well; he told his people of their duties to God and man—expressed his pleasure at the attention given to religious subjects among them—exhorted those who had recently joined themselves to the people of the Lord to fight the good fight, and hold fast the faith, and, gliding over the conclusion, dismissed them with a fervent but common-place prayer for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Mr. Liston's feeling at this moment was one of extreme disappointment; he had listened, but in vain, for any thing new or inspiring, anything which could outdo him (the speaker) to the high character for eloquence he appeared to sustain. But he consoled himself immediately with the idea that this sermon was perhaps inferior to the generality. 'The young man,' said he, mentally, 'has doubtless spoken under some disadvantages. I will not judge him hastily.' But he was soon obliged to change his opinion, by the audible exclamations from many fair lips, which reached his wondering ears as he threaded the aisle. 'Beautiful!' 'glorious!' 'divine!' were echoed on all sides; and the old Deacon's wife's hearty, 'He out-did himself to-day,' induced the Yankee Liston to shrewdly suspect the amiable divine owed his popularity to something else than his preaching.

Mrs. Davenport was a widow lady, in rather slender circumstances, inhabiting, with six marriageable daughters, a small house in the outskirts of the village of N—. Notwithstanding her income, however, she had always managed to keep up appearances; and as five of her daughters, it was supposed, had been hopelessly converted under the ministry of the new preacher, Mr. Soresly, and as they were devoted to works of charity, and employed a great deal of their time in relieving the poor and attending church, they happened at this time to be great favorites among the good people of N—.

We will now take a peep into their little parlor on a warm July afternoon, a few weeks after the commencement of our story. Mrs. Davenport herself was seated at a table in the centre of the room, busily engaged in cutting out some coarse work, and talking very rapidly upon some subject apparently altogether foreign to her employment. The young ladies were grouped around, each engaged at some work of charity and self-denial, with the exception of one, who was idly stationed at the Venetian blind, though for what purpose does not appear at present.

'Ma, do stop talking for one moment,' said the eldest, Miss Susan, 'for I wish to speak about something important, and it is just this; When I finish this jacket, the idiot may do without clothes for all me; and I verily believe it is useless for me to try any longer—for the last time Mr. Soresly was here, he was vastly more attentive to Alice than to any of us.'

'Well, child,' said the old lady earnestly, and with surprise, 'would it not be sufficient matter of rejoicing if you could even succeed in getting him for your sister?'

Now Alice was next to the youngest, and by far the prettiest of the whole family. She was a regular attendant at preaching—had professed to experience a change of heart—and, to do her justice, had never harbored the idea of making a conquest of the young minister; there were so many candidates in the field, she had never dreamed of being able to make an impression—therefore her sister's remark took her quite by surprise; and the blush having origin in delight which mounted to her very temples, had scarcely time to subside before the young lady, who was stationed at the window, called out—

'There he has just come out of Liston's and is crossing the street, and he is coming here as sure as the world!'

'Now, girls,' said Mrs. Davenport, as she moved to the door to admit him, 'be very much engaged at your work, and as you know you cannot all have him, why endeavor to set your sister Alice off to the best advantage.'

Agreeably to this command, the head of each young lady was immediately bent to the work upon her lap, and Mr. Soresly was in the very midst of them before they were at all aware of his approach, when he was recognized by a unanimous cry of delighted surprise.

'As pleasantly and profitably employed as ever, my dear young ladies, I see,' said he with a smile of animated pleasure as he entered.

'We can do but little, sir,' said Miss Susan, as she eagerly offered him a chair; 'but that little is done very cheerfully. I have, however, just been telling our poor Alice that she has exerted herself almost too much to-day; she looks weary.'

'I trust not,' replied well doing, Miss Alice, 'said Mr. Soresly with considerable archness; 'but,' added he quickly, still addressing her to whom his attention was

thus called, 'the first consideration should be our own health, and I should be sorry to see any one of my fair charge injure themselves even by their devotion to the interests of the poor.'

'It would be difficult for us to become weary of well doing, my dear sir,' replied Mrs. Davenport, smilingly. 'If we look to our pastor for example; the exertions he makes for the spiritual benefit of all are notorious, and my advice to his flock would be, to press forward as their shepherd leads.'

'You over-rate my endeavors, madam,' said the young minister, striving to speak with composure, yet coloring with embarrassment at this flattery.

'Oh, not at all; not at all!' cried all the young ladies, in one breath.

'We never knew,' continued the mother, 'what it was to enjoy religious privileges till you came among us; look at the flourishing state of all our institutions, at the number who have come out from among the people of the world, and proclaimed themselves on the side of the Lord; look at the situation of things now, and what they were six months since, and you must acknowledge, my dear sir, we do not over-rate your abilities.'

'You should give the glory to God, Mrs. Davenport,' returned Mr. Soresly, in a tone of slight displeasure, 'not to one unworthy as myself. I am far from taking the credit of anything which has been done; for I very well know that Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God alone can give the increase.'

'I admire humility,' replied the lady, but instantly perceiving that enough had been said upon the subject at present, she skillfully shifted her ground and mentioned a case of distress which had lately come under their notice, and in which her daughters felt great interest.

'It is an old man,' said she, 'employed as a wood-cutter, who was so unfortunate some time since as to have one of his legs broken by the falling of a tree; his wife is extremely helpless, and they are burdened with a large family; among others, a wretched idiot, for whom Susan has been employed in making a jacket. We have done all we can to assist them, but I think the old man will scarcely recover, and I fear, although living under the very sound of the gospel his soul is in worse than heathen darkness.'

'It will afford me great pleasure,' cried Mr. Soresly, whose sympathies were strongly awakened, 'to call and converse with him, and I certainly feel that I have been greatly deficient in this respect. It is the imperative duty of a Pastor to make extensive inquiries as to spiritual state of the afflicted and needy, in his immediate vicinity, and this I have totally neglected.'

'You have been so short a time among us, my dear sir,' said Miss Susan, earnestly, 'and have already been so fully occupied, that we are really beginning to fear your labors are too hard for you. It is impossible you could so early learn the situation of all the poor in the neighborhood, and I beg you will not reproach yourself on this account.'

At this rhapsody, Mr. Soresly smiled, but made no reply; he imagined he despised flattery, but the draughts hourly presented for him to drain, were so large that it was impossible for him to avoid swallowing a small portion, and insensibly it had its effect. He learned to listen with composure to what at first shook his pure, pious and humble mind; and when, after a lengthened visit he rose to depart, it was with a considerable more elevated opinion of his own importance, and in company with Miss Alice, who volunteered to direct him, he set out for the wood-cutter's hovel.

'I think I managed to admiration, to-day, girls,' said Mrs. Davenport, as the door closed on their retreating figures. 'He listens a good deal more complacently to his own praises, than he did when he first came to N—, but I can tell you it requires some tact to flatter a man of discernment, and this I must say I think we all possess in an eminent degree.'

'If Alice only plays her cards well,' said Miss Lizzy, who being extremely homely, and, moreover, next in age to Miss Susan, had no thoughts for herself, '—if Alice only plays her card well, I really think she may yet be a Mrs. Soresly; for to tell the truth, she is very pretty, and he appears vastly pleased with her than with any of us.'

And thus for hours, would this amiable mother and daughters continue to speculate and form plans for the future; for their views were only selfish; and although they could converse fluently upon religious subjects, being altogether destitute of vital piety, their whole aim appeared to be to do their utmost before men, and by these and other means equally insincere and hypocritical to bring about a desired end. Yet in this they were not singular; it is a common plea that the object in view justifies the means, and if that object is the advancement of their own interest, how few pause to inquire whose progress in the cause of Christianity may be retarded by the course they pursue. Mr. Soresly was simple and unsophisticated, wholly unlearned in the arts of the people of the world, and when he came to N—, entirely devoted to the cause of his Master. He was conscious, however, after some months residence there that his heavenly peace of mind was fast departing; he felt anxious to please, had more satisfaction at his own doings, and his thoughts more frequently reverted to himself than was wont, yet he could assign no cause for the apparent change; it was impossible that it could be flattery for the praises to which he hourly listened were but the prompting of unfeigned love, and although they sometimes embarrassed him, their motives were so pure that he could not censure.

Ah! had he possessed the faltering mirror, with what horror and affright would he have shrunk from that hideous sight, a naked human heart!

'Mamma,' cried Cornelia Allan, as she came in from church, one Sabbath, and advanced to the mirror; 'Mamma, did not Mr. Soresly look handsome to-day? I really,' continued she, taking off her bonnet and arranging her shining curls, 'I really have a notion of joining the church.'

Now Mrs. Allan herself had been for several years a member in very good standing; she went at the head of the ton, contributed liberally to every charitable subscription presented in her, therefore nobody presumed to censure any thing in her conduct, with the exception of her excessive indolence, and as the Sabbath in question was excessively hot, and she was seated in her easy chair, she must be excused for merely laughing at her daughter's remark, and replying:

'I hope you will join some day, my dear, but I trust from a better motive.'

'A better motive!' echoed Cornelia, who as she was the prettiest girl in N—, and an only and spoiled child, chose to consider every thing she undertook as perfectly proper—'I could not possibly have a better motive; half the girls have already joined on this very account, and pray, mamma, as a member of the church, do not let me hear any insinuation from you.'

'You are a sad girl, Cornelia,' said Mrs. Allan, fanning herself more violently.

'I am serious, I declare, mamma,' returned the young beauty laughing; 'I hear there is a company with several fine officers attached to it, about taking possession of the old fort; if this report is correct, well and good, I shall remain as I am, but if it should prove unfounded, you may depend upon my becoming serious; I will not be the only black sheep in the flock, and you shall see I will yet wear off the palm, and win the heart of Mr. Soresly.'

'Cornelia,' said Mrs. Allan, now seriously displeased 'Mr. Soresly is an entire stranger to you;—we were ignorant of his existence until his arrival among us, and he has always resided at a great distance; he may, for all you know, be engaged; do not be so silly.'

'Mamma, mamma, have mercy, do—do not breathe such a thing,' cried Cornelia, interrupting her and assuming at the same time an attitude of so much alarm and fright, that to avoid participating in her mirth, Mrs. Allan was obliged to get up and leave the room. And perhaps it was well for Cornelia Allan, that she had not earlier resolved to play the hypocrite, for on the next Sabbath, Mr. Soresly acquainted his congregation that for the two following Sabbaths they were to expect no preaching. The notice, as it was entirely unexpected, of course occasioned some surprise, and many of his new and zealous members felt it would be impossible to spare him, even for this length of time; but as he appeared to be anxious to re-visit his native place and as no reasonable excuse for denying his request could be alleged, he prepared for his departure, amid the fondest professions of regard, and accompanied by the kindest wishes of his numerous friends. And we will not say how many fair and tearful eyes watched, as it lessened in the distance, the coach that contained his cherished form; and slowly rolled around those three weary weeks, and how often did many a being, famed for her gentleness, feel disposed to chide the laggard time.

'How much we miss him,' groaned Miss Susan Davenport.

'Yes, cried Cornelia Allan, to whom this sentence was addressed, almost laughing in her face, 'and,' added she, 'how applicable to your case is that beautiful line in Bishop Heber's address to his wife:

'Miss thy kind approving eyes, thy meek attentive ear,' for I understand your quarter was a favorite resort of our young minister.'

At this remark, Miss Davenport did her utmost, without succeeding, to get up a snigger and a blush, and heartily despising the conceit she affected to ridicule, Cornelia again touched the key with some skill and sang, with considerable archness—

'A soul that well might soar above
To earth will fondly cling;
And build their hopes on human love,
That false and frail thing.'

But at length the wished for period arrived when the expecting congregation were to hail the return of their beloved pastor; and we will not enumerate the many youthful hearts which fluttered at the pleasing anticipation, nor say how often the dial-plates of the clocks in that neighborhood, were consulted on the memorable afternoon, but true to its time, the stage coach did at length wind into town.

Mr. Soresly really had arrived, and, to the utter horror and consternation of half the population of N—, accompanied by a young and beautiful wife! Even his old hostess, whose three unmarried daughters had recently connected themselves with the church, and who had hastened forward, the first to welcome him, in the surprise and agony of the moment, raised her hands in the face of the stranger, and started back in pitiable astonishment, as he introduced her; and before one half hour the news had spread like wild-fire over the village, and gathering in its onward course, 'left claim and dismay behind.' Many, however, affected to disbelieve it, they could not credit what would thus utterly and at once, crush every hope, demolish every air built castle, and leave them tormented by the conflicting emotion of anger, mortification and disappointment; but on the following day, which was the Sabbath, the audience, who had crowded the church to overflowing, many of them for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity, found the report confirmed by proof strong as holy writ.

Their preacher, alas! no longer unmarried entered with a young and elegant female leaning upon his arm, and with a husband's pride, he escorted the timid

stranger to a seat before proceeding to occupy his own elevated station. That day Mr. Soresly really did out do himself. What it was that inspired him we know not, whether he felt with peculiar force the awful responsibility attached to his high calling, or considered that he had hitherto been remiss in not exerting to their utmost his slumbering powers, we cannot say; but, as it was, he poured from a lip 'where sleeping thunders seemed to lie,' sublime and beautiful truths, in words of thrilling, burning eloquence. Yet the love of kindling interest which it had always been his pleasure to note in the countenances of his female audience was wanting.

The listlessness and inattention, too apparent, surprised and grieved him; and on recurring to the fact in the solitude of his own chambers, he failed not to attribute it to the novel presence of a gay company of young officers and soldiers, who graced many of the pews—for the military had really arrived during his absence, taken possession of the old fort in the neighborhood, and in time to prevent the becoming seriousness of Cornelia Allan, who had been escorted to the church by the handsome young Captain, and as it happened to be on the very day of the first appearance of the minister's bride, we will not say with how much ill-concealed exultation she looked around on the disappointed faces of her numerous acquaintances.

'I have just been thinking, my love,' said Mr. Soresly to his gentle wife some months afterwards, as they were seated alone in their quiet parlor—I have been thinking of the wonderful change which has taken place in the village since the arrival of the military. Before they came among us, you can scarcely conceive the attention paid to religious subjects. So great a blessing seemed to follow my labors, so crowded were our now empty pews, and so highly complimented was I on my poor endeavors, that I feel, and with the Psalmist, I may say, 'My feet had well nigh slipped.' Now our young people appear to have put everything serious far from them. They think of nothing but gaiety and amusement. I must confess I did long better of them, particularly the Miss Davenports, they engaged with so much fervor in every good work—but, Oh! what a falling off is there!

'We can do nothing, my beloved, but pity and pray for them,' returned the young wife, raising her dewy eyes to the face of her husband, with an expression of so much tenderness, that although he had loved her from childhood, he felt that he had until that moment never fully appreciated the Christian sweetness or her disposition. But she added no more, for she was aware of the extent of female influence, and would not pain him by the disclosure of a discovery which her woman's penetration had enabled her to make, but from which she knew the mind of her husband would instinctively recoil, viz: that he owed his popularity not to the zeal and fervor with which he preached the words of truth and soberness, but to the simple fact of his being an UNMARRIED PREACHER.

SELECTION OF FRUIT.—In the multitude of fruits which are offered to the public, much embarrassment is frequently felt by those not particularly acquainted with the kinds, in making a selection for cultivation. The difficulty is often increased by the conflicting opinions of those whose advice is asked, and who are supposed to have the requisite knowledge. These opinions are given according to their respective experience, some probably not being particularly acquainted with many of the best kinds; some having one kind of soil and exposure, and others another. It is only by a combination of the opinions of the most experienced cultivators that safe practical results can be obtained. We are therefore glad to find in the Horticulturalist for December, an article on the subject.

The editor states that during a visit to Massachusetts last September, he put the question to half a dozen of the best and most experienced cultivators of pears, 'Which do you consider the three best pears?—early, middle, and late—supposing yourself confined to three trees?' The result was as follows: Col. M. P. Wilder named the *Bartlett*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, (Clion or Le Clure) and *Beurre d'Arenberg*; O. S. Johnson, Esq., of Lynn, named the *Bartlett*, *Louise Bonne de Jersey* and *Beurre d'Arenberg*; Robert Manning, of Salem, named the *Bartlett*, *Beurre Bosc*, and *Winter Nelis*; John M. Ives, of Salem, the *Bartlett*, *Fondante d'Automne*, *Winter Nelis*; John C. Lee, of Salem, the *Bloodgood*, *Seckel*, *Winter Nelis*; Samuel Walker, Esq., of Roxbury, Chairman of the Horticultural Society's Fruit Committee, was understood to coincide with Col. M. P. Wilder, in favor of the *Bartlett*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, and *Beurre d'Arenberg*. We may state from our knowledge, that Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, one of the most successful cultivators in the country, gives his opinion in favor of the *Bartlett*, *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, *Beurre d'Arenberg*.

Two facts will strike every candid reader in looking over this list—first, the unanimity in favor of the *Bartlett* pear; and secondly, that, while the three Salem cultivators prefer the *Winter Nelis* as a winter pear, all the others select the *Beurre d'Arenberg*.

The *Louise Bonne de Jersey* is a pear more recently introduced than either of the other kinds named, and has not been so generally tested. One, at least, of those whose opinions are given above, has never grown it, and, in a recent conversation with us, admitted his want of knowledge in relation to it. Our own opinion of it is, that when more known, it will very nearly hold the same rank as an October pear, that the *Bartlett* does as a September. It has the same traits of character, attributed by Downing to that kind, 'size, good quality, regular productiveness, joined to its invaluable habit of adapting itself to every soil, and bearing,

while the tree is yet very young.' We should select this pear as one of three, if we could have no more, in preference to the *Vicar of Wakefield*, for the simple reason that it fills the space between the *Bartlett* and the *Beurre d'Arenberg* better, as the *Vicar of Wakefield* opens nearly the same time as the *Beurre d'Arenberg*.

The Editor of the Horticulturalist sums up the information obtained by saying that he has 'at least ascertained nine pears, whose maturity is from early summer to winter, which are esteemed by the most experienced growers of this fruit about Boston, as the best for that neighborhood, and we may add for the whole sea coast belt of fifty miles broad, extending from Chesapeake Bay to Maine. These are *Bloodgood*, *Bartlett*, *Louise*, *Bonne de Jersey*, *Seckel*, *Fondante d'Antonne*, *Beurre Bosc*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Winter Nellis*, and *Beurre d'Arenberg*.' He then gives his own opinion on a selection of three kinds as follows: 'For all gardens to the east and south of us (Newburg) we would recommend *Bartlett*, *Seckel*, and *Beurre d'Arenberg*. For all gardens to the north and west, *Bartlett*, *Doyenne* [*St Michaels*] and *Beurre d'Arenberg*.'

We would remark upon the above kinds, that the *Vicar of Wakefield* is only a good second rate pear yet this deficiency in quality is made up by its 'regular and great productiveness, never blowing off the tree, large, fair, unblemished fruit, and its remaining a long time in use,' and, while of fair quality for the table, it is excellent for a long time, for cooking.' These qualities make it a most capital market fruit. The only objections to the delicious *Seckel*, are its smallness, requiring very high cultivation to bring it to even a decent size, and the slow growth of the tree. To the *Winter Nellis*, the same objection as to size, is in some degree applicable, and it is not so productive as some other kinds. The *Beurre d'Arenberg* bears very heavy crops, alternate years. The *Beurre Bosc* and *Fondante d'Antonne* are in every respect most capital varieties.—*Worcester Spy*.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1846.

Election MONDAY, December 28, 1846.
For Representative to Congress,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

NEXT MONDAY!

Whigs—are you aware that the election for Member of Congress takes place so soon? Let no false confidence then, prevent your attendance at the Polls. It is at a time of such false security that you are most in danger. Minorities are proverbially active, and it is said that secret means are at work by our opponents to prevent Mr. King's election. Be sure to counteract them by not only attending at the polls, but urge all your Whig neighbors to attend.

The question is not whether our honored Representative or the unknown Stoneham candidate shall be elected, but whether a choice may be defeated and the District put to the cost and trouble of another election.

Voters of Danvers! It should be remembered that special efforts will be expected, from you, and they should be made. You know better than the inhabitants of any other town the merits of our candidate. He is personally known to you, and his virtues, public and private, are familiar as household words. Go then next Monday, and disappoint those who would oppose you only for the satisfaction of doing mischief by preventing a present choice. Let Danvers on this occasion not fail of doing her whole duty.

WHIGS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT!

On Monday next you will be called upon to decide upon being represented in the councils of the nation.

HON. DANIEL P. KING,

our present Representative, has on all occasions proved himself well worthy of your suffrages, and we call upon all of our fellow citizens of the District to turn out and give him a hearty support.

FARMERS, will you not devote your energies to secure the re-election of one who has done so much to advance the interests and promote the respectability of practical and scientific Agriculture?

FISHERMEN, will you not, by your votes on Monday, rebuke those hypocritical demagogues who have just manifested their regard for your interests by reducing the duty on foreign fish and oil to a mere nominal rate, and now attempt to shun the odium justly their due, by raising a great clamor about all the false issues their brains can conjure up, in hopes thus to escape their deserts?

MECHANICS, will you not vindicate your interests and rights by again voting your condemnation of those who have so recently manifested the practical sincerity of their free trade notions, by virtually destroying the Protection which our venerated Constitution was designed to throw around your interests?

MERCANTILE MEN, will you not again declare your hostility to that administration which jeopardizes all your interests, by rushing into an expensive and unrighteous war, under the pretence of the claims due from Mexico, while at the same time they exert the extreme power of the Veto to prevent you and your associates, however needy and however deserving, from obtaining your just and frequently acknowledged dues from your own government?

FRIENDS OF PEACE AND FREEDOM, of all parties, will you not put the seal of your approbation upon the manly, courageous and conscientious refusal of our Representative to give even his indirect approval to the present iniquitous and burdensome war with Mexico?

And finally, will not all our fellow citizens turn out on Monday, secure the election of Mr. King, and thus put an end to the contest in the District? WE CAN IF WE WILL.—*Reg.*

Essex Senators.

We learn that the votes for Senators for the County of Essex, have been counted by the Governor and Council, and that only Messrs. Lowe and Perkins are elected. The following is the result.

Whole No.	11,904	5,953	5,983
Nec. for a Choice			
John W. Lowe			5,983
Jonathan C. Perkins			5,975
George Hodges			5,737
Dennis Condy			5,922
James Gregory			5,733

The return from Middleton was rejected, it purporting to come from 'District No. 2'—and to be the vote for Senators to Congress.

The Whig vote in Middleton was 38—Loco vote 33—Liberty vote 20.

The Administration and the Mexican War.

'Perplexed with trifles through the vale of life,
Man strives 'gainst man without a cause for strife;
Armies embattled meet and thousands bleed,
For some vile spot where fifty cannot feed,
Squirrels for nuts contend, and wrong or right,
For the world's empire kings ambitious fight.
What odds!—to us 'tis all the self-same thing,
A nut, a world, a squirrel and a king.'

CHURCHILL.

From the following extracts from the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Silldell and the instructions to Gen. Taylor, it will be seen distinctly that the pretended desire of Mr. Polk to have negotiated our Mexican difficulties is a sheer fabrication, for as early as June 15, 1845, Mr. Bancroft instructed Gen. Taylor in a confidential despatch, as follows:

The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, WILL BE our western border.

Besides the same despatch which conveyed the commission of Mr. Silldell as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican republic, under the government of Paredes, informed him also of the usurpation of power of President Polk, and the orders given to the army to advance to the left bank of the Rio Grande, as follows:

In the meantime, the President, in anticipation of the final refusal of the Mexican government to receive you, has ordered the army of Texas to advance and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande; and has directed that a strong fleet shall be immediately assembled in the gulf of Mexico. He will thus be prepared to act with vigor and promptitude the moment that Congress shall give him the authority.

Thus it will appear that notwithstanding Congress was then in session within a few feet of the President, he took upon himself the responsibility of an act which was of itself sufficient to have provoked an attack from Mexico, and by an usurpation of authority unwarranted by the constitution and unparalleled in the history of the United States, ordered the army to approach and take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, with guns at shoulder, ready and aimed waiting for Congress to order them to 'fire!' This was being done at the same time Mr. Silldell is suing the Mexican government to negotiate peaceably!

Now this was disputed territory as will appear by the following extracts from letters of instruction to Gen. Taylor by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, dated July 8 and 30, 1845:

This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as she relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue.

Sir: Your letter, from New Orleans, of the 20th instant, addressed to the Adjutant General, has been received and laid before the President, and he desires me to express to you his approval of your movements.

He has not the requisite information in regard to the country to enable him to give any positive directions as to the position you ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make. These must be governed by circumstances. While avoiding, as you have been instructed to do, all aggressive measures towards Mexico, as long as the relations of peace exist between that republic and the United States, you are expected to occupy, protect, and defend the territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only: excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof, which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event. It is expected that, in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line—the Rio Grande—as prudence will dictate. With this view, the President desires that your position, for a part of your forces at least, should be west of the river Nueces.

It will be seen by the above extracts that on June 15, Gen. Taylor was instructed to protect and repel invasion up to the Rio Grande,—the determined Western boundary, in the event of annexation, and on July 30, six weeks after, notwithstanding he has received intimation of the occupancy of some military posts on the east side of the Rio Grande by the Mexican troops, Mr. Marcy informs Gen. Taylor that the President has not the requisite information in regard to the country to give any positive directions as to the position he ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make, but instructed him to approach as near the BOUNDARY-LINE—the Rio Grande—as PRUDENCE will dictate.

We are compelled then to believe that it was the intention of Mr. Polk to maintain at all hazards, right or wrong, the left bank of the Rio Grande as the boundary line, if not we confess, we are unable to account for the above as well as the following further instructions to Gen. Taylor, dated Jan. 13, 1846.

In case of war, either declared or made manifest by hostile acts, your main object will be the protection of Texas; but the pursuit of this object will not necessarily confine your action within the territory of Texas. Mexico having thus commenced hostilities, you may, in your discretion, should you have sufficient force and be in a position to do so, cross the Rio Grande, disperse or capture the forces assembling for that purpose, drive them from their positions on either side of that river, and, if deemed practicable and expedient, take and hold possession of Matamoros and other places in the country. I scarcely need to say that enterprises of this kind are only to be ventured on under circumstances presenting a fair prospect of success.

Sir: I am directed by the President to instruct you to advance and occupy, with the troops under your command, positions on or near the east bank of the Rio del Norte, as soon as it can be conveniently done with reference to the season and the routes by which your movements must be made. From the views heretofore presented to this department, it is presumed Point Isabel will be considered by you an eligible position. This point, or some one near it, and points opposite Matamoros and Mer, and in the vicinity of Laredo, are suggested for your consideration; but you are left to your better knowledge to determine as the post or posts which you are to occupy, as well as the question of dividing your forces with a view to occupying two or more positions. In the positions you may take in carrying out these instructions and other movements that may be made, the use of the Rio del Norte may be very convenient, if not necessary. Should you attempt to exercise the right which the United States have in common with Mexico to the free navigation of this river, it is probable that Mexico would interpose resistance.

You are requested to report to this department, without delay, what means you may require, if any, beyond those you now possess, to enforce and maintain our common right to navigate this river, as well as your views of the importance of this right in the defence and protection of the State of Texas.

Equally strange is the following slip of the pen of Mr. Silldell in his letter to Mr. Buchanan, of Feb. 17, 1846, and previous to his proposal to the government of Par-

des to be received as a Minister, to adjust peacefully existing difficulties:

The advance of General Taylor's force to the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and the strengthening of his squadron in the gulf, are wise measures, which may exercise a salutary influence upon the course of this government.

And now we beg leave to suggest a discrepancy. Gen. Taylor was instructed by Mr. Marcy, in his letter of Aug. 30, 1845, that in case of war either declared or made manifest by hostile acts his MAIN OBJECT WILL BE THE PROTECTION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Buchanan says in his letter to Mr. Silldell 'should the Mexican government, however, finally refuse to receive you, the cup of forbearance will then have been exhausted. Nothing can remain but to TAKE REDRESS of the injuries to our citizens, and the insults to our government, into our own hands.'

We will close our remarks with the following citation from Milton's *Paradise Regained*, which is very apposite to the existing war between the United States and Mexico:

They err who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide; to overrun
Large countries, and in field great battles win.
Great cities by assault: what do these worthies
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? neighboring or remote,
Made captive, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove;
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy;
Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods;
Great benefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, and sacrifice:
One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other,
'Till conqueror Death discover them scarce men,
Rolling in brutish sin.
Violent or shameful death their due reward.

Social Gathering.

We learn that it is in contemplation by the members of the Female Benevolent Society of this village to have a 'Social gathering,' with a view of aiding the funds of their association, and that it will probably take place early in January. We regret to hear that the funds of this truly benevolent society, which has always done so much to relieve the poor and distressed in our immediate neighborhood, are so low that their treasury is actually in debt. While this state of things shows that the society has been liberal in bestowing, it needs only to be known that means of usefulness are wanted, to ensure from our citizens a ready response to their call. We think the Society have wisely adopted this mode of making its wants known to the community and that this delightful combination of rational pleasure with benevolent action, is calculated to meet with great favor from all our citizens.

We are not fully acquainted with the arrangements for the occasion, but presume that besides the charms of music and the intellectual feast that may be offered, the refreshment table will be supplied with that abundance and quality of good things which the ladies of Danvers have always been ready to furnish on such occasions. We may safely leave the arrangement of this Festival to them and we hope their benevolent device to transfer in such a pleasant manner the coin from the pockets of our citizens to relieve the wants of the suffering in this inclement season will be fully successful.

In connection with this benevolent effort we have heard the suggestion made that a well conducted Post Office department would be likely to yield a handsome revenue to the government of the Society. If this suggestion should be adopted, it might afford a good income even at the present low rates of postage, as no doubt many of our citizens would receive letters from correspondents in distant parts of the country of whose existence they were not before aware.

Temperance Lecture.

The sixth of the series of Lectures before the Washington Total Abstinence Society was delivered before a very large audience in the South Church on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON of the 2d Baptist Society.

The Lecture was a very interesting and powerful production and for its ability was not surpassed by any which preceded it. The lecturer gave a historical view of the origin and progress of the temperance enterprise bestowing the proper need of credit to the pioneers of each era of the reform. Much praise was due to the originators and supporters of the Washingtonian movement, the last era of the great reformation, but still the earlier advocates of the cause were also deserving of like commendation. They were actuated by the same principles of love to their brethren and regard for the best interests of society which govern the latest laborers in the field. He contended that while the poor inebriate should be taken by the hand drawn from his degradation by the mildest and most persuasive means, the same law of love required that he should be protected from the wiles of the rum seller by the application of the sanction of the law. The lecturer took the ground that the temperance efforts had made intemperance so disreputable that it had become in a great degree the effect rather than the cause of other vices. In this connection he alluded in withering terms of reprobation to a den of iniquity on our borders where the young are enticed by other causes of excitement and allurements to pleasure to take refuge in the drunkard's cup.

In the course of the lecture he alluded to the earlier efforts in the cause of temperance in this town which were then altogether in advance of public opinion on this subject, although the moderate use of distilled liquors was considered necessary. In that infant stage of the reform the advocates of this partial kind of temperance were obliged to encounter more public odium than the most zealous total abstinence men of the present day.

We did not intend to extend our remarks to this length when we began, but only to express the high gratification we felt on hearing the many just views, sound principles and eloquent appeals of the lecturer, while at the same time, we can but question the accuracy of some of his conclusions.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular has been issued by the post office department, directing deputy postmasters to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, price currents, pamphlets and magazines received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the postmaster is to send it to the office from whence it came, and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of \$5. The name of the sender written or stamped on the newspaper subjects him to the same penalty.—*Boston Post*.

For the Courier.

A Song

FOR WHOMSOEVER IT MAY SUIT.

O be it known to patriots,
Around-and about the town,
That I, Ned Butcher, have come here—
A hero of renown,

A company of Volunteers
To raise—to carry war
Into Old Montezuma's halls,
It matters not what for!

Since the high powers we obey
Have such a war decreed,
'Tis glorious fun to join the fray
And for our country bleed!

I've opened here a rendezvous—
Near by are tavern bars,
Make haste, get drunk and stagger in
Beneath the stripes and stars,—

Our country's glorious banner—sign
Away your liberty,
A soldier's gaudy liv'ry wear
And be a slave—to me—

A slave to Captain Gen'l Polk;
Fight valiantly for life
A hundred years, if Mexico
So long maintain the strife—

A hundred years, unless perchance
You're sooner killed, or die
Of some slave-freeing vomit
Beneath that sickly sky!

Come be a soldier, gentle sir,
A slave I must allow;
But though a slave, a slave-driver—
A rovdly-bandit thou.

What though your country's stripes you wear
Upon your naked back,
And dance the polka round a post!
I joke upon the fact:

Think you 'twill be no recompense
Like treatment to bestow,
And gloat on others' agony—
Unutterable woe?

Such fiendish 'joy stern warriors feel,'
Their laureates declare,
'In foemen worthy of their steel'
Who love to do and dare

All, all that martial law demands,
Or honor's code requires,
Of devotees at Moloch's shrine,
Puisant knights and squires.

Who are Traitors?

If, as the President would have to be understood from his late Message, he earnestly desired that the existing difficulties between Mexico and the United States might have been peaceably settled, and had exhausted all honorable means in endeavoring to bring about such a result, the administration has nothing to fear from an investigation of the causes which have led to the war, even though it should develop transactions which should lead some minds to a conclusion entirely opposite to that arrived at by the Supreme Executive; and we can but think it very cruel that the President should denounce as traitors those who dare to differ from his lordship and think and investigate for themselves. Moreover we think the patriots of the Revolution, and the framers of the Constitution would have disowned and repudiated the doctrine adopted by the administration, viz: 'Our country right or wrong,' at least we judge so from the following remark of Dr. Franklin:

'It has for some time been a generally received opinion, that a military man is not to inquire whether a war be just or unjust; he is to execute his orders. All principles who are disposed to become tyrants must probably approve of this method, and be willing to establish it. But is it not a dangerous one? Since, on that principle, if the tyrant commands his army to attack and destroy, not only an unoffending neighbor nation, but even his own subjects, the army is bound to obey.'

The State of Ohio.

We have read with much pleasure the annual message of Gov. Bartley to the Legislature of Ohio, by which we find that its financial condition is much more favorable than formerly—that its currency is again in a satisfactory state—its public works are productive, and the Governor asks the favorable attention of the Legislature to Mr. Whitney's great enterprise of a Railroad to the Pacific. He takes proper notice of the doings of the national government in plunging the country into a war of conquest against Mexico, and concludes with an allusion to the present prosperity of that great Empire state of the west, now filled with a population of two millions.

The House of Assembly of that State have just chosen for their Speaker WILLIAM P. CUTLER, Esq., of Washington County, an able and staunch whig and for several years a prominent and useful member of that branch of the Legislature. Mr. Cutler is a son of Hon. Ephraim Cutler, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Cutler of Hamilton, in this county. The father of the present Speaker, Judge Cutler, was one of the earliest emigrants to the 'Territory North West of the Ohio,' under the auspices of the 'Ohio Company,' and is one of the few survivors of the first company of New England pilgrims to that western wilderness. He now resides on the very spot of his early hardships and privations, having witnessed the proud advancement of this great State from its infancy to its present high standing in the sisterhood of the Union. He has always enjoyed in a high degree the respect and veneration of his fellow citizens and in an honorable old age feels a just pride in the high destiny which awaits the land of his adoption.

For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—We have frequently seen in your paper remarks upon the management of the domestic concerns of the town, which are read with much interest. We should be pleased to have such information continued from time to time, as events may occur worthy of notice. It was particularly gratifying, a few weeks since, to see it stated that \$19,000 of the \$20,000 assessed the present year had been collected and paid into the treasury; and this without the use of any compulsory process whatever. At the same time this was stated, a remark was made about that \$500, which was said to be not included in the \$19,000. Was this intended as a reflection upon the present collector, or any former one? or what was intended? If that \$500 has not yet been accounted for, whose fault is it? I believe the writer who made that remark could if he would tell something more, that would be interesting to the tax payers generally.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Ge-

nnesses, made an eloquent speech against the conduct of the President in relation to it, the conquest of territory as intended to extend which is remarkable for a member from a State.

Mr. Winthrop, on Thursday last, offered calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the expenditures for harbors, roads and the several States and Territories.

The Senate was not in session on Friday, proceedings were not of public interests in being occupied with private bills passed over session.

On Saturday, the Senate was not in session of consequence was done in the House.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, calling on the President to inform whether any agent had been sent by him to relation to the return of Santa Anna, and correspondence in relation thereto. Laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Brodhead moved a resolution, to introduce a resolution requiring the duties imposed by the act of 1836 can be to what extent, and what additional revenue would therefrom.

The ayes and noes were demanded upon to suspend, and lost, 69 to 97.

On Tuesday, the Senate spent some time in session.

The House was principally occupied in the of the President's War, until a message from the President was communicated, replying to Mr. Dutton, and declaring that no instructions had which were not clearly authorized by the law.

Some acts had been committed by Gen. Kearney, Mexico, which were not approved, but the censure in relation to them was not in the President when the annual message was given. If the authority given had been exceeded, rectified without harm.

FREE.—Just after 8 o'clock last Sunday store of Mr. William H. Chase, Hard Ware Dealer in Essex Place; opposite Central street, covered to be on fire in the back part. The men and citizens were soon in attendance, active exertions succeeded in subduing the fire preventing the fire from spreading to the Mansion and Essex Houses, and other buildings immediately adjoining. Mr. Chase's stock was greatly injured, and Mr. Skerry's Fancy goods, in the adjoining store, seriously by water. Both, we believe were insured.

The fire was discovered in the Store and Essex House yard, and circumstances led to a confident belief that it was the work of an incendiary. One of the back shutters was found to be loose across, and the bolt in, but not pinned, open that the light shone through the crevice &c. were also found so arranged near the window the fire appears to have originated, as to leave that it was the work of design. Those acquainted with the premises will at once appreciate the nature from a very destructive conflagration. The fire up into the chamber, but the amount of damage building although considerable, was not so large as reasonably have been expected.—*Reg.*

INDICTED.—A rum seller in New Bedford, learned from the Mercury, by the name of John, lately furnished one of his victims with brandy fall senseless to the floor. The helpless man dragged into a cellar, where he was laid near with neither sash nor shutter, the thermometer 17 degrees, and cold water poured upon him, taken from the cellar, with no signs of life except breathing, and the rum seller wishing to shop for the night, he was left in an outer room on his face, within fourteen inches of a red hot iron. On that same spot he was found in the morning. He had not stirred. The jury of inquest returned the following verdict:

'That Philip G. Simmons came to his death of the brain, caused by the excessive drinking, and subsequent exposure to the cold, head to extreme heat, upon the premises of John, of whom the brandy was obtained, and through recklessness the exposure took place.'

J. B. CONGDON, Foreman.

BRITNELL was arrested and held to bail in the \$1000 on a charge of manslaughter.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Months ago there were 7,000 tailors out of London. They had a meeting and the tailor's agreed to assist all who would go to America, to feel this, a passage ticket to America was furnished £2 10s, which cost the companies £3 10s. portion of these tailors have already reached the States. By the last steamer we received information, 3,000 stone cutters are out of employment in these heights of the hammer will be here in Ireland. In addition it is believed that 200,000 emigrants leave Ireland next spring and summer to the States. Preparations are making on a large scale all who wish to leave the Emerald Isle.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a tract from an English letter, which states that the prize of Mr. Silvester of Danvers, in this State, is pegged boots in England, is like to prove very full—yielding 40 or 50 per cent at wholesale. Tanned leather, splitting machines, and Yankee elements of his success.

A LUCKY HOUR.—A gentleman landed from a boat at Pittsburg last week, the captain limiting to 'one hour.' As he strolled through the streets passed a lottery office and went in and purchased a ticket, which drew a prize of \$5,000.

NEGRO MURDERED.—A negro boy belonging to Gen. Taylor was murdered at Monterey by two men on the 2d Nov. He was in the field plowing corn, when the two fellows set upon him and murdered him on the spot.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S.

Will meet at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Thursday Evening, at 6 1-2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

nov 14

JOHN MURPHY,

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 306 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Ani—Suspensory Bands, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and failed so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Leads the Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's do; and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss; Dr. Holt's Truss. Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency, by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.
From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their being improperly constructed, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D., Boston.
From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL
SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847.
Office, No. 265, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

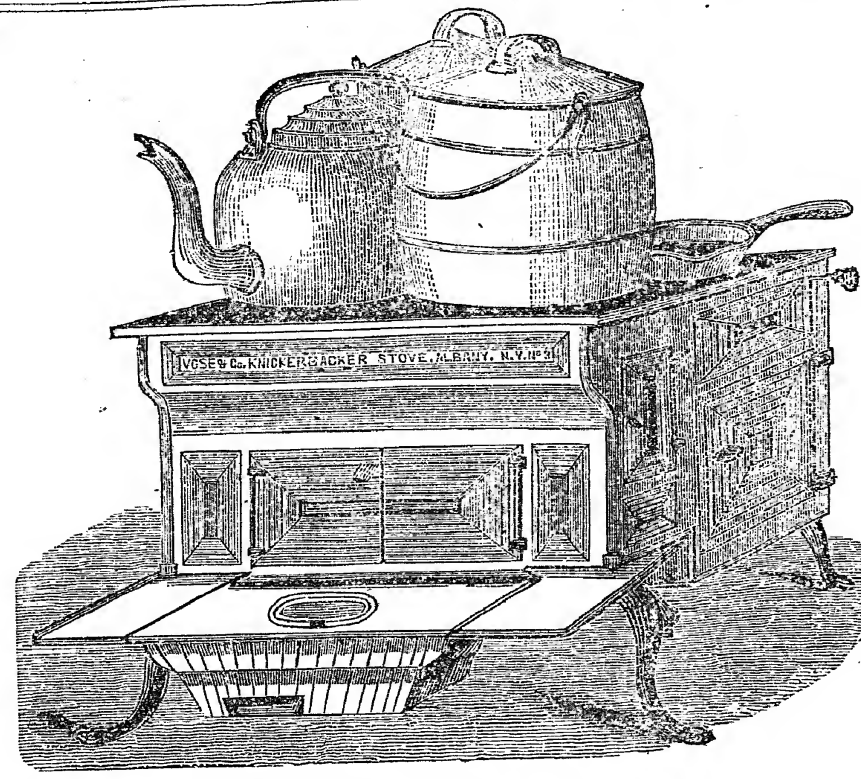
FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of which has been removed by absorption, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance, too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, and are great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivots, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; For Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon-Dentist.
Aug. 15.
CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street, oct 21 WM. ARCHER, Jr.



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of
COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Rathourn. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. The celebrated Railway Stoves, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country. Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
Call and examine for yourselves.
He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
SHEET IRON and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.
sept 26

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market,)
SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE.
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.
Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.
Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.
Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
jan 31.

FA SHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE
ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above room, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.
Carpets of every description made up.
Essex street, April 25, 1846.

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
CHARLES SIMMONDS, Foster St.
JUN 7

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
J. & H. HALE,
sept 13 215 Essex street.

BRITANNIA WARE.—Just received an invoice of Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, etc. comprising a great variety of patterns, which are offered very low for cash at 222 Essex st.
nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in FARRAR'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.
WILLIAM D. NORTIEND,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK, Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

OTS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of PINS. Also on hand, a good assortment of Eob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c., &c.
Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
oct 7 WM. ARCHER, Jr. 222 Essex st. Salem.

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, elegant and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr. april 1

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now everybody tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. MCKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatisms recommended did no good. At last, I saw LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which still afforded relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.
Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

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Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stinson
North Parish.—M. Haley Plaines.
Salem.—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly.—Stephen Baker
Marblehead.—E. Arnold
Topsfield.—B. P. Adams

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He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
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MR. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics' M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 208 Essex St.
THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
A. Brooks, Sec'y.
may 30 W. D. NORTIEND, Agent for Danvers.

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Grandolens of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street.
oct 24

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
J & H HALE
oct 24

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Commercial street, Boston.
For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, and 6 P.M.
Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.
Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.
Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.
And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
Great Falls N. H., 9 A. M. and 1 4-4 P.M.
Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, * A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.
Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.
Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 2 1-4, 5, 7, * P.M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH
Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2 P.M.
Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.
JOHN KINSMAN
Master of Transportation

Winter Arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES
THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours,
viz: Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at
" " 8 3-4 " "
" " 9 3-4 " "
" " 11 1-4 " "
" " 1 3-4 P.M. " "
" " 2 3-4 " "
" " 4 1-2 " "
" " 5 1-2 " "
" " 6 1-2 " "
For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph's Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Hotel in Salem.
Railroad passengers taken at the depot on arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on the terms.
SYMMONS & T. if
oct 17

POOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND C
AND GIG TRIMMERS,
For the better accommodation of their customers, taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward.
No. 24 St. Peter Street.
SALEM.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of solicited.
S. A. POOLE,
G. B. STEDMAN.

Daguerreotype Miniatures
THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and the very age and body of the time, its form and feature, in the rear of Dr. Nicholas deuce, where he respectfully invites ladies and men to call and examine specimens.
Pictures taken without charge, unless per-ting, wish to retain their likenesses, which not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with execution.
Likenesses taken in any weather and near cases, &c., with or without coloring, and for those who wish to retain them at the charge of \$1 to \$2.
No efforts will be spared to please the tedious.
Danvers, Oct 31, 1846. E. H. BALDWIN

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Pool-cob's store, Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWSE
April 19, 1845. 17y

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paper
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.
Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 29 1y

Watch and Clock Repairing
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established self at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention, business, and doing his work well, to merit a patronage.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES and HARNESSES
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Combs Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chairs and Drapery Collars, Military Equipments, etc. &c. &c.
ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and most reasonable terms.
CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality at the shortest notice.
T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnes as can be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Soots Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845. 1y

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone Cutter.
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.
MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grind-stones, &c. &c.
All kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.
N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms.
Persons in want of any of the above GRAY STONE WORK, in particular—the same twenty per cent cheaper than from those who go growling through the country on their refuse stock, and have no knowledge either stock or business.

PEA BEANS, of prime quality, for sale by
JOHN DIKE, 27 Waterstreet, Danvers.

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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1847.

NUMBER 41.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favor-
able terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Catalogues, Bank
Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short
notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

FAREWELL TO THE YEAR.

Hark, friends! it strikes—the year's last hour—
A solemn sound to hear;
Come, fill the cup, and let us pour
Our blessing on the parting year.
The years that were, the dim, the gray,
Receive, this night, with choral hymn,
A sister shade as lost as they,
And soon to be as gray and dim.
Fill high; she brought us both of weal and woe,
And nearer lies the land to which we go.

On, on in one unvaried round,
Old Time pursues his way;
Groves bud and blossom, and the ground
Expects in peace her yellow prey;
The oak's broad leaf, the rose's bloom,
Together fall, together lie;
And undistinguished in the tomb,
Howe'er they lived, are all that die.
Gold, beauty, knightly sword, and royal crown
Thy same sleep go shorn and withered down.

How short the rapid months appear,
Since round this board we met,
To welcome in the infant year,
Whose star hath now for ever set!
Atas! as round this board I look,
I think on more than I behold,
For glossy curls in gladness shook
That night, that now are damp and cold.

Thank heaven, no seer unluck am I,
Before the time to tell,
When moons as brief once more go by,
For whom this cup again shall swell.
The hoary mower strides apace,
Nor crops alone the ripened ear;
And me may miss the merriest face
Among us, 'gainst another year.
Whoe'er survive, be kind, as we have been,
And think of friends that sleep beneath the green.

Nay, droop not; being is not breath;
'Tis fate that friends must part;
But God will bless in life, in death,
The noble soul, the gentle heart.
So deeds be just, and words be true,
We need not shrink from Nature's rule;
The tomb, so dark to mortal view
Is Heaven's own blessed vestibule;
And solemn, but not sad, this cup should flow,
Though nearer lies the land to which we go.

UPON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
His dearest earthly treasure to these springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to soothed distress and pain,
Shall court these salutary springs in vain;
Condemn'd like me, to hear the faint reply,
'To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch, in dumb despair, the shortening breath;
If chance should bring him to this humble line,
Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.
Ordained to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty bless'd
Fram'd every day that binds the heart to prove,
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.
But yet, remembering that the parting sigh
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die,
The starting tear I checked,—I kissed the rod,—
And not to earth resigned her, but to God!

Miscellany.

[From the Saturday Emporium.]
NED, THE BACHELOR.

BY KATE.

Bachelors are queer fish—that's the way. I knew one
once who got up a determined woman-hater, but before
nightfall took unto himself a better half by all odds. Uncle
Edwards tried most lustily to console his nephew for
the sudden loss of a dear friend, as the powder will soon
learn, if he have patience to analyze his logic. He is
quietly smoking in his room, when Harry enters, whom
he cordially hails with a—
'Give me your hand, Harry, I can feel for you, I
had a friend once.'
'Had?'
'Yes, had, (Give me the bottle.) I speak in pain-
ful tone, for it belongs to things long since departed.'

'But you are not left alone.'
'Yes I am, thank goodness.'
'Thanks for such an affliction! Oh, uncle!'
'I did not think I should live to say that; but one
can't always foresee what he will come to.'
'Woe your loss like mine, you could not treat so
great a misfortune so lightly.'
'Humph! Perhaps we estimate differently.'
'But she was so gentle, so good. Oh uncle, could you
but have known her.'
'Perhaps I did; but at any rate, I once fancied I
knew one equally gentle and good. I lost her, and since
then, I have found this,' seizing the wine bottle, a
'most excellent comforter.'

'A poor substitute, surely. Can I ever reconcile my-
self to the loss? Never, never!' and here poor Harry
laid his head upon his hand and wept.

'Nay, be a man, Harry; time will serve to efface
what a dozen pretty girls are already trying to do.'
'It is all in vain, I assure you. Forget my Lucy! No,
indeed! Were I to love again, it would be the cherished
virtues of the dead, rather than the real virtues of the
living.'

'Better tell a woman you love her for her similarity to
a deceased namesake. The sex must have altered a-
mazingly, or she would send you to your dead treasure
with but little ceremony.'

'Why should you speak thus lightly of sorrow? I
must be because you never loved.'

'May be, may be; but I did something vastly like it
once. If graving foolish is a symptom, I had the
disease most decidedly; and what's worse, took it the
natural way. Shall I tell you how I recovered? Another
glass! Ha! ha! I can laugh now, but I couldn't
always. Are you ready?'

'Yet, uncle, go on.'
'Well—but stop a moment; did you say your loss
was named Lucy?'

'Yes, Lucy!—poor Lucy!' and Harry heaved a
sigh.

'To begin, then. I was younger once though you look
as if you doubted—and found myself possessed of cer-
tain notions, very much like those I have sometimes
heard you express. For instance: I fancied woman was
to be loved for her virtues as well as beauty, and longed
to call an article of the kind my own. I was rich
enough to support a wife respectfully; handsome enough
to please the most fastidious, and wise enough to satisfy
the ordinary class of matrons, who measure brains by
the length of one's purse. Among so many pretty girls
as I chanced to be thrown, I found it difficult to make
a selection. There was Mary with her mild blue eyes,
brown hair, pale cheek, and graceful step; I declare,
Harry, I couldn't help but love her for her very quiet-
ness. When I spoke to her, she would look up from
under her long eyelashes, so gratefully, I could hardly
resist the impulse which prompted me to take her to my
heart.'

'Then there was Kate, a wild rogue, who teased my
life out, and at the same time kept me nibbling at her
hook without the chance of even tasting the bait—and
Ellen, and Susan, and Emma, and Jane, and I don't
know how many more, all such loves, that for the life of
me, I could not conclude to propose to one, at the risk
of losing all the rest. While I hesitated one after another
quietly stepped aside, to do the honors of some lucky
fellow's table. All but Mary—I never could tell ex-
actly, what became of her. Sometimes, I fancy, she
loved me; and the consciousness of loving unsought,
made her fearful lest she should betray herself, and so
for safety she withdrew from the society we were both
accustomed to frequent. I may be mistaken, as your
smile plainly insinuates—but at the same time I've a
right to my thoughts. But no matter: there was one, a
bright creature, as—as—as—you need not smile, you
villain—herself, and nobody else. Her name was Lucy!
I don't start, and turn pale. She loved me, and—yes I
did—I believe I loved her. We used to meet frequently
and somehow it so happened we were thrown together a
great deal. In course of time I found myself very un-
happy anywhere else but in her society; and, as the
world goes, I proposed and was accepted. About this
time, I fell ill; and Lucy like a faithful woman, cheer-
fully lingered about my bed ministering to my thousand
wants, as woman only can. When her soft white hand
was gently laid upon my burning, throbbing brow, I for-
got all the pain in the delight of consciousness of her
love, and vowed a thousand times to live only for her
sake, and count all my efforts too poor to repay her for
such kindness. My illness was protracted, but then I
should have been willing to be ill an age, with so gentle
and loving a nurse. About the time I recovered, came
those unlucky reversions in trade. As I said before, I
was tolerably rich, and had invested half my fortune in
business. Loss followed loss, but at the same time, I
had enough left to meet the wants of a reasonable man.
I frankly told Lucy of my ill-fortune; but she had as-
sured me so often that she loved me for myself alone,
that I felt confident my losses would be no bar to our
happiness. True, I could not support her in the style I
had contemplated; but loving hearts, I thought, were
riches in themselves. She looked pained as I told my tale
and when I had done, hurried her face in her pocket-
handkerchief, instead of my bosom. I was afraid she
felt pained at the idea she might fancy I had cherished
in regard to the purity of her attachment to myself, rather
than my possessions, and hastened to assure her of
the motives which had prompted my communication. In
vain did I assure her of my unabated love, and my deter-
mination to retrieve, as far as possible, my fallen for-
tune. My efforts to comfort her were unsuccessful, and
for once I left her with a heavy heart, I blamed my

stupidity in saying aught about it to her, as her sensible
nature would lead her to construe my motives unfavor-
ably. But what could I do? I paced my room that
night in agony. She, who, I so fondly loved, I had
left in tears, and my foolish heart fancied her weeping
the long hours away, with none to comfort her. To-
ward morning I threw myself upon my bed, and slept
from very exhaustion. When I awoke, it was quite late.
I hurried down spiritless, and wretched. As I threw on
my cloak—preparatory to a call on Lucy—the waiter
gave me a letter which had been left early that morning.
In my carelessness I thrust it into my pocket, and hast-
ened to the dwelling of my betrothed. Judge of my
surprise, when the bell was answered, long being told that
Lucy was engaged and could not see me. I had been
admitted at all hours; engagements had been heretofore
but secondary affairs, and no wonder it that I was
thunder-struck.

'Well; I went home, and for lack of something to do
pulled out the letter I had received in the morning. In a
moment I recognised the writing, and congratulated my-
self on the prospect of understanding why Lucy had re-
fused to see me—while I felt vexed at my carelessness
in not noticing the superscription before.'

'Justly breaking the seal I began to read, but ere my
eye had traced three lines, I threw it down in a rage.—
Give me the wine, I beg; I'm not in a rage now, if I do
look furious; I'm over that, thank heaven! Here, Harry,
I have preserved the letter as a specimen; you may
read, while I prepare for a renewal of the subject.'

'But where shall I begin?'
'Read it aloud if you please; I fancy it would sound
well in a book.'

'Here it is then listen!'

'DEAR EDWARD:—I presumed you will not be sur-
prised, if, after the communication of yesterday, I
should tell you that upon the whole, I have concluded
our intimacy has been sufficiently protracted for the good
of either; I have felt for a long time, the unsuitableness
of our association—though I had hoped all objections on
my part would be obviated in time. This, however,
I now fear, will not be the case; and as, by the change
in your circumstances, you will find it necessary to en-
gage in some employment, I would wish to be no bar to
your pursuits or happiness. Of course you will not with-
draw from us entirely. Ma will be delighted to see you
at any time, and I'm sure I shall always be happy to
rejoin you among my friends. The familiarity of our
past intercourse warrants me in subscribing myself as
heretofore. Your friend,
Lucy.'

Thursday, Dec.—, 18—

'Cool, isn't it?'

'Yes, uncle, too cool for a woman.'

'Humph! They are regular northwesterners sometimes,
as that letter can testify. And that too after all her
care, her devotion I might say. But no matter now; I
rather think her ma has me still on her list of friends—
though I never called to see. I had walked into love
with both eyes open, instead of tumbling as most people
do; so I had nothing better to attend than to walk out.—
Lucy, my Lucy, so loving, so kind, so devoted, was
mercenary, after all, and—'

'Are you certain, uncle, that she wrote that letter? It
does not read like a woman's composition.'

'Certain! Nothing could be more certain; and beside,
in less than three months she married a man twice her
age. I had a narrow escape, you must confess; but
since then I have abundant occasion for thankfulness.—
Had she died I should have mourned her loss, called her
an angel no doubt, and found comfort in so doing; but
believe me, Harry, woman is the world over—cool and
calculating. If she is beautiful, so much the more
reason why she should be heartless; and, don't take
offence, Harry at my saying it, but I must conclude you
have occasion rather to congratulate yourself than to
mourn. But hark, did some one rap? Just open the
door, Harry and see what's wanted. A child! Why,
this is not a doctor's office; had'n't you better call next
door?'

'Please sir, but the lady who sent me said you would
come with me.'

'Who sent you, child? and what does the lady
want?'

'She is ill, and thinks you would like to see her.'

'A woman, Harry! Presuming, like all her sex; but
wait here till I come back. No doubt it's some one who
has five or six children and plenty of poverty; but we
must not let her suffer. Here, give me your hand child,
and tell me what is the lady's name?'

'I don't know, sir, and neither don't know, either;
but she says you'll know her very well. It's only a lit-
tle way.'

'We don't love to tell a story twice, so if it please you
dear reader, we will save ourselves the fatigue of fol-
lowing our friend and listen to his account of adventures,
when he joined his nephew on his return.'

'Well, Harry, what do you think? You guessed
rightly, when you said Lucy never wrote that letter.'

'I was sure of it. A woman may be coquetish, but
never cold.'

'We'll not discuss that now, but I've seen her; she
is ill; is dying. She tells me, (how this rough wind af-
fects one's eyes) that her father wrote the letter, then
stood by while she cupied it. As for her marriage, it was
to save her father from ruin. Her husband offered his
aid if the marriage could be effected.'

She consented and has maintained a rigid silence un-
til now. But Harry, though she was so near her end,
she assured me there was one wish unfulfilled, and
dear as is the past, she was anxious to fulfil an office of
kindness for one whom she is quite sure was once dear
to me. Bless her for a true woman, Harry. Here,

burn that letter; I'll take back all I said. I feel my
heart warm toward her as in days of old.'

'But her husband, uncle!'

'Oh, never mind, he knows all about it.'

'A remarkable man, to allow an old lover to stand
confessor at his wife's dying bed.'

'Don't be too fast. She did not ask me to marry her.
Did I say so? She told me that Mary, my blue-eyed
Mary of old was with her, and what's best of all still
loves an old fellow like me. True to herself, she says
she has so schooled herself to the duties of life, that she
has outlived the depth of the affection she cherished for
me. The uniform kindness of her husband has won her
regard (no wry faces at the mutability of woman's love,) and
she can bear, nay desires to see me the husband of
another. She sent for me without Mary's knowledge or
consent. I have seen her—and in fact, Harry, I'm a
married man!'

And so Uncle Edward had a friend; nay more, an af-
fectionate companion, and cheerfully acknowledged he
loved her for her virtues alone—though Harry's sly looks
sometimes intimate that early predilections and pretty
blue eyes are somewhat in the fault, if it be possible for
bachelors ever to possess any such qualities.

For the Courier.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY.

No. 1.

The early history of Astronomy is involved in much
obscurity. That it is the oldest of the sciences, we
should naturally infer from the fact, that its field is the
heavens;—the spacious canopy hung out to the gaze of
every sentient being and written all over by the finger
of God, with the bright insignia of his power and glory.
The elements of this science could not have failed to
attract the attention of even the earliest inhabitants of
our world. The movements of some of the heavenly
bodies, the fixity and peculiar lustre of others, the bright-
ness and glory of the Sun, the constant changes of the
Moon, so observable to the unassisted eye, and especial-
ly the phenomena of eclipses, could not have failed to
awaken the spirit of inquiry in the mind of a reason-
ing being, even in the rudest state of society.

From what was spoken by the Deity at the time of
creating the celestial luminaries, "Let them be for signs
and seasons," some have inferred that it is probable the
human family never existed without some knowledge
of Astronomy. The Jewish Rabblins, indeed, pretend
that Adam, in his state of primeval purity and holiness,
understood the nature and motions of the heavenly bodies;
and Josephus informs us, that Seth, the son of Adam, was
a teacher of this sublime science. However little confi-
dence we may place in the vagaries of this superstitious
and traditional historian, still other and more authen-
tic authors, give us many intimations of the early cul-
tivation of astronomical science. There is however one
thought which Josephus connects with the astronomical
studies of the Antediluvians, which is worthy of notice,
viz: the longevity of the men of those times. He sup-
posed that this length of days was given them, that they
might make greater advancement in the studies of Geom-
etry and Astronomy. And when we consider the entire
absence there of scientific knowledge to guide and help
the students, and reflect that all truth was acquired
through the slow and tedious process of observation and
discovery,—that it lay hidden in the unwrought quarries
of Nature, that a broad seal was placed upon every leaf
of her vast volume, we cannot feel at liberty to scout as
wholly visionary, the supposition that the extreme lon-
gevity of the fathers of our race, was a special boon
from Deity, for the perfection of science and discovery
of truth.

Passing from these few observations upon the general
subject of the early date of Astronomy, let us proceed to
examine briefly, the claims to early distinction of this
science of the ancients.

And, first to China,—the oldest daughter of antiquity.
On the building of the tower of Babel, Noah is supposed
to have retired with his children born after the flood, to
the north-eastern part of Asia, when his descendants
peopled the vast Empire of China. "This," says Dr.
Long, "may perhaps account for the Chinese having so
early cultivated the study of Astronomy; their being so
well settled in an admirable policy, and continuing so
many years in the worship of the true God." The van-
ity of this people, has, indeed, prompted them to pretend
a knowledge of Astronomy even more ancient than the
flood itself; but as Noah was probably the founder of their
Empire, this pretension is absurd. Tradition however,
is current among them, of their having been taught this
science by their first Emperor, Fo-hi, supposed to be
Noah, whom Kempoer informs us discovered the motions
of the heavens, divided time into years and months, and
invented the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which they still
distinguish by the following names: 1. the Mouse; 2. the
Ox or Cow; 3. the Tiger; 4. the Hare; 5. the Dragon;
6. the Serpent; 7. the Horse; 8. the Sheep; 9. the Mon-
key; 10. the Hen; 11. the Dog; 12. the Boar. They
pretend to have made many early observations; but a
few only, loose and disconnected, and mixed with absurd
impressions, are all that can be obtained by plodding through
dry and uninteresting volumes of the Astronomical his-
tory of this nation. Whether they borrowed their no-
tions from Egypt, or originated them themselves, will
perhaps never be known with certainty.

We are informed by Du Halde, that in the province of
Honnan, and city Teng-Fong, which is nearly in the
middle of China, there is a tower upon the top of which,
it is said, Toheon-Cong, the most skillful Astronomer
that ever China produced, made his observations. He
lived 1200 years before Ptolemy, or more than 1000
years before the Christian Era, and often passed whole

nights in observing the heavens and arranging the stars
into Constellations. He used a large brass table, placed
horizontally, on which was fixed a long upright plate of
the same metal, both of which were divided into degrees.
By these he marked the meridian altitude of the heav-
enly bodies, and thence derived the times of the Solstices,
&c.

The present state of Astronomy in China is undoubt-
edly low, and the foolish ceremonies connected with the
observance of an eclipse, show them to be so closely en-
tangled in the meshes of superstition, as entirely to pre-
clude much advancement in any science.

To spend much time amid the darkness of those early
ages, whose light, coming to us through the mists of cer-
turies, shines but dimly, would be neither pleasing nor
profitable. A few remarks relative to the Astronomy
of a few other nations, and we leave for the more fertile
fields of modern times.

Mr. Bailey, a writer of much note, has given great
antiquity as well as proficiency in this science to the In-
dians. That they early cultivated the science of Astron-
omy there can be little doubt, but that they can com-
upon the antiquity ascribed to them by this author, we
should be slow to believe. According to him they can
date some of their observations as far back as 8100 years
before Christ, and he even seems to think that they cal-
culated eclipses by means of observations taken more
than 5000 years ago. They made use of the Metonic
cycle of 19 years, and their system of the world was
much better than Ptolemy's, as they placed the Sun in
the centre and supposed Mercury and Venus to revolve
around him.

The Americans also lay claims to great antiquity in
Astronomical knowledge. They made use of Solar, in-
stead of Lunar motion in computing and dividing time.

The Mexicans seem to have a curious predilection for
the number 13; which seems to grow out of the fact, ac-
cording to Abbe Clavigero, that they acknowledged 13
principal Gods. Their shortest period is composed of
13 days; their cycle of 13 months, each of 20 days;
their century of 4 periods of 13 years each. They were
acquainted with the excess of the Solar above the Civil
year, but this they also balanced by adding 13 days in
62 years, thereby retaining their favorite number 13.

X. Y. Z.

A Backward Cow Ride.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the
American Army were encamped near the borough of
Elizabethtown, N. J., an officer who was more of a devotee
of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady
of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting
nightly, in the cultivation of the kindly feelings which
love so cordially inspires. On a discovery of the repeten-
ent absence of the officer, and of the place where inter-
views with his dulcinea were had, some waggish friends
resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense,
which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous
visits.

The officer, it appears, rode a very small horse of the
pony kind; which he always left untied with the bridle
reins over his neck, near the door, in order to mount and
ride off without delay, when the business of courting and
kissing was over; and the horse always remained until
backed by the owner, without attempting to change his
position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer
had, as usual, gone to pay his devotions to the object of
his affections and enjoying the approving smiles of the
lovely fair one, his waggish companions went privately
to the door of the house where the officer was, took his
bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent away,
placed the bridle on the tail, the saddle on the back, and
the crupper over the horns of a quiet old cow, who stood
peaceably chewing her cud, near the spot. Immediately
thereafter, they retired some distance from the house,
and, separating, raised the loud cry of alarm, that the
enemy had landed and were marching into the village.

Our hero, on hearing this, took counsel from his fears,
and snatching a hasty kiss, he shot out of doors with the
velocity of a musket ball, and mounted into the saddle
with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunging
his sharp spurs keenly into her sides, caused her to
bawl out with excessive pain, and she darted off in her
best gallop towards the camp. The officer, still plying
his spurs with all his wine and love on board—finding
himself hurried rapidly backwards, manure of all his ef-
forts to advance; and hearing the repeated howlings of
the tortured beast, imagined that he was carried off by
magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had
got him,—and was thus carried into the very centre of
the camp.

The sentinels, hearing the noise, discharged their
pieces and fired, and alarm guns were fired—the drums
beat to arms, the officers left their quarters and or-
dained to turn out with all the strength of their lungs. The
soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed
their dream—and the whole body running half naked,
formed as quick as possible in gallant discharges, prepar-
ed to repel the terrible invader. When the ludicrous
sight soon presented itself to their eyes, of the gallant
officer, mounted on a cow, with his face towards her tail
her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the goading
of the spurs, and he himself almost deprived of reason,
and half petrified with horror. A loud roar of laughter
broke from the assembled band, at the rider and his
steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty
cheers as he belted into camp. He was carried to
his quarters in triumph, there to dream of lover's meta-
morphoses, backward rides, stern-way advances, and
alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with
materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel ad-
ventures of a cow story.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1847.

Mr. Hudson's Lecture.

The last lecture at the Lyceum, was delivered by Mr. H. N. Hudson, the celebrated delineator of the principal characters in Shakespeare. Notwithstanding the lecture was nearly two hours long, he retained the fixed-attention of the audience to its close. This may be owing to the marked peculiarity of manner as well as to the originality and power of his descriptions and criticisms. To one who has not heard him, it would be difficult to convey any good idea of this peculiarity. His sentences are short, pithy sayings, rich in meaning and abounding in wit and sarcastic humor. These sentences he bolts out one after another in rapid succession, requiring to retain their meaning the closest attention of the hearer. He begins each sentence and runs it through with a rapidity which makes the hearer almost think it a single word without any division but syllables and drives through it in a loud tone of voice, until near the close when he stops abruptly—makes a pause—then lowers his voice almost to a whisper and pronounces the remaining words deliberately and impressively, syllable by syllable. We will endeavor to convey some idea of his manner in what we may further say in relation to his lecture. The reader will bear in mind that the first part of each sentence is pronounced in the rapid manner above described, while the italicized words are spoken in a lower and drawing tone.

The personal-appearance-of-the-lecturer-may-be-called-good-but-it-is-not—pre-possessing. He may even be said to appear—sometimes—awkward—if not—un-gainly. He possesses great critical-acumen—and—he—knows it. He is an—enthusiast—of-Shakespeare—and wants every body else to be. He thinks—Othello—the-soul-of-honor-and-Desdemona—an—angel. Both-of-them-were-the-innocent-victims-of-the-villain-Iago's—deviltry. Othello and—Desdemona-were-fitted-for-each-other-not—because they-were-like-but—because-they-were—dif-fer-ent.

The above is enough to recall to one who has heard Mr. Hudson, a recollection of his manner, but all who wish to obtain any just notion of it, must see for themselves. He throws out his jets of wit and wisdom in such rapid succession, in such sententious aphorisms and with such knowledge of his own perfect command of his subject, that the hearer is entranced into admiration of the speaker's power, if he cannot assent to all his positions. Mr. Hudson is ultra-conservative in his opinions like all who have undue reverence for the past, and has no sympathy whatever with the movements for social reform which distinguish the present day. On the contrary he sometimes goes out of the way to bestow a severe blow on the backs of what he would call the modern high priests of a false—phi-lan-thro-py.

Since writing the above, we learn that a strong desire has been expressed by many to hear one or two more lectures from Mr. Hudson. We regret to hear that the existing engagements of the Lyceum will absorb all its funds and prevent that institution from employing him. We would however suggest whether a slight fee of admission from the holders of Lyceum tickets, together with the single admission money which may be taken at the door, would not procure him. His lectures have always drawn large audiences and, we learn that the halls of both the Lyceums in the north part of the town were crowded to hear him. We doubt not if the experiment were tried it would be perfectly successful.

The Social Gathering.

We call the attention of our readers to the "Card" of the Ladies of the Benevolent Society, which we publish in another column and hope that nothing will be wanting on the part of the public to ensure not only a pleasant evening's enjoyment but the means requisite to enable the Society to persevere in its laudable efforts to supply the destitute with the comforts of life. We have reason to fear, that, although the Society has been in existence almost a third of a century and has pursued a career of active benevolence, seeking worthy objects of its charity, still, that it has been so quiet and unobtrusive in its movements, that many persons who would gladly have afforded it encouragement, have hardly been aware of its existence. We think that one good effect of this gathering will be to create an interest in its objects, add to its list of members and place it in a position of permanent prosperity.

We cannot but feel assured that our citizens will generously respond to the invitation to provide the proper quantity of refreshments for a large company. It must be apparent to all, that there will necessarily be some expenses incurred, and as it is very desirable that all the receipts from the sale of tickets should go into the treasury of the Society, these contingencies ought to be provided for. We think that many gentlemen would be quite willing to contribute a trifling sum each, for this purpose, and although the Ladies have withstood in their own way solicitation for such assistance, we do not doubt it would be thankfully received.

We are pleased to learn that the arrangements for the Festival are going on successfully and the only regret is, that owing to the limited capacity of the hall the number of tickets for sale must be reduced to such a degree that some may be disappointed by not gaining admission. We learn that the Post Office department promises to yield a good revenue, as several large mails have already been received, filled with letters directed to our citizens, and several heavy mails from a distance are daily expected to arrive. Indeed, we are assured that the business at Mr. Dodge's Post Office will bear no comparison with what will be transacted at the establishment at the hall. We hope none of our neighbors will fail of calling for their letters, as we have heard of serious losses and disappointments caused by people neglecting to call at the Post Office.

We also learn that those of the company who wish to indulge in the luxury of *ice cream* may do so and at the same time aid the receipts of the evening as this article is to be on sale under the direction, and for the benefit of the Society.

ACCIDENTS.—Last week, we understand, one of the laborers on the Essex Railroad, near the Crownshield farm, had his thigh badly fractured by the falling in of a bank of frozen earth near which he was excavating. And this week, one of the hands engaged in pile-driving, had his face badly bruised by being struck accidentally with a wedge from the machine.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, sitting at Ipswich, nearly fifty indictments for violations of the license law were presented by the grand jury. The Eastern Railroad Co. also stand indicted for a nuisance at their bridge in Newburyport.

A Christmas Present.

On Christmas morning, "and that right early," one of our subscribers informs us that on opening his door, he discovered on his step a large package. The first thought which naturally suggested itself to his mind was, that Kriss Kringle, St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, had designated him as the recipient of an unusual bounty. He therefore hastily raised the bundle and began carefully to open it.

"When of a sudden, potatoes wonder! From the [package] burst asunder," the "form divine" of an innocent babe, white as the fleecy snow, "and like a sheep, dumb before its shearer, so it opened not its mouth." Surely here was a predicament for a man who "loved mercy," and no wonder that he was for some moments at a loss what step to take first. Had our town-authorities imagined that there ever would be within its borders, a mother, who should so disgrace her sex as to forget her *suck-in* child, they would have made provisions in their almshouse for a foundling apartment, but they never dreamed it. Our friend however found that his bowels of compassion yearned strongly towards the child and though naked he took it in, feeling satisfied that no child, of such tender age, being about as large as a babe of a few days, thus exposed to the atmosphere. The infant has had the best of care for the past week, and our friend wishes us to say to the parents,

"Mourn not for the child From thy tenderness riven, Ere a stain on its purity fall; To thy questioning heart, Lo, an answer is given— 'Is it well with the child?' 'It is well!'" And unless they call immediately and pay charges and take it away, he shall in keeping with the practice in the Southern States, sell the child into bondage, with this essential difference, however,—he will exchange it for tin-pedlar's ware; he thinks it will weigh about a dozen pounds, more or less—worth three cents a pound for old rags.

A rumor has been current in this town for a few days, that there had been an attempt by an Irishman named Daws, to shoot another one. The only foundation for this report that we can learn, is, that Mr. Daws who has been employed as a watchman in the Tannery of A-Southwick, while on duty usually had in his possession a loaded pistol. A few days since his wife expressed to him some anxiety lest injury might happen to her children, (being herself unwell) by carelessly leaving his pistol in the house, upon which suggestion, being himself "half-cocked," he stepped to the door and "blowed out" the charge, which first struck the ice, then glanced through a pane of glass into a neighboring house. This caused his arrest for an attempt to shoot his neighbor.—We understand that his examination will take place to-day at the Salem Police Court.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for a copy of the Abstract of the Returns from Banks and from the Institutions for savings in this State, on the first Saturday of October, 1846. Also, for a copy of the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts, for the year ending April 30th, 1846.

DOMBEY AND SON.—We have received No. 3. of this interesting Tale from the pen of Dickens.—This attempt of that justly celebrated writer promises thus far to equal in interest and style any of his previous efforts. The edition published by Bradbury & Guild is beautifully illustrated, and we think is superior to any we have seen.

Internal Navigation.

On looking out of the window of our office one day this week, our attention was attracted by a small crowd around a very large boat on runners and drawn by a team of six horses, which had halted in the square. It proved to be one of the U. S. 24 oared barges intended to be used to land troops on the coast of Mexico. It is a long, shallow vessel, with very little keel, and will comfortably hold from 150 to 200 men. It will measure about 45 feet long by 12 broad, and is intended for shoal water. It looks as if it might easily be capsized, but in such an event it was provided with a long strip of wood each side on her bottom, to which the men might cling until relief could be obtained. This barge was built in Newburyport and was contracted for to be delivered before the 1st of January. The builder was unwilling to risk her carriage by water and so took this novel mode of land navigation to ensure her safe delivery in time.

Essex Rail Road.

This undertaking is rapidly approaching its completion as far as South Danvers, but little progress seems to be made on that part of the road from this village to North Danvers. At the entrance of the tunnel in Salem the workmen are busily engaged in removing the wall by which the connection may be made with the Eastern R. Road. Satisfactory arrangements on account of damages having been made with the Proprietor of the wharf at North Bridge, the road has been extended over it and only requires the filling up of the embankment between that place and the Aqueduct point, to enable the locomotive and cars to pass over the road into the Salem Depot. Although the present condition of the road will not warrant the expectation that our Representatives will be carried over it to take their seats in the Legislature we may safely presume that every effort will be made to get it ready in season to convey the petitioners for the Malden Rail Road to Boston, to advocate their undertaking before the General Court.

Sunday School Exhibition.

The Sabbath School connected with the First Universalist Society, at New Mills, will give a Concert on Sunday, (To-morrow) Evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. The success which has accompanied the previous similar endeavors of this School, encourage the belief that this will also be an interesting occasion.

Councillor from Essex.

We see by the Salem Gazette of yesterday, that ASARAH HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Salem, is spoken of to supply the vacancy in the Governor's Council from this County. There is no man in the County better fitted for this station than Mr. H. His character and standing will give him a commanding position in the Council, and we can but hope that he will be selected.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, sitting at Ipswich, nearly fifty indictments for violations of the license law were presented by the grand jury. The Eastern Railroad Co. also stand indicted for a nuisance at their bridge in Newburyport.

FOR THE COURIER.

Capt. Bunker's Patriotic Call for Volunteers.
TUNE. Scots who have with Wallace bled.

All people now in want of bread,
Who work and labor, yet must be fed,
Behold the path of fame outspread
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Now's the hour and now's the minute,
Take the track, there's glory in it,—
Stump along, you're sure to win it,
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Yes! future Fame, you're sure to win her,
Unless,—perhaps, some bloody sinner
Claps a ball your stomach in, or
Head, on the Rio Grande.

But never fear 'mong wounds and pains,
The blowing out of your dear brains
On Mexico's imperial plains,
Beyond the Rio Grande.

From Nimrod down to Leatherstocking,
Shooters of yore, or present talking,
Ne'er could, or can set them a walking
Beyond the Rio Grande.

It is to "conquer peace" we go,
(At least the President says so,)
And the darned Mexicans to show
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Something that they ought to know,—
What joys from liberty do flow,
So that to give it them, we go
Beyond the Rio Grande.

To carry peace, our glorious part is,
How to do it, that our art is,
Ready, ready! who to start is
To go to the Rio Grande.

Who for Polk, and pay and duty,
In honor's road will plant his foot, he
Shall have a musket now and booty,
To go to the Rio Grande.

He'll help to blow their towns to fractions,
Help to break some heads and crack shins,—
Thus "compose their jarring factions,"
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Come and 'list and glory choose ye,
Come ye heroes, rugged, boozey,
General Tayler wants to use ye
Across the Rio Grande.

Pluck up your courage, show your spunk, or
If you shake, go and get drunker,
Then come straight to Capt. Bunker,
And list for the Rio Grande.

Washington Bunker's Rendezvous
You'll find in Spartan Avenue,
William Tell St. twenty-two,
Harrah for the Rio Grande.

GEN. SCOTT'S DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1846.

"The sudden departure of Gen. Scott for the Bracos Santiago, has caused some surprise and much speculation. I call it sudden, for although it had been for some time whispered that he might be ultimately despatched to the seat of war, it was not finally determined by the Cabinet until Saturday, that his departure should be forthwith.—On that evening he gave a farewell supper to a party of his friends, but our citizens generally, were in profound ignorance of the matter, until he was on his way to Wheeling."

The General's departure was rather hasty. Wonder if there was a plate of Soup on the table, at the "farewell supper?"

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Messrs Covert & Dodge, assisted by the TWIN SISTERS—Misses Macomber, will give a Concert at New Mills This Evening, and on Monday Evening, at Upton's Hall in this parish. The following notice from the Salem Advertiser, will serve to prepare all who may have an opportunity of listening to them for a rich musical treat:—

"A NOVELTY RICH AND RARE.—The Concert this evening at Mechanic Hall, is for the benefit of the TWIN SISTERS—Misses Macomber. These ladies together with Messrs COVERT & DODGE, whose excellent Vocalists, have been drawing crowded houses in this city for the two last evenings, at the above hall. The twin sisters are number one singers. It is really worth a nippence to look at them. The two, we should judge, weigh over four hundred—and are worth their weight in gold. Their proportion is excellent. Their execution on the violin and violoncello as an accompaniment to their voices, is the greatest curiosity we have had the pleasure of witnessing for a long time. They have a benefit this evening, as our readers will perceive by a look at our advertising columns.

The "SILVER MOON"—a quartette, as sung by the Sister and Covert & Dodge, last evening, was most beautifully executed Mr. Covert's rich tenor voice is seldom surpassed. Mr. Dodge, the sorrow killing, mirth provoking original, is worth double the price of admission aside from the rest. Go early if you wish to get a good seat."

HEAVY VERDICT.—A verdict of \$1500 damages was awarded, on Thursday last, in the District Court, against the owners of the steamboat Cutter, in favor of one of the sufferers, (a Mrs. Collins,) by the explosion of that vessel at our wharf, about two years since.—[Pittsburg Journal.]

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Four boys arrived here yesterday, in letters from Western New York, in charge of an officer, to be confined in the House of Refuge.—Two of them are white, one a negro, and the other a mulatto. Their ages are from 9 or 10 to 13 or 14.—They had been guilty of repeated acts of theft and other villainy. Depravity is written upon their countenances in legible characters.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 29th.]

"What makes later so high?" inquired an old lady of her market man, as she was purchasing. "Oh, the war, ma'am." "But, do they fire taters at the Mexicans?" responded the old lady; "why, that is funny."

For the Courier.

Contemplated Railroads.

The approaching Session of the Legislature has already so far awakened the spirit of enterprise, as to put in motion numerous petitions for further Railroad accommodation. Already have we the rattle of the engine and the sound of the whistle, on the Essex Railroad track, from Salem to our village; but something more is wanted.—We want a direct communication with the interior country, and with Boston, the principal place of our business. The difficulties incident to the transportation of merchandise on the Eastern Railroad, will forever prevent that Road affording the accommodation to our citizens, that they have a right to demand. And the probability is, that they will not be easy, until they find it in some other direction. Two prominent routes are now offered to remedy these inconveniences. One starting from Danvers and passing through the western part of Lynn and Saugus, and Malden to Boston, a distance of about 16 1-2 miles: Another, starting from the 'same point in Danvers, and passing through Lynnfield, South Reading and Malden to Boston, a distance of about 18 miles. In the one case, 12 1-2 miles of new road are to be built—in the other, 8 miles of new road only would need to be built. A double track, being completed from Boston to South Reading, cars from Danvers could pass over the Maine Extension Road without any delay. We have ever been anxious to have the road through Lynn completed; but when we take into view the comparative expense of the two routes, and the probable chances of their being completed and put into operation, we are by no means certain that our citizens would not do well to concentrate their efforts upon the proposed route through South Reading. This will afford all the advantages offered by the Malden route, and many that cannot be found in that direction. It will so connect with the proposed new route to Lowell, as to be of immense importance to the County of Essex. We think it only needs examination to command approbation.

SECOND RAILROAD MEETING IN NORTH READING.—The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Danvers, Middleton, Lynnfield, Andover, Wilmington and Reading, in favor of a Railroad from Salem, through Danvers and North Reading into the interior, was held at Howard's Hall in North Reading, on the 22d of December. The meeting was very fully attended and most ably addressed by several gentlemen. The reports of the engineers, the large and increasing business now done in the vicinity of the proposed route, the proposals of contractors to grade the road, the readiness of the land owners to give their land and take stock—all combined to prove the contemplated road to be the most advantageous ever surveyed in this State.

The following resolution and votes were passed;
Resolved, That the petition should be presented to the Legislature of this State, at its next session, to charter a railroad from Salem through Danvers, Middleton, Lynnfield, and through the village in North Reading, south of the meeting houses, to Ballard Vale and Methuen. Also, from North Reading to a point on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at or near the depot in Wilmington.

Voted, That Gilbert Tapley, Esq. of North Andover, Benjamin F. Martin of Middleton, William Smith, of Lynnfield, William Stevens, Esq. of North Andover, Asa G. Sheldon of Wilmington, and Charles F. Flint of North Reading, be a committee to present said petition to the Legislature, to obtain counsel, and to use all measures necessary to secure the incorporation of the proposed roads.

Voted, That Aaron T. Hewes and Eliab Parker, Esq. of Reading, Rev. M. Durgin and Joseph Bond of Wilmington, Dr. Clark and John Marland, Esq. of Andover, Benjamin F. Martin and Elisha Hatchinson of Middleton, William Smith and Jeremiah Coney, Jr. of Lynnfield, be a committee "of ways and means," to collect funds and pay the expenses incurred in accomplishing the objects of this meeting. DANIEL PRATT, JR.
FREDERICK F. ROOT,
Secretaries.

FROM MEXICO. The Courier des Etats Unis, published at New York, contains some interesting information from Mexico, not published elsewhere. Letters have been received from Mexico, and among them are two from Generals Santa Anna and Almonte. Santa Anna writes from San Luis under date of November 24, and in his letter puts at rest the conjecture, that he had left San Luis to protect the capital—a movement which does not seem to have entered into his plans, in the ultimate success of which he expresses great confidence, and states that he believes firmly the chances at the present time are in his favor. He avows his determination to make the war an interminable one, and to die rather than to accept a dishonorable peace.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Somers—Capture of Americans by the Mexicans.

OFF VERA CRUZ, Dec. 9, 1846.
One of the most afflictive calamities of the war occurred yesterday in the loss of the brig Somers, which foundered near Green Island, with the loss of Passed Midshipmen Henry A. Clemens and John Ringold Hynson, and more than 80 of her crew.

That any escaped is due to humane exertions and intrepidity of the British, French and Spanish officers of the squadrons lying at Sacrificos, who, notwithstanding the fearful height of the sea, and the rage of the gale, sent several boats each from the principal ships to the rescue. Twenty boats are said to have been out. 16 out of 39 have drifted ashore, one of whom died from exposure. Eight men went ashore on hen-coops, near Vera Cruz, after having been in the water 30 hours, and were taken prisoners of war by Mexicans.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT TO KILL A WIFE.—On Sunday evening at about 8 o'clock, a man, named James Culberson, residing in Lewis st., running from Schuykill Sixth to Seventh below Market, made a desperate attempt to murder his wife under the following circumstances: It appears that he was shaving himself, and his wife, who has lately had an addition to her family, was sitting along side the bed in the same room with him, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, and sprang at her, threw her down across his knee; and inflicted a deep wound in her neck, just below the left ear, and half way round the throat, but fortunately did not cut any arteries or veins. A little girl, his daughter, cried out, "Oh father, don't kill mother," when he dropped his victim on the floor and ran after his daughter.

She escaped into the street, and finally secured herself in a neighbor's house. During his absence, Mrs. Culberson escaped from the house. He then in his bare feet, bare head, and shirt sleeves, ran down Market street to the wharf, distant about one mile and a half, and as he was about to jump into the river he was rescued from the inevitable fate of drowning, by one of the

police. This is truly a heart-rending affair, the circumstances are considered. Mr. Culberson, a man of great genius, a loving husband and father, much esteemed by those who know him. Temperate in his habits, and the above described upon those whom he loved most, is attributed pointed hopes which he had fondly cherished the inventor of a Hollow Mortice Chisel, which he patented at the Franklin Institute in October. Invention was highly spoken of by our most skillful mechanics, as it deserved to be. Some one, however, before him in obtaining a patent and this fact powerfully upon his mind. We had forgotten that Mrs. C. was also very badly cut in her hands, in her attempts to get out of her husband's hands. The physicians, last evening, entertained some hopes for her recovery.—[Phila. Sun.]

NEW GAMES.—We have received from the Messrs W. & S. B. Ives, a new Game, "Comical Converse," which is played with cards created by a set of queer looking figures who talk together in a most amusing manner. Gamo is said to have been invented by "Solomon backs." Some of the answers to the questions are well calculated to split the sides of the players and their drollery.

We have also received from the same publisher another new Game, entitled the "Menagerie of Beasts." This is also a pack of cards with 22 gravings of animals and is not only well calculated to entertain the little folks but instruct them, as knowledge of the habits and peculiarities of the represented.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing the election of Hon. DANIEL P. KING, on Monday a majority over all competitors of between four hundred and fifty votes—the largest majority yet received, and at a time when no other question of his re-election disturbed the political arena. The result is as satisfactory as it must be gratifying to Mr. King, conveying to him, as it does, the most decided and emphatic expression of the approval of his constituents. The details as far as will be found below.

SECOND DISTRICT.

SPECIAL ELECTION—MONDAY, Dec. 29.

	King.	Dike.	Go.
Beverly	296	67	2
Chelsea	190	52	
North Chelsea	49	19	
Danvers	416	52	8
Essex	34	55	
Gloucester	147	123	17
Hamilton	54	11	
Ipswich	106	43	
Lynn	450	250	
Lynnfield	165	240	6
Malden	80	59	
Manchester	56	31	
Medford	118	62	
Middleton			
Rockport	94	97	35
Reading	164	39	50
Saugus	25	31	
South Reading			
Stoneham	75	113	14
Salem	933	117	60
Topsfield	69	15	
Wenham	45	3	

Total in 20 towns 3571 1538 292
For Mr King,
For all others,

King's majority in 20 towns,

Leaving South Reading, Lynnfield and Middleton to be heard from, which, at the last election, gave a majority of only 39 against Mr. King. In every town heard from, there has been a net Whig gain, would not be surprising if the remaining towns slightly increase Mr. King's majority. In all the but three, King's majority over Dike (Loco) is THOUSAND AND THIRTY-THREE! The triumph complete and overwhelming.

Mr. King's own town, Danvers, gives him a majority of 78. Mr. Dike's own town, Stoneham, gives him a Whig gain of 48—enough, with a score and spare, to have elected his competitor!

The official result of the November election follows, viz:—King, 8,636; Dike, 2,773; Gott, others, 618.—Reg.

Mr. Palfrey it is thought is elected in the Fourth district, by a small majority:

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

Sometime during the last war with Great Britain—regiment of infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Doctor M— (poor to his ashes!) was surgeon of the regiment. The doctor was an old gentleman, precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal on his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own opinion, one of the literati of the army. Nevertheless he was fond of a joke—provided always, it was perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war a number of citizens were pointed officers in the army, who were more noted for their chivalry than for the correctness of their orthography. The doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the deacon had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Captain L—, a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, related to the doctor—who had been somewhat severe remarks on the literary deficiencies of the new officers.

"Doctor M—, are you acquainted with C—G—?"

"Yes, I know him very well," replied the doctor, "one of the new set—but what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," replied Captain L—, "you have just received a letter from him, and I will give you a dozen of old port that you cannot guess how he spells Cat."

"Done," said the doctor, "it's a wager."

"Well—commence guessing," said S—.

"K-a-double t."

"No."

"K-a-t-e."

"No; you have missed it again."

"Well then," resumed the doctor,—"C-a-double t."

"No; that's not the way; try again; it's your guess."

"C-a-g-h-t."

"No," said S—, "that is not the way; you have missed the wager."

"Well," said the doctor, with much petulance of ner, "how does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it C-a-t," replied S—, with utmost gravity.

Amidst the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming: "Captain S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The Annual Pamphlet, containing the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for the year 1896, has been published, and forwarded by order of the Secretary, to the Trustees in the several towns of the County for the use of the members of the Society. Any member can obtain a Copy by calling on the President, Treasurer or Secretary of the Society. It will be found to contain much useful instruction for practical farmers.

The Haverhill Banner says: "Our staple manufacture—propane and other shoes, are on the rise, and the demand seems to be greater than it has been for some time. A start in this manufacture will of necessity give a little more activity to the leather business, which has not been lively for many years than for sometime past."

To Correspondents.—A voice from the Buffonwoods, will appear in our next.

Our thanks are due Hon. D. P. King, for a copy of the Speech of Mr. Hudson, of Mass., on the portion of the President's Message, relating to the Mexican War.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. O. H. HARRIS and Miss MARY HAYES, both of Danvers. In Salem, Mr. ELIAS ANDREWS to Miss MARGARET JANE McCLELLY.

In Beverly Mr. JEFFERSON WEBSTER to Miss SARAH, only daughter of Capt. Wm. Gray.

DEATHS.

In this town, Dec. 18th, Mrs. MARY BALCH, aged 85. Although she was a childless widow, she was very dear to a circle of nephews and nieces, who not only loved her, but rendered the evening of her days cheerful and pleasant, by bestowing upon her those charities and kindnesses, which are so grateful to the aged and needy. She has passed the boundary of human existence, and those who have been bereaved will have the future consolation of knowing that they have added to the sum of human happiness, by smoothing the path to the peaceful end of life, and by causing the shadows of twilight to be cool and pleasant.

At North Parish, Dec. 25th, Mrs. ELIZABETH PEDRICK, widow of the late Capt. Richard Pedrick, formerly of Marblehead, aged 69. The subject of the above notice was, for many years, a humble, devout, and sincere professor of the Christian religion, and a most kind and affectionate parent. Her children have met with an irreparable loss, and all who know her have lost a sincere and constant friend.

"To know her was to love her, and to love her was to know her."—*Com.*

In Salem, Capt. SAMUEL FINE, aged 74. SARAH, wife of John Gardner, Esq., aged 75. CHARLES HENRY BODEN, aged 20, eldest son of Richard Dodge, Esq. Mrs. MARY C. CLARK, aged 82 years.

In East Bradford, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Capt. Andrew Hurlen, aged 85.

In Boston, Mr. NATHANIEL MOORE, aged 75. ANNA, wife of Ezra S. Gannett, D.D., aged 33.

The following obituary notice was received too late for insertion in our last paper:

Mrs. MARY PROCTOR.—With regret we record the name of the individual whose name appears above. She possessed in an eminent degree, those qualities of mind and heart, which ever secure the warm affection and good will of others. Though her sphere in life was not widely extended, yet was the benevolence of her heart as expansive as the wants and woes of the human family. To all who could be reached by her personal kindness, she was ever ready to minister, and many a sick and sorrowing one in her immediate vicinity, can testify to the warmth of her sympathy. Quiet and unobtrusive in her disposition, she moved among the afflicted, like an angel of mercy, and they who mourn her loss, feel that some has been taken from them, on whose charities and disinterested love they could always depend. A follower of Him who was "meek and lowly in heart," she was an ornament to her profession, and an honor to the church of which she was a member. Christ was her "all in all." In him her affections centred; on him her faith sweetly reposed, and having exemplified his spirit during a long life, he forsook her not in her declining years. Through his grace she was enabled to view approaching death with calmness—yes, with triumph, and even to welcome him as a kind messenger to bear her longing spirit to the home of the blessed. The end of the upright is peace, "not weary, worn-out winds expire more soft." She has gone, but long will she live in her bright example, and be enshrined in the memories of those who knew her worth, and experienced her tenderness and love.—*Com.*

A CARD.

The members of the Danvers Female Benevolent Society, respectfully announce to the citizens of this place and the public generally, that in consequence of the low condition of their funds, caused by numerous applications for aid, they feel under obligation to call upon the charitable in some form, to enable the society to continue its usefulness. After full deliberation they have determined to make arrangements for a "SOCIAL GATHERING," the proceeds of which shall be faithfully devoted to the objects of the society. This festival will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening next, Jan. 6th, at Upton's Hall. Tickets at 25 cents each may be obtained at the Post Office, S. Proctor's, Dr. Shattuck's, and H. Martin's, until the number limited is disposed of, after which no more can be sold.

Ladies and gentlemen, whether members or not of the Society, who feel an interest in the object of the Society, are respectfully invited to contribute cake, pastry, fruits, confectionary or other suitable articles for the refreshment tables, and a committee of ladies will be in attendance at the hall, on Tuesday evening and Wednesday forenoon, to receive such as may be offered.

The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock. Jan 2

Temperance Notice.

Rev JOHN PRINCE will address the Washington Total Abstinence Society, TO-MORROW, (Sunday) Evening, in the 2d Universalist Church, commencing at 7 o'clock.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

Lecture on Monday Evening, by W. D. Northend, Esq., commencing at 7 o'clock.

HOWARD TENT—No 37.—I. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 8 & 4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

J. P. HAMILTON, Sec. NOV 7

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Will meet at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, Thursday Evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

NOV 14 JOHN MURPHY, R. C.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington Street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.

W. M. SHUTE.

FOUND.

ON Saturday last, between the South Church, Danvers, and Buffum's Corner, Salem, a BURLAP BAG. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to NATHAN PERSONS, Danvers.

dec 12

SCREWS. 1000 brace New England Screws, just received and for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

dec 26

Positively for One Night. MESSRS. COVERT & DODGE, and the Twin Sisters, Misses MACOMBER, will give ONE CONCERT AT CITIZEN'S HALL, New Mills, (Saturday) EVENING, consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Admission 12 1/2 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock, Concert to commence at 7. For particulars, see programme.

CONCERT.

MESSRS. COVERT & DODGE, in connection with the Misses MACOMBER—Twin Sisters, having just returned from their Southern and Western tour, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Danvers, that they will give one GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at UPTON'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, January 4th, 1897. Admission 12 1/2 cents.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7. For particulars see programme. Jan 2

Sub-Treasury and Free Trade WANTED, ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 11 Main street,

Jan 3

LETTERS remaining in the Danvers Post Office, Quarter ending Dec 31, 1896. Persons calling for these letters, will please say they are advertised.

Atwood Daniel
Ayers Joseph A.
Alford Nancy
Baxton John
Baxton John Jr.
Brown Miss Hannah E.
Bigelow Timothy
Butlers Urvia A.
Clifford Curtis
Conant W. H.
Cram Stephen B.
Cross Miss Hannah
Cunningham John
Cummings Samuel F.
Carnes Michael
Carles & Conley
Curley John M.
Daulton Richard
Dwinnell Miss Solida
Fish William
Fury William
Folsom Miss Julia A.
Flynn John
Grimstone Edwin
Goodnow Peter R.
Gould Wm. C.
Gould Mrs. K.
Gould Mrs. Mary P.
Gile Mrs. Huldah
Hinds Thomas
Hart G. John
Hendley Mrs. Charlotte A.
Hodgdon George
Hatch Elijah G.
Herrick Charles G.
Hutchinson Miss Sarah
Hodgdon Mr.
Holt Benjamin

The law requires two cents additional postage on each letter advertised. SYLVANUS DODGE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at North Danvers, Quarter ending Dec 31, 1896. Persons calling for these letters are requested to say they are advertised.

Annis Joseph R.
Adams John M.
Adams Miss Louisa B.
Barward David
Bravender Stephen
Bushman Catherine
Coffin Alexander H.
Cilley William
Dale Augustus
Davis Sophia
Dunnell Samuel
Dow Charles
Dodge Sally
Fuller Edwin J.
Foss Wm. S.
Fisher G. D.
Frost Daniel S.
Fish Nathaniel P.
Quimby Albert W.
Russell George A.
Rand Ebenezer
Shepard Charles A.
Spiller Richard P.
Wilkinson Joel
Wells William
Wells Harriet
Weir Capt. Lewis
LEVI MERRILL, P. M.

Jan 2

Splendidly Embellished Works FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

J. P. JEWETT & CO. have been appointed Agents for New England, for Saars' Pictorial Works.

Pictorial Family Bible—neatly bound, \$5.

Pictorial Sunday Book, for families and S. School Teachers;

Pictorial History of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales;

Bible Biography—lives of the principal personages recorded in Scripture;

Information for the People—a complete Library of Useful Knowledge;

Pictorial History of the American Revolution;

Wonders of the World, in Nature, Art, and Mind;

New Pictorial Library; Digest of General Knowledge.

The above are richly bound, with splendid gilt covers, and come at low prices. For sale at wholesale or retail, at 193 Essex street. Jan 2

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET.

N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants.

Jan 2

New Year's Gifts.

JUST received an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for the New Year, among which are:—

Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Canees and Stone Pins; Finger Rings; Lockets; Gold Keys; Gold Eye Glasses; Butter Knives; Spoons; Watch Stands; Watch Chains; Thermometers; Combs; Card Cases; Pocket-books; Paper Holders; Purses; Bronze Ink Stands.

And a great variety of New, Useful, and Ornamental articles, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

WILLIAM ARCHER, JR. Jan 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public for Posting Books, Making out Bills, Copying, &c. Accounts however complicated, will be correctly and satisfactorily arranged.

Good reference given.

Application may be made at his residence, in Park street.

dec 25 STEPHEN UPTON.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate stores and numerous customers. Large and spacious, it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a larger, more spacious, and brilliant establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a Private Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a Matchless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a Stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a Triumphal Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," and "an Unapproachable Wonder." Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean to the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1872, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.

G. W. SIMMONS, Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to the present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

J. & H. HALE have this week opened some elegant new p. t. r. s. Grindstones and Solar Lamps. Also a new supply of elegant Cut Lamp Shades, of a variety of patterns—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, at 215 Essex street. Jan 2

FANCY BELLOWS.

25 DOZ. Fancy BelloWS, just received, which are very handsome patterns, and will be sold low, either at wholesale or retail, by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street. Jan 2

GAMES.

For Christmas and the New Year, AT W. & S. B. IVES' BOOKSTORE.

Malheur and Salafin. Pope and Pagan. Comical Converses. The Menageries. Illustrated Doct. of Bushy. Massion of Happiness. Mrs. Caudle's Cards. Game of States, or who'll be President? Characteristics, by Mrs. Tuthill. Master Rodbury and his pupil. Young Traveller. Punch's Oracle of Destiny. Game of Heroes. Bohemian Gipsy Girl. Game of Kings. Cards of the Mgh. Merry Cards, or the two old Soldier and his Dog. Scripture History. Illustrated and Amusing Alphabet. Punch's What's up boy. Game of American Story and Glory. Game of English Blood Royal.

For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Steamers' Building, Salem.

READY.

For Christmas & New Year's Gifts.

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, HAVE completed their assortment of JEWELRY for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, viz:

MINIATURE BRACELETS.

We have just completed a few Daguerreotype Miniature Bracelets, with gold covers. Also, a very extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets.

PINS.

We have just finished, some beautiful patterns of Breast Pins. Also, those Laid, Canal and Curved Pins.

RINGS.

A large assortment of gold Finger Rings. Also some stone RINGED RINGS.

LOCKETS.

Different sizes of Gold Lockets.

GOLD PENCILS.

A new style of Gold and Silver Pencils.

SILVER SPOONS.

Just finished some Silver Spoons, of the latest style and the best of silver. Also, some Silver Cups.

COMBS.

Just received from New York, some ornamental Combs, selling very cheap. A new style of wrought Shell Combs, S. & C. take this opportunity to express their thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed on them by the public, and would say that no pains shall be spared in their part to give perfect satisfaction. We give personal attention to manufacturing all kinds of Jewellery to order. All our Stock is new, and affords a favorable opportunity to purchasers.

N. B. We give particular attention to REPAIRING JEWELRY.

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, Manufacturing Jewellers, 201 Essex St. Salem.

dec 26

Beautiful Gifts for 1847!

GEORGE CREAMER.

SELECTS the following from his NEW STOCK of valuable Presents (the goods are not particularized):—

Health's Book of Beauty; Leaders of Memory; The Floral Year; The Evergreen; Friendship's Offerings;

Christian Keepsake; May Flower, Rose of Sharon; Dialect; Hyacinth; The Annulet;

Gift of Friendship; Musical Annual, Longfellow's, Bryant's and Willis's Poems, &c. Miniature Volume, in great variety.

Pearl Shell, Morocco and Ivory Card Cases, Ivory, Pearl, Mineral and Silver Pen Holders.

Pearl and Ivory Folders.

And many articles suitable for the coming Holidays, at low prices.

Please call and examine, at the New Store, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, before purchasing elsewhere.

dec 28

Muffs, Boas, &c

STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

BLANK BOOKS of every description made of the best materials and in a substantial manner, furnished to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

Jan 2

GEORGE CREAMER.

THE ESTRAY.—A new collection of Poems, by Longfellow, just published, and for sale by GEORGE CREAMER.

dec 26

BROOMS of good quality, for sale low, at wholesale or retail, by ADA MS& RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st.

dec 26

NEW BOOKSTORE. 151 Essex Street.—Lynde Place. 151 (A few doors East of the Museum.) GEORGE CREAMER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above store, and furnished the same with a complete assortment of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, JUVENILE & ACCOUNT BOOKS; together with a select stock of Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Music, and Fancy Goods.

(All of which will be sold at a fair advance from cost.) viz: School Books. o the latest editions, in good substantial bindings. Bibles. Quarto, Octavo, New and Point Bibles, in great variety, and at very low prices.

Prayer & Hymn Books. of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions. Law and Commercial Books. Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, etc. on good paper and at low prices.

Cards. Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylographic, Pearl Surface, and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils. Rodgers's, Crook's and other manufactures of Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior American Cutlery of the Waterville manufacture. Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods. Pocket Books; Card Cases, Hair Brushes; Wafers; Water cups, Letter Stamps; Garter's Seals; Sand Boxes and all articles usually found with Booksellers.

3/4 share of patronage solicited. Salem, Dec 26, 1896.

WE TOO,

WISHING to reduce our STOCK now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasing at this time to the following offer of GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS:

ENGLISH MERINOS \$1.35 Former price \$1.50

ROBROY'S 47 1/2 do 1 1/2

INDIANA 67 do 1 1/2

ALPACCAS 67 do 1 1/2

CASSIMERES 1 1/2 do 1 1/2

M. DE LAINES 25 do 37

BLANKETS 2 50 do 3 00

All Wool Country Flannel 3 75 do 4 00

Cotton and Wool do 30 do 32

Red Flannel do 30 do 36

dec 26

SHAWLS.

Also—

Prints, Cambrics, Patches, Brown and Bleached Cottons

Table Covers Brown and Damask, Silences, Batting,

Wadding, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Kidks, Silk Kidks, Yarns all colors

and accessories, White Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in the City—at

PICKERING & BUFFUM'S

Cheap Cash Store, No. 228 Essex street, opposite Rail Road Station, Salem.

dec 26

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street.

dec 5

Muffs. Muffs.

THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of HUMPHREY COOK.

dec 5

HOW TO BE A MAN. A Book for Boys, containing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb author of the Young Lady's Guide.

HOW TO BE A LADY. A Book for Girls, containing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb, just from the press and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, Steamers' Building Salem.

dec 26

Gift Books for the Holidays.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a variety of Splendid Gift Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Among which are the Old Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Christian Keepsake, Christmas Blossoms, Amaranth, Rose of Sharon, May Flower and the Youth's Cabinet, elegantly bound in Turkey Morocco, full gilt, together with a large assortment of Toy Books, La La Alphabet, &c. Also—the Memoir of T. W. Higginson, and volumes 9 and 10 of Merry's Museum, all of which will be sold as low as No. 2 Allen's Building, as they can be purchased in Salem or Boston.

dec 19

WINDOW GLASS.—306 boxes Window Glass, various qualities and sizes, received and for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

dec 26

UMBRELLAS.

phraim was not, of course, insensible to the excellent character of her who was so long an inmate of the house with him. But Ephraim was eminently conservative, and held it to be a sound principle always to 'let well alone.' Everything in the house went on like clock-work. John smoked in his den down stairs, and quietly closed the doors when the smoke crept up to invade her mother's couch.—Peter Marsden regularly read through the advertising columns of the *United States Gazette* and *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, from the breakfast-table; and Mary, when she was not out of her habit, and if the day was fine, rode down for an hour to his counting-room. Ephraim came regularly to dinner, and as regularly spent his evenings in the house, and Mary talked or listened, as she detailed domestic incidents, or he brought home the news from the office, and they were all so contented with their lot of doors.—He had not a thought beyond the enjoyment of his present quiet and exceeding content. For

haps Mary had her thoughts—but what can a woman do you know!

One morning when Ephraim went down to his warehouse, he found, as he entered, his easy, broad chair, which had an expansion of legs which seemed sufficient to defy Archimedes to push the high back out of the perpendicular, tilted up! From one side of the seat issued one leg of a man, the foot resting upon the desk; and the wooden pegs in the sole of the other shoe were exhibited to the passers-by in the street as specimens of the best Yankee manufacture. A long and strong cigar emitted jets of villainous smoke from a head in the chair which head seemed to have some connection with the legs aforesaid, and two long arms widely spread held up the morning newspaper. Upon hearing footsteps, these extensively distributed democratic limbs gathered themselves together in acknowledgment of a federal union, the chair came down with a bang, and Capt. Obed Weathermainbrace, going through in his several limbs as many evolutions as the column of an army recovering from a repulse, stood up before Ephraim an unbroken pillar of humanity.

"Mr. Dewitt, how do you dew?"
"Hullo—what—any old friend, Captain Obed! I haven't seen you before since I was landed from the 'Three Sisters'."

"No more haven't I. Wal, the 'Three Sisters' were landed ten several years ago, spank on Cohasset rocks."

"That was unlucky."
"Kivered by insurance—total loss—to the underwriters. Well how's your children?"

Ephraim blushed, and said he was not married.
"Now dew tell! Why, we had it in Boston that you'd married old Peter Marsden's daughter, long enough ago, why, what in natur have you been thinking of?"

Sure enough, thought Ephraim—and wondered this had never occurred to him before. He got rid of this troublesome visitor as soon as possible, for when a Yankee takes an idea it does not rest for want of turning. Mary Marsden did not talk with half so much innocent indifference to Ephraim after that evening, until, a few weeks more, when the hymenial head of the newspapers having made the whole matter public, Mary and Ephraim were on as easy and unconstrained terms as ever again. Thus was Captain Obed Weathermainbrace's two visits to Philadelphia the making of Ephraim Dewitt's fortune, whether Obed derived any particular advantage from them himself or not.—[Ladies' Book.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1847.

The Social Gathering.

The Love of the Female Benevolent Society on Wednesday evening last was a brilliant affair and must have given the utmost satisfaction to its managers and friends of this most excellent charity. The hall was well filled but not so crowded as to be uncomfortable and all seemed to enjoy themselves highly. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated particularly the ice cream parlors and Post Office.

LEWIS ALLEN, Esq., presided, and after announcing the object of the gathering and the claims of the Society together with a programme of the arrangements for the evening, he introduced Rev. Mr. FIELD who read the Report drawn up by the Managers of the Society, which he accompanied with appropriate remarks. This Report gave a very interesting historical account of the Society, its former benefactors and modes of dispensing its benefits. It stated that its members and beneficiaries belonged to every religious denomination and expressed great confidence that its appeal now, as on all former occasions would be received by a generous response.

Dr. ANDREW NICHOLS, was next introduced and entertained the audience with an address in which he defined the term *Charity* in its enlarged sense, with such appropriate illustrations as occurred to him. The address was interspersed with those impromptu metrical effusions in which the speaker is such an adept, and was listened to with much interest.

A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., was then called upon, and closed this part of the evening's entertainment with a speech of great beauty and power which was well calculated to stir up the deep fountains of feeling in favor of the class of persons whose condition it was the province of the Society to relieve. His manner was earnest and eloquent and showed that his own feelings had become deeply enlisted in the topic of his address. The language was chaste and finished and the speaker was listened to with undivided attention.

Interspersed with these exercises, a select choir of singers performed some admirable pieces and other pieces of music under the direction of Mr. HUBBARD, accompanied on the piano by Miss Hood of Salem.

The Refreshment tables which presented a fine appearance were bountifully loaded with a great variety and abundance of delicacies voluntarily contributed for the festival. These tempting viands were eagerly partaken of by the company while at the same time the ice cream parlors were crowded with customers. The clerks at these establishments were busily employed in dealing out their luxury and receiving the change, being very careful not to be beaten down in their price, but always ready to realize an advance when it was offered.

But the crowning attraction of the evening was the business at the Post Office. This establishment was continually thronged by applicants and for a long time every body seemed to find letters addressed to them from almost all parts of the world. Some of them contained remittances of money and others only a line from some uneasy creditor. Much of the money enclosed was the omission of the old Farmers' Exchange Bank whose bills on that evening obtained very general circulation. Some of the letters were from distant parts of the country, from the seat of war, from Europe, and one which we saw was post marked at Pekin in the Celestial Empire and was covered with strange looking Chinese hieroglyphics. We also noticed that some of the writers sent their own full length portraits on the envelopes and others merely a profile in the enclosed sheet. One of the letters presented us to read was written in some unintelligible lingo, neither French, Latin, Spanish or Greek, as the owner has not yet found any body learned enough to translate it. Some of the letters were written in verse and were filled with sober reflections, sentiment and wit. We have heard the opinion expressed by those who have had experience in these matters that the letters were superior to those usually received on such occasions. Some of them would be interesting in print and if any should come to us previous to Monday, which seem worthy of that distinction we may offer them in our next paper. We regret to learn that many were disappointed by not receiving their letters owing to the detention of

one of the mails from the south, caused by the late rains or some other reason.

The evening's entertainment having been concluded and large quantities of the articles contributed for refreshment remaining, notice was given that the juveniles would be admitted the following day at noon, for a trifling fee which would be paid into the treasury of the Society. Accordingly large numbers of them visited the hall where the tables were found as well loaded as on the evening before and were cleared of their provisions a great deal quicker. They were also treated to some good vocal and instrumental music and they patronized the ice cream department almost as much as their seniors.

It gives us great pleasure to add as the result of this pleasant gathering that the receipts of the Society above all expenses amounted to one hundred and seven dollars. We hope also that so much interest has been created in the Society by the publicity which it has acquired by the means of this festival, that the number of its active and honorary members will be increased and thus permanently add to its usefulness. It has already done much to increase the comforts of the poor, having sent its thousands of dollars since its organization into numerous poverty stricken families and we hope it will be able to expand its field of operations for the future.

We ought to have mentioned that among the ornaments of the table, were several richly frosted loaves of cake, some of them bearing mottoes in confectionary such as "Remember the Poor," "Charity," "Benevolence," &c. At the close of the evening these were sold at Auction and bore a good price, to assist the receipts of the Society. We have not learnt exactly how much the Auction duty amounted to, which goes into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Temperance Lecture.

Another of the course of Lectures on Temperance, was delivered last Sunday evening in the 2d Universalist Church, by Rev. John Prince, to a very crowded audience. The Lecturer successfully combated the opinion sometimes expressed that for a long period the cause had made no real progress, and attributed the success it had met with entirely to the exertion of MORAL power.

He considered the existing laws on the subject wholly inadequate to the suppression of the traffic, inasmuch as they are partial and strike at the branches and not at the root of the evil. He advocated the continuance of moral suasion as the surest means of advancing the cause, and suggested the substitution of some other remedial agent instead of alcohol by physicians, as almost necessary to accomplish a complete reform. He spoke in warm terms of eulogy of that sublime movement of the Washingtonians, by which so many had been raised from deep degradation and were now clothed in their right minds. While he was not unmindful of the minor evils which always accompany great reformations and strong excitements, he held no sympathy with those who would throw odium on the originators and advocates of the cause for exhibiting a zeal not always tempered with the strictest prudence, but which has ample apology in the trying circumstances of temptation in which they have been placed. Instead of being taunted for their lack of learning, some of their public speakers deserve great praise for their power and natural eloquence exerted in a cause so holy and which commends itself so strongly to every benevolent heart. He considered the recent associations of the Sons of Temperance and the Order of Rechabites as important aids to the cause and called for in the present stage of the reform.

This meagre outline only gives a sketch of some of the topics treated by the speaker, without giving any just view of their arrangement or the arguments of the discourse which was a very able and independent production. The very large audience and the close attention paid to the speaker shows that the interest awakened in this important subject has not abated, and suggests the wish that the Lectures may be continued even if gentlemen from other towns are called upon to deliver them.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

In the Fifth Report to Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of such births, marriages and deaths as have been returned by the various Town Clerks, we glean the following items of information. It must be apparent that the law requiring the above returns to be made by each town, is regarded but lightly, owing probably to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite information. The births, marriages and deaths in Danvers for the three past years as returned, are as follows:—

BIRTHS.		
1844.	1845.	1846.
159	194	208
MARRIAGES.		
51	60	61
DEATHS.		
86	89	97

The number of births in Salem in 1846 is stated 265; marriages 134; deaths 297.

In Essex county there has been returned,

BIRTHS.		
1844.	1845.	1846.
1581	2175	2627
MARRIAGES.		
583	768	908
DEATHS.		
1292	1504	1673

From the table illustrating the influence of Domestic condition on Longevity, and showing the number and aggregate age of all who have been returned to the Secretary, over 20 years old whose condition is specified, we learn that there is in Essex county,

Males.—Sixty-five unmarried; aggregate age 2,252;—two hundred and seven married; aggregate age 11,538; twenty-nine widowers; aggregate age 2,238.

Females.—One hundred and four unmarried; aggregate age 4,686; two hundred and six married; aggregate age 8,610; one hundred and fifty-eight widows;—aggregate age 11,425.

In the State the whole No. Births returned was 16,486 do do Marriages 5,269 do do Deaths 9,350

Of the births, there were twins and triplets, 287 stillborn, 109

Of marriages, between bachelors and maids, 3831 do do and widows, 137 do widowers and maids, 503 do do and widows, 215

Of deaths, there were by drowning, 115 intemperance, 19 other poisoning, 5 suicide, 31 by lightning, 2 several wealthy families, had been busily engaged in seducing the American soldiers, and he had imprisoned a number of them, and had threatened to hang them.

We are informed that at the examination of Mr. Daws, on Saturday, his honor Justice Waters decided, that the evidence adduced, was wholly insufficient to sustain the charge brought against him, and he was discharged after paying the costs of the court. The Judge however decided that he had broken the statute which prohibits the use of fire-arms in the vicinity of dwelling-houses.

We have received through the Post Office the following communication, which we cheerfully publish *verbatim*, and we assure our correspondent that it is our candid belief that however much of the blood of John Bull flows in our veins, we shall be obliged to pupil ourselves for many days in the school of Irish Bulls, ere we shall be able to translate it correctly into the King's English, or even appreciate fully the beauties of this elegant effusion of Irish eloquence.

For the Curraer

South Danvers Jan 4 1847

Mr Editor Sir I have observed in your Last Copy of the fragment of A flying Rooner of A William Daws A Irishman

Mr Editor I would thank you Sir if you would take Back your Slander on Irish Men the said Daws is Not A Irish Man Nor would A Irish Man Be guilty of such A tempt onlife Not saying But some of them is Bad A Nuff

But give the Devil his Due and tassel the Right one And put on John Bull if you have Not to Much of the Blood in you

And you Will Much O Bliet your Frien RICHARD RANGLAR To the Editor of the Danvers Curraer Mass

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

This road is now so nearly completed that the rails are laid all the distance from the tunnel to within a few rods of the station near Wallis St. The Depot building has been raised and boarded the present week. It is very extensive, and is provided with a turn table. We presume that the road will be opened for public travel next week if the weather in the mean time is favorable for the remaining work to be done. We will endeavor to keep our readers acquainted with its progress and the ceremonies at the opening of the road.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We see a suggestion in the Salem Register which recommends a revival of the good old custom of house-keepers placing a light in their windows at an alarm of fire on dark nights. We hope to see this plan generally adopted when our firemen are called out at night.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

At this time of well founded alarm on account of incendiary attempts to set fire to buildings, we are glad to learn that our Fire Wards in conjunction with the Salem Fire Department have mutually agreed on retaining, each a strong force at home at every case of fire, only allowing one or two Engines to leave town except in extreme cases of danger. Beside the feeling of protection this arrangement affords, it is due to the firemen that they should not unnecessarily be called to go out of town at every alarm, and each place is now so well provided with Engines, that a fire of moderate magnitude can usually be managed without much assistance from our neighbors. In cases where the danger of extending the fire is great, either department will cheerfully give all the aid that is required to the other.

The Concert given by the children of the Universal Sabbath School at New Mills, last Sabbath Evening, far exceeded the expectation of all who were present. The performance by the children would do credit to older and more experienced persons. Notice was given that it would be repeated next Sabbath Evening, when the house will undoubtedly be filled to overflowing.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN SALEM.

We learn from the Salem Gazette that an attempt was made to fire the wood-shed attached to the dwelling of Mr. Walter Norris, on the corner of High and Summer streets, on Monday evening. A lot of dry chips and some carpenter's tools were burned. The fire was discovered about 7 o'clock, and was extinguished without any alarm being given. And on Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, constable Adams, who is employed as a private watchman, discovered and extinguished a fire in an outhouse, back of Mr. B. Lander's shop, in St. Peter street.

On the same evening about ten o'clock, a large barn about half way down Bridge street, belonging to the estate of the late John Osgood, Esq. was set on fire, and consumed. It contained about ten tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Jacob Berry, and a few other articles, all of which were destroyed.

About 12 o'clock, another barn, at Orne's Point, in North Salem, belonging to Mr. Henry Thompson, was set on fire and consumed. It contained no property.

About 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the woodhouse belonging to house No. 8, in Broad street, owned by Mr. Benjamin Cox, and occupied by Messrs E. B. Symonds and D. P. Grosvenor. The fire did not extend beyond the building in which it broke out, the shell of which was preserved.

About 10 o'clock, the old work shop of Mr. Wm. Knowlton, Forrester street, was burnt.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Stephen Penbody, a worthy mechanic of this town, was badly injured on Monday evening last, by being thrown from his wagon, caused by its coming in contact with a heap of stones, which had been carelessly deposited near the crossing of the Essex Railroad, on Central street.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The latest accounts from the army at Monterey, are not of a pleasing character. As is usual in all wars, the atrocities attending upon the campaign are increasing in violence, and the work of demoralization is going on. Provoked at the frequent outrages of the Mexicans in murdering every straggler from the camp, retribution had commenced among the troops of the United States, and assassinations were multiplying daily on both sides. Several of the Kentucky volunteers having been killed by the Mexicans, in a secret manner, the Louisville Legion had sworn vengeance, and were killing all the Mexicans upon whom they could lay their hands, and fifty Mexicans had been killed in this way within a few days.

Desertions, too, were frequent. A single regiment of the regular troops had lost 40 men, who had deserted to the enemy, and there had been from 150 to 200 desertions of the same kind since the taking of Monterey, while some of the deserters had gone home. Gen. Taylor had ascertained that several Frenchmen as well as many of the leading Mexicans in Monterey, including several wealthy families, had been busily engaged in seducing the American soldiers, and he had imprisoned a number of them, and had threatened to hang them.

These prisoners were detected by an officer, who put on the dress of a soldier, found out where the bounty money was paid, and who were the prominent agents in rewarding deserters. He obtained a handsome bonus in money and a horse from the Mexican authorities, on the supposition that he was a real deserter from the army of the United States.

As the only mode of stopping the slaughter which was going on between the Kentucky volunteers and the Mexicans, Gen. Taylor had ordered the Kentuckians to Cerralve.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the Louisville Legion, to a friend in Kentucky, conveys a melancholy picture.

"If you would witness wickedness and vice, drunkenness and all the vicious propensities of the human heart—if you would see the worst passions with which our fallen nature is cursed, in their most odious colors, the American camp, I grieve to say, is the place where you may behold them. Full many a bright and promising youth, who looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor, may date his ruin, it is greatly to be feared, to this campaign—the grand school of vice. The ingenious mind shrinks appalled from the revolting scenes daily exposed to view. Pity indeed I have frequently thought it were, that a victorious army should be composed of such unprincipled materials.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Polk's Bridge of Sighs.

[After Thomas Hood.]

One more Unfortunate,
Weary of leath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to his death.

From his high station,
Dashed with a stroke,
Unmourned by the nation
Perish'd poor Polk.

Up to that eminence,
Raised by false evidence,
Escaping detection;—
Falsely weaving,
Basely deceiving,
The trusting, believing
Friends of protection.

Walker's "ad valorem"
Cast a spell o'er him
Amid the rough strife;—
Then for his pleasure, he
Made the Sub Treasury
Cost him his life!

Fostered in Slavery
Lynch law and knavery—
Extending the curse;
Draiving, for bravery,
The national purse.

Panting for glory
Extending domain,
With footstep all gory
Conquest to gain.—

Banners are streaming.
Bayonets gleaming,
At Monterey's strife;
Cannon balls bounding,
Trumpets are sounding,
Woman's voice drowning
The screams of the life.

Hear her wild wailing
When madly assailing
The homes of her land;—
"Human flesh traders!
Ruthless invaders!"
Stay the blind brand!"

Let us judge kindly
The deeds of poor Polk—
Looking on blindly,
His sins we may cloak;—
Loving, not scorning;—
Hide the disgrace of him,
Look on the face of him,
Only in warning.

Trembling and shivering,
Seek for deliverig,
Casting-vote Dallas!
Look at the state of him,
Ward'n by the fate of him,
As by a Gallows.

Buchanan and Mason!
Put your best face on;
Humbly, with meekness,—
Look at the lips of him,
Then for the slips of him,
Pity his weakness.

Benton and Cass!
Make no upscrutiny
Into his mutiny,
Fatal, alas!
His was the daring of it,
Years was the sharing of it,
Let her crimes pass.

Old Father Ritchie too,
Come with a twich or two,
Thy conscience had bare;—
Write his life's history,
Shorn of all mystery
With a warning—BEWARE.

FOR THE COURIER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you permit me to suggest a few thoughts to the readers of the "Courier," upon the wants and prospects of our Common Schools.

During the past year, the good people have built for themselves two noble monuments, the two School houses in Districts No 1 and No 11. These stand as tangible evidences of their good taste. But I presume all are aware, that something besides houses,—however beautiful they may be,—is necessary to make a good school. In these times of competition, when men of respectable talents can obtain a *Surplus* of this world's goods in almost any calling, we cannot expect to obtain the services of good teachers for a bare competency. If we would have good men, we must offer them as much inducement, as is held out by our neighbors. In Boston, the salary of Male teachers is \$1500 a year, in Lowell, \$850, or 900; in Charlestown, \$900; in Salem, \$700; &c., and in all these places, the teacher is eased of a part of his labors, by the assistance of Competent females.

But how is it with us? In the first place but one of our teachers receives more than \$500, salary, and even that one, must rarely pay in *extra* labors, for his small *quota* of extra pay. The school in No. 11 numbers about 85 or 90, with no assistance for the teacher. The school in No 1, numbers between 90 and 100, with no

assistance for the teacher. Similar Schools in other places have from one to three assistants principal. The question naturally arises, who have no assistants in our Schools? Can we not as well as other towns? Let us look at this ment.

Lynn, with a valuation of \$1,319,456, raises for the support of her Schools; while Danvers valuation of \$1,922,807, appropriates only \$50 same purpose; Chelsea, valued at \$693,781, rates \$5,400 for Schools, which is about 8-10 while Danvers raises but a trifle more than cent, of the amount of her valuation, Lynn ap 1-2 per cent, of her valuation. Do we not then it is that the Schools in other towns so much ex What, I ask, can a teacher do with 90 scholars, one to help him? How much or how thorn, he teach them? And yet ho is expected to and, may I not say, by Committees, also, to good as extensive results, as those teachers had all the assistance they might wish.

Should we raise our appropriation from 1-4 cents of our valuation, we should then have all 500 to expend, instead of \$5000 as we now have

FOR THE COU

A VOICE FROM THE OLD BUTTON W

Drawn from ancestral trees, for they have v all their own.—Mrs. HEMANS.

MR. Editor.—Seated in my great arm-chair chamber window, which, like Pilgrim's chair Pease, opens opposite the sun's rising, I had been by candle-light over the "Essays" of that profound thinker, the Rev. John Foster, till the clock numbered the hours of twelve and one. Wearing following the author through his newly discovered untrodden regions of thought, (for whose reads he work his passage) I closed the book, and throw self back in the chair, endeavoring to review in mind the ideas which had already been brought me.—Suddenly a noise from without, resembling off roll of departing thunder, or the solemn tramp array of earthquakes, startled me from my cog Rising, I threw up the window, but all was stish of death.

The rude winds, after howling all day long fill eve like frenzied spirits from the nether world retired to their dark mansions in the clouds, which away, leaving the blue infinite thickly studded gems that burned like acropolis' eyes, as if the Life which stands fast by the Throne of God, had its diamond blossoms upon the crystal floor of and the full orb moon, her face filled with hol was turning her silent wheel to the chambers west, like the car of an ancient divinity. "Think self deceived, I was about to retire, when a sou the rustling wings of a band of angels descen earth, caught my ear and soon a voice issuing fr of those sturdy old sky-climbers, yeelp Button—which stand as everlasting sentinels on our street addressed his fellow monarchs of the forest:

"Most royal companions of the wood!" [A words each, respective true bowed gracefully, crest midway to the earth, and prepared to give to the speaker, who then proceeded.] "My hea veth me at this solemn hour, of Night's black key stone," when deep slumbers had fallen upon of mortals, to break the death-like silence that rel round us, and address to you a few words upon our history, our present condition, and our future pros

Nearly a century ago, when we were mere sapplings, we were torn from kindred, friends and by the self-styled lords of creation, and planted flourish or to fade, as the great Father of all she pleased to ordain. For a short season we were rich with peculiar interest, and many a compliment symmetry and beauty was paid us by the passers But as we increased in strength and stature, and to our innate impulses, aspired to hold commun the skies, men began to look upon us, first with enee, then with scorn and contempt, and finally proach us with contumelious epithets, as *Arise* having no sympathy with our younger brethren; *Men-of-one-idea*, ever bent on scaling the hie *Pharisees*, that love the unpromised seats in the Synagogue of Nature; *Napoleons* in ambition; *rands* in politics; and *Cynics* in philosophy. were things hard indeed to be borne by Nature's tious Noblemen! (Here, another majestic wai accompanied with the exclamation, Hear! Hear!) they were but the mere *shavings* of musketoes nestle in our branches of a summer's eve, compar what we have had to endure. Seventy winter discharged their magazines of eye-binding eld skin-bruising hail upon our unsheltered heads.

The fierce Thunder-god also, his tall brow with the wings of the storm, and his giant form, in gory sheets of lightning, hath at times summoned his dusky legions from their Cimmerian caves, pitching their subtle tents in the heavens, have shown upon us the red-winged bolts of his ire.

Nor is this all. The demon of Disease, a few since,

"Like some foul fiend, by Ebbs sent To spread hell's blast where'er he went," came forth with a special commission to annihilate race and unfurling his wings in the breeze, sweep the whole country, impregnating the atmosphere subtle poisonous mist, that struck death to our vire Many of our noble kinsmen, the pride and glory land, bowed down their time-honored heads before full destroyer, and sunk to rise no more; whilst reduced almost to skeletons, are still lingering on a ful existence, resembling more the ghosts of former erations in the kingdom of Death, than the lordly of the forest that they once were. Their dying g fill the land, for still does this "herce Foe lung a broken ray."

Again, man, the pigny lord of creation, ever-g of our growing power, and witnessing with fiend the dreadful slaughter of our ranks, like the ignoble who thro his beads in the face of the old dying who has lifted his pony arm to complete our extermin "I was but recently, that our venerable brother, (to his departed shade!) who dwelt nearest the O whose *unbecoming* principles, strong heart, and character, made him the ornament of our race, f beneath the attack of a ruthless band of ruffians, addi to the ghost. His fall was as when a "standard-bi convulsed the nervous system."

But, companions in tribulation, let us not give v despondency. Morning is led by Night, and I like the rainbow, is born in tears. What thought, like the descendants of the patri Abraham, we have been taken from the land of on ativity and scattered among all nations, yet have we them, also preserved distinct our nationality. And though Disease has struck down some of our men we have yet the flower of our strength left, and st we present a bold front to the enemy. Soon Spring be here, with her life-reviving gales, to recruit our hausted energies, and brace up our nerveless limbs. We have lived too long—witnessed too many char and withstood the shock of too many hyperbolic clies, to give up in despair now.

"Blow wind and crack your cheeks! rage! blow! You eataracts, and hurricanes, spout Till you have drenched our steeples, drowned the ce You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, Yaint couriers to oak-claving thunder-bolts,—singe then our hoary heads, we can but plunge at bid not the tocsin of war once people the air around with echoes? But where now are the red-war whose deadly shafts hurled beneath our branches? We have seen earthly temples rise and fall, and funeral processions of two generations wind their past us to the congregation of the Dead.

Under our eye, youth and manhood, strength aut tect, have flourished and decayed. Alas! for gentle spirit that was reared beneath my own shade? He was mild as the star of evening, meek as the pine flower, that leans its pure brow upon the bosel eternal snows, and sensitive as the tremulous dew-d which gem the eye-lids of the morning. Wearing

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer all ailments as well as a new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spira Truss; Rundle's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Eaton's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, visited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the construction of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The longest test of such instruments, that I am in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBINS, M.D., Boston, April 27th, 1845.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters, and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality, said to surpass the far-famed Blacking of Dr. Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847! Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases—two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so many parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and irritate the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms. S. STOCKING, Surgeon-Dentist.

Aug. 15. THE ESTRAY.—A new collection of Poems, by Longfellow, just published, and for sale by GEORGE CREAMER.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Turpentine. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been continued with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and had got nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson North Parish.—M. Haley Plains. Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Beverly Stephen Baker Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.

Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. BROOKS, Sec'y, J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

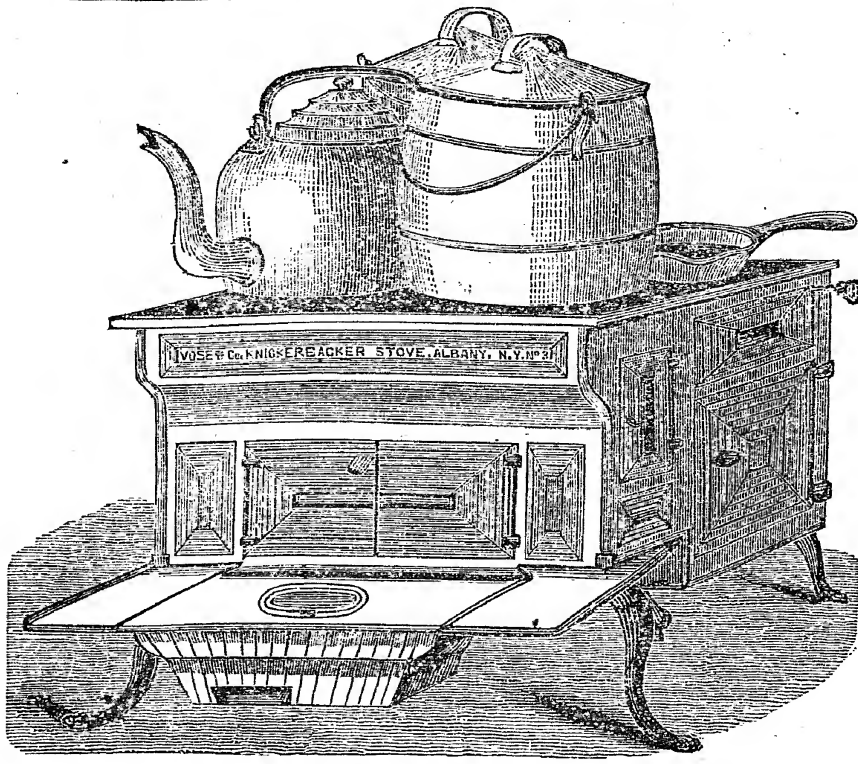
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He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies: Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Girandoles of new and beautiful patterns.—Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street. oct 24

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by J. & H. HALE oct 24



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purpose, for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Size: Lewis Improved; Halfway; The celebrated Railway; together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 5 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR, STOVES, among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY, Lowell Street. sept 26

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat, an common Chairs; Mahogany, Caned-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE. For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

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Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE. sept 26

PLATED BASKETS. SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr., april 4

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office in FELTON'S (late Osburne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th. if

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

ONE 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Anzona and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. may 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.

For Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice. WM. ARCHER, Jr., 222 Essex st. Salem. oct 7

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice, that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. K. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of construction and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER. J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street. sept 12

ENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street. sept 12

DRESS GOODS. THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres, Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them. M. T. DOLE. nov

Essex, a new and elegant pattern Columns: Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.), SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1847.

NUMBER 48.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

Dreams are for Children, not for Men!
"I write unto you, young men." [John.]

Ye are not strong as you should be,
Nor fearless in the cause of Right;
The ray received from Deity
Sheds not abroad its holy light;
And while a glorious trust you bear,
Ye seem but creeping children, when
Nerved by a high, resolving care,
You should be vigorous, working men!

Untouched as yet by weakening years,
And giants if ye bend the will,
Why be the slaves of ease and fears,
And shrink when Duty cries—'Fulfill!
Where is the calm, stern aim of life,
The love of Right, and hate of Wrong?
Why this withholding from the strife,
When Truth is calling for the strong?

Deem it ignoble thus to live
Inactive while there's work to do;
To Truth the earnest efforts give
Of Talents God has given you;
Drug not the Soul with Pleasure, when
Full armed and luring it should be—
Dreams are for children, not for men—
They tell not on eternity!

Up! then, each slumbering one, and forth
Where'er the gloom of Error lies;
Cry, "God and Truth!" and thus give birth
To one more star in midnight skies:
E'en though at first it flickering burn,
'Twill stender grow from loftier aim,
And if one Soul toward it turn,
Earth will be brighter by its flame!

STARLIGHT MUSINGS.
BY T. GREGG.

May it not be that each bright star
That sparkles in the vault of Heaven,
When sunset's glories fade away,
And night's dark robe to earth is given—
Is some bright Angel's place of rest—
Some kindred spirit's home to bliss—
Whence it looks down supremely blest,
On friends it may have left in this.

If so, dear Sister, which bright orb
Hast thou for thy fair dwelling place?
Tell me which star is thy loved home,
That I may gaze upon thy face?
And as I watch its sparkling light,
Reflecting from night's canopy,
May know the pure and rich delight
Of gazing ever up to thee?

Miscellany.

History of Astronomy.
No. 3.

To be as brief as possible upon the astronomical knowledge of this great philosopher, he knew, 1st, the principal constellations. These, as we have already hinted, began to be formed in the early ages of the world. Several of them, bearing the same name by which they are now known, are mentioned by the old Poets; and the sweet influence of the Pleiades, and the "bands of Orion," are beautifully alluded to in the book of Job. 2d. Pythagoras knew both the causes and how to calculate eclipses;—not indeed in the accurate manner in which it is now done, but by the "Saros" before mentioned. 3d. He had divined the true system of the world, holding that the Sun, and not the Earth, is the centre around which the planets revolve, and that the stars are so many suns to other systems like our own. He also held that the Earth turned daily upon its axis, and revolved yearly around the Sun; and that it is the same luminary that constitutes both the morning and evening star. He supposed the planets were inhabited and even went so far, as to calculate the size of some of the animals of the moon.

Pythagoras was an ardent admirer of music. He not only gave it a conspicuous place in his system of education, but he also conceived the sublime idea, that the planets, in their unvarying rounds, moved in concert and made all heaven vocal with the music of the Gods. He supposed that they were arranged at distances corresponding to the intervals of the "diatonic scale," and imagined them as pursuing their sublime march to notes created by their own harmonious movements, called the

"music of the spheres;" but that this music, though loud and grand, was not audible to the feeble organs of man, but only to the Gods.

The views of this philosopher, notwithstanding his wild notions and fanciful vagaries, were in the main correct. And yet so closely wrapt were the ancients in the darkness, and imbued with the ignorance of their times, that these noble truths were repudiated by astronomers and cast into the forgetfulness of the past. They were rejected by Aristotle, and most of his successors down to the time of Copernicus; and in their place, was substituted the absurd notion of crystalline spheres, first taught by Eudoxus, who lived about 370 years B. C.

Says Prof. Olmsted, "according to this system the heavenly bodies are set like gems in hollow solid orbs, composed of crystals so transparent, that no anterior orb obstructs in the least the view of any of the orbs that lie behind it. The Sun and the planets have each its separate orb, but the fixed stars are all set in the same grand orb; and beyond this is another still, the *primum mobile*, which revolves daily from east to west, and carries along with it all the other orbs. Above the whole spreads the *grand empyrean*, or third heavens, the abode of perpetual serenity." To account for the variations in the motions of some of the planets, they supposed that each moved in a circle of its own while it was carried along with the other planets in its daily course around the earth, and Aristotle supposed these individual motions were regulated by a tutelary spirit, that had its residence in the planet to which it belonged.

About 300 years B. C., was founded that celebrated school which for centuries was the seat of nearly all the learning in the world,—the school of the Ptolemies.

When at the division of Alexander's empire, Egypt fell to Ptolemy Lagos and his successors, these princes, inspired with a laudable zeal to make their capital the centre of the scientific world, collected around them the wisest men of the age, and spared no pains or expense in philosophical research. In wandering over the vast desert of the ignorance and superstition of ancient times, which covered almost the entire face of the earth, the eye rests upon this sunny spot—this bright oasis,—as upon a verdant isle in a dark stormy ocean. Among the choicest productions of this school, we find some of the brightest ornaments which have ever decked the fair halls of Science. Of these, Hipparchus and Ptolemy are pre-eminent. The former, who flourished some 140 years B. C., has been called the father of Astronomy;—and it is probably true, that by his labors were laid the foundation of the science. He is justly styled the Newton of antiquity. Previous to his time all celestial observations had been made with the unassisted eye, but Hipparchus invented instruments for the measurement of angles, so necessary to accurate astronomical observation.

Up to the Christian era, no complete system of astronomy had been composed. Individual philosophers had their peculiar views, but they were not digested into any thing like a system. It remained for Ptolemy to compose the first work upon the Science. With the views and notions of the whole ancient world before him, he digested from this heterogeneous mass, a system of astronomy, comprised in thirteen volumes, which for 1400 years was the only text book in use. No book, if we except the Bible, has ever received so much attention, or held so long and so entirely the mind of man. He repudiated the doctrine of Pythagoras as contrary to the senses,—placed the earth in the centre of the heavens, and set sun and planets again upon their daily journey to pay obedience to this little mundane speck. Again the heavens were loaded with spheres,—again circle upon circle cut the aerial vault, and the far-off stars were hurried upon their unending course with the rapidity of thought.

X. Y. Z.

The Blind Squatter.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

Nearly four hundred miles up the Trinity river, Texas, at the extreme point to which the flat-bottom steamboats run up in search of cotton and other productions is Roblin's Ferry. Below, the river is narrow, with high steep banks, within the deep shadow of which the waters roll noiselessly and swiftly towards the ocean, while groves of somewhat stunted trees run down to the very edge of the cliffs: here, however, the stream expands into a broad and shallow lake, the shores of which are low, and even unsightly, as is generally the case in Texas.

We arrived at a landing-place three miles below the junction of the lake and river late one night, and early the following morning I was paddling up against the stream in a light bark canoe, which, having but a slight hold in the water, served better to stem the current than one of larger dimensions. For some time I continued within the shadows of the cliffs in comparative gloom; but, after a somewhat fatiguing hour, my eye first caught a glimpse of the shallow lake, where I hoped to find sufficient abundance of wild-fowl to glut my most voracious appetite as a sportsman. The dawn had long since passed, but nature appeared yet asleep, so calm, so still was that almost untrodden spot. Gliding swiftly out of the influence of the current, I allowed my canoe to stand motionless, while I gazed around. Far as the eye could reach, spread a perfect wilderness of waters, forward, to the right and to the left, perfectly unruled, for not so much as a blade of grass or a leaf was stirring on the shore. Here and there rose huge trunks of trees, borne from above by the almost periodical inundations, and which, reaching some shallow part, became stationary, until time or decay removed them by degrees from their resting-place. Snags were visible all around,

while a low bushy island lay about a quarter of a mile to the southward. The waters sparkled in the sun, revealing at some distance the presence of hundreds of ducks, geese, and swans floating upon the surface. For some time they remained unheeded, so charmed was I by the quiet beauty of the landscape; but at length the prospect of a late breakfast awoke my killing propensities, and, raising my paddle, I gave a true Indian sweep and glided noiselessly towards the little island above alluded to.

My progress was rapid, but not a sound could have been detected by any save an aboriginal. The bevy of ducks which had drawn me in that direction were sailing towards the island, and I was within gun-shot long before I was perceived, as, the better to deceive them, I lay almost on my face at last, and paddled with my hands. At length I allowed the canoe to drift with whatever impulse it had previously received, and cautiously clutching my double-barreled apology for a Joe Mantou, rose in the boat. Ere, however, I could gain my feet, crack! crack! went the two barrels of a fowling-piece, a whistling was heard close to my ears, and the ducks, save and except a few victims, flew away with a loud rustling of wings. I was astounded. My first impulse was to return the fire at random, as the idea of Indians crossed my brain. I could, however, plainly detect the presence of a fowling-piece by the peculiar report, while it was clear the ducks had been the object aimed at. Still, the proximity of the lead to my ears was far from pleasant, and I listened to prevent a recurrence of so dangerous an experiment. "Hallo! friend," cried I, in a loud and somewhat angry voice, "are you duck-shooting or man-shooting, because I should like to know?" A man rose instantly above the bushes. "Merciful Heaven," cried he, "have I wounded you, sir? Come in, and I will explain this accident."

I readily complied, and a few minutes placed me beside the sportsman. I at once saw that he was blind.—Nearly six feet high, thin, even gaunt, he presented a most remarkable appearance. Clothed in the ordinary garb of a backwoodsman, there was yet an intellectual, and even nobility of character in his features, which struck me forcibly, while the sightless orbs at once revealed the cause of what had nearly proved a fatal accident. "You are not alone?" said I, glancing curiously around the bushes. "I am," he said with a smile, quite alone. But let me most sincerely beg your pardon for having endangered your life. "No excuses," said I, depositing the victims of his volley at his feet; "but if you would explain to me how you are here alone, and how, being here, you are thus employed, you will assuage a very strong feeling of curiosity." "With pleasure," he replied, "I owe you an explanation; and besides," he continued, "I believe we are countrymen, and this meeting gives me true delight." "I am an Englishman," I said. "And I am a Scotchman. In Britain it makes us countrymen; in a strange land it makes us brothers."

Struck by the blind man's manner, I loaded, parried fashion, a couple of corn cobs with some excellent leaf tobacco, and handing him one, seated myself quietly by his side. Closing his eyes, from habit, as if to read the past, he was silent for a few moments. "My name is Campbell," he said at length, without further preface, "and by trade I am a cabinet-maker. To begin at the beginning. When I was twenty, and that is not so long ago as you may think, I received an offer to go to New York. I was engaged to be married to a sweet cousin of mine. Poor Ellen! I could not go without her, and yet it was, they said, owing young to marry. Still the offer was good, and rather than I should lose the opportunity of advancing myself, they all consented that it should be a wedding. The day after our happy union we sailed for the far west."

"We reached New York in safety; I entered upon my employment with a firm and settled determination to secure, if not fortune, at least competence. Wages were in those days very high; I was a good workman; my master had confidence in me, and besides my wages as journeyman, paid me a salary as his foreman and clerk. As determined to lose no opportunity of advancement, I kept all his books after my regular day's work was done. I saved more than half my earnings, and was as happy, I believe, as an industrious honest man can be; and if he, sir, cannot be happy, I know not who can." "You are right," said I; an honest, sober, industrious workman, with ample employment, respected by his masters, with a little family around him, should be the happiest of created beings. His wants are all supplied, without the cares and troubles of wealth." So it was with me; I was very happy. At the end of ten years I had saved a large sum, and then, and only then, my wife presented me with my first and only child.

"With the consent, and by the advice even of my employers, who had my true interests at heart, I determined to start in business for myself; but not in New York. New Orleans was a money-making, busy place, and thither I removed. My success was unexpectedly great; my own workmanship was eagerly bought up, and I employed many men at the enormous wages of the south. Two misfortunes, however, now clouded my felicity; both attributable, I fear, to my desire for independence. The south did not agree with my wife, and ere I could restore her to a genial climate, she died. Sir, my sorrow was the sorrow, I hope, of a man and a Christian; but I felt it sorely. He only who has seen wife or child removed from him by death, can estimate my feelings. Existence for a time was a blank. I worked mechanically, but no more did her cheerful voice encourage my labors. I ate, I drank; ah, sir! it was then I missed her; at the morning meal, at dinner, over the tea board. As my eye rested on the empty

chair on the opposite side of my little table. I could see in it the accustomed form; and then my heart ached to turn cold, and the very blood to cease to flow. He who has lost a wife or child, knows not real sorrow in this world. It is the severest trial man is ever put to. Well, sir, she died, and I was left alone with a little image of herself, my Ellen. A gayer, happier being never lived—always smiling, always singing. In time, she brought back some glimpses of joy to my soul.

"One morning, I awoke with a peculiar sensation at my heart—I had caught the yellow-fever. I will not detail the history of this illness. Suffice, that it was three months ere I was restored to health; and then, by some extraordinary accident, it proved that I was blind; while my business was gone from me. I knew not what to do. You know, sir, the usual course of ruined men in New Orleans; they sell off secretly, shut their shutters, write G. T. T. (Gone to Texas) on the door, and are no more heard of. But I, sir, could not do this. I was however, no longer fit for business: a quiet retreat in the woods was my best course of proceeding. Besides, my health was shattered, and I should not have lived in New Orleans. Accordingly, I contrived to raise a thousand dollars when I wound up my accounts, and with this and a negro slave, I and my child started for Texas. Blind, I was not fit to cope with men, and my object, therefore, was to retire, as far as was consistent with safety, into the woods.

"Eight years ago I journeyed up this river, and reached this very spot. Francisco, my negro, was a devoted and faithful fellow, and worked hard, because I was a good master to him. We erected a hut upon yonder shore: it was a laborious operation; but it was at length completed. I have said I was a cabinet-maker; so was my negro; we therefore furnished the place elegantly for a backwood's dwelling.

"Now to speak of my daughter. When we left New Orleans she was eight years old, and up to that age had been educated most carefully, her existence being, of course, that of a town girl. You know, sir, the lazy luxurious habits of the pestilential city, and how little they fit one for roughing life in the woods. Well, Nelly was transplanted hither, preserving and increasing her accomplishments, and yet has she become a perfect prairie bird. Her fingers ply the rude needle required to make these coarse garments; she and Francisco prepare them for use. We have a female slave, Francisco's wife, but hers is out door work; and Nelly makes butter, cooks, ay, sir, and even cleans. And she is quite happy, singing all day long; and if an hour can be found for a book, she is in paradise.

"Singular as it may seem, I do most of the hunting; at all events, all the wild-fowl shooting. With the dawn I am up; and in my dug-out, which I pull, while Nelly steers, I land here, and conceal myself in the bushes, while she returns to prepare breakfast. With my loss of sight I have gained an additional strength of hearing. I can detect immediately the approach of the ducks and geese on the water, and if once they come near enough, am sure not to waste my powder and shot. After about a couple of hours she returns for me. Her time is now nearly up: you shall see her, and breakfast at New Edinburgh."

At this instant a diminutive sail caught my eye at the distance of a hundred yards. Rising, I perceived a small canoe gliding before a slight breeze which had arisen, and rapidly approaching. The foresail and mainsail concealed its occupant; but presently a melodious voice was heard carolling a merry ditty.

"There is my child," said Campbell, his voice hushed to a whisper; "there is my child. I never hear her sing but I see her mother before me."

"Well, father," cried Nelly, taking in her little sail; "no ducks for me to pick up? not one. You are unlucky this morning."

At this moment she caught sight of my naval uniform, and stopped short. "This gentleman was kind enough to pick them up for me, and you must give him a seat in the boat."

Nelly approached. Though tanned by the sun, one could see the blue-eyed Scotch girl in her. Light curls fell from beneath a vast straw-hat over her shoulders, while a simple fur pelisse, and buckskin moccasins, with red worsted stockings, was all her visible attire. But never had I seen anything more graceful or more elegant. A woman, and yet a girl, she had evidently the feelings of the first, with the joyous readiness of the second. We were friends directly, while I mentally compared her with my interesting Irish friends Mary Rock and her sister.

In a few minutes more we were sailing for the shore, and in a quarter of an hour were in sight of New Edinburgh. To my surprise I discovered a substantial log-hut several outhouses, Indian cornfields, while pumpkins, &c., flourished around in abundance. Two cows were grazing in the neighborhood; as many horses were near them; while pigs and fowls were scattered in all directions. I was amazed, the blind Scotchman's industry was so novel in Texas. I expressed my surprise. "Eight years of perseverance can do much," said Campbell quietly; "thank heaven I am very happy, and my Nelly will not be left a beggar." But you must find her a steady, hard-working young fellow for a husband," replied I, "to preserve all this." "I think," said he, smiling, "if you were to ask Nelly, she would tell you that that was done already." The slightly heightened color of the maiden was her only answer, and at that moment we reached the landing, where the negro couple and their pickaninies were standing. The slaves were sleek and hearty, and showed their white teeth merrily.

Campbell led the way to the house, which was, for Texas, superabundantly furnished. Comfort was every-

where, and abundance. The breakfast was, to a hunter, delicious, consisting of coffee, hot corn cakes, venison steaks, and wild honey, while a cold turkey graced the centre of the board. What I enjoyed, however, better even than the breakfast, was the attention of the daughter to her blind father. He seated himself at the board, and Nelly having first helped me, supplied all his wants with a care and watchfulness which was delightful to behold. She anticipated all his desires, her whole soul being seemingly bent to give him pleasure. She was, in fact, more like a mother with a child, than a daughter with a father in the prime of life. Breakfast concluded we talked again of his history, particularly since his arrival in Texas.

The routine of the day was simple enough, as they explained to me. The negroes, overlooked by the father and daughter, worked in the fields from dawn until six in the evening, the father fashioning some rural implement, an axe or plough handle, while the daughter plied her needle. They breakfasted at half-past six, dined at half-past eleven, and supped at six: after this last meal Nelly generally read to her father for two hours. Their library was good, including several standard works, and the first two volumes of "The Family Magazine."

Campbell went out into the air after a while to talk to the negroes, and I was left alone with Nelly. I took advantage of his absence to learn more of her character. Never was I more delighted. Not a regret, not a wish for the busy world of which she read so much; while it was quite clear to me that her lover, whoever he was, had only succeeded by promising to reside with the father. To leave her blind parent seemed to her one of those impossibilities which scarcely even suggested itself to her mind. Yes! Nelly Campbell was a sweet creature, perhaps the only truly romantic recollection I bore with me from Texas.

I remained with them all day; I visited their whole farm; I examined Nelly's favorite retreat, in a grove at the rear of the house, and then I left them. We parted with a regret which was mutual; a regret which, strange to say, was quite painful on my side, and I never saw them again. "Still I did not lose sight of them. I always wrote by the steamer to Nelly; and many a long letter did I obtain in reply. More and more did I discover that she was a daughter only, and that even a husband must for a time hold a second place in her heart. At length she wrote—'And now, sir, I am married, and I am very happy, though I almost sometimes regret the step, as I can no longer give my whole time to my dear blind father. He is, however, so happy himself, that I must resign myself to be less his nurse, especially as the only quarrel John and I ever have, is as to who shall wait on him. If he has lost part of his daughter, he has found a son.' This picture of happiness made me thoughtful and I owned that, great as is the blessing of civilization and vast and grand as are the benefits of communion with your fellows, a scene of felicity might yet be found in the woods. Though I am a strong lover of mankind, and wish to be among them, and to enjoy the advantages of civilization, yet do I think, if I were an old blind man, I would be backwood squatter, with a daughter such as Nelly.

I heard no more from them, as I soon after returned to England, and the busy life of the world and other avocations have always prevented my writing. Should I, however, ever revisit Texas, my first care will be to run the Trinity, and once more enjoy hospitality at the table of the BLIND SQUATTER.

Help to one Another.

It is one of the chief beauties of "secret" associations that the hand of charity is not stayed in afflictions and distress. When we look around us and observe the many cases of destitution and want, who can but feel for the sufferers, and deplore the coldness and selfishness of society. Those of us who are compelled to toil and sweat all our days for a bare sustenance for ourselves and families, when overtaken by misfortune and sickness, can well appreciate the blessings which accrue from having a place to look to, to alleviate, in a measure, the wants forced upon us by the common attendants of humanity. However many friends we may have, and true ones, too, we cannot open to them our wants, neither can we, without feeling in some degree beholden, accept, if proffered us, the charitable mite;—but when connected with a body whose duty it is to look after and administer to affliction, not only the wherewith to protect it from want, but the consoling words, the faithful attendance and the patient and watchful care, we are enjoying a blessing which aside from this cold charity of the world is not capable of offering. What a picture of brotherly love presents itself to our view when we enter the chamber of a sick brother, and there behold, surrounding the bed-side of the patient sufferer, a band of those who have sworn to look after the welfare of their brother man, offering to him all they are capable of offering, to soften the pangs of his disease. And if, perchance, he should fall a victim to the grim monster, death, these same hands that have sustained and soothed him in sickness, are not idle until his body is properly consigned to the earth, and they have paid him the last tribute of respect which he could receive. Nor does their duty cease here, his children are provided for; and his family kept from suffering.

"Sure there is need of social intercourse, Benevolence and peace, and mortal aid." Charity is the great end at which these associations aim—charity without the humility of turning to the cold and heartless world for that which we have no right by law to claim, and which is looked upon as the lowest of man's earthly miseries—charity which is not a charity,

The Governor on Tuesday delivered his message to the two branches of the Legislature. It is a short, yet able and eloquently written document and is well worthy of perusal, as it has undoubtedly been perused by most of our readers, we have thought it best to supply the place its publication might occupy with other matter.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Of the House Committee appointed, the following are from Essex County, viz:—
Judiciary—Cushing of Newburyport.
Probate and Chancery—Stevens of Andover—(Chairman).
Finance—Williams of Salem.
Elections—Lord of Salem.
Engrossed Bills—Dutton of Salem.
Bills in Third Reading—Hood of Lynn.
Pay Roll—Baker of Beverly.
Leave of Absence—Fowler of Danvers.
Printing—Proctor of Rowley.

Besides these, from our Congressional District, Mr. Nowell, of Chelsea, is on the Committee on Public Buildings.

In the Senate, Mr. Perkins is on the Committee on Matters in Probate and Chancery, and on Bills in the Third Reading; Messrs. Conley and Gregory on Engrossed Bills; Love on Fisheries; Coudry also on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance; Howes on the Militia.

On Monday, Mr. Cushing from his committee, reported that his \$20,000 Mexican Resolvo ought to pass—Messrs. Stevens, Giles and Bullock dissenting; and the House, upon motion of Mr. Williams, of Salem, re-committed the Resolvo, with instructions to report the reasons and facts upon which it should be adopted. There were various attempts made by Mr. C. and his colleagues to defeat this motion, by raising points of order &c., but they were all fully met and exposed; and in the consequent discussion, Mr. Williams manifested much ability, and made up to a favorable impression. This decision of the House made Mr. Cushing feel "mightily uncomfortable," and the final vote upon his proposition may have a yet further disturbing effect—especially if the Lieutenant Governorship at Washington, or the Colonels in Massachusetts, depend upon the vote.

Propositions have been submitted for plenary election of members of Congress, and for the modification of the law of the House and the usual number of positions appear for change of name.—Charleston petitions for a city charter, and the American Peace Society strongly memorialize for peace with Mexico.—Dan Hill claims a Representative's seat from the town of Mendon; and 318 petitioners back up his claim.

Joseph Barrett, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer and Receiver General.

On Wednesday, Hon. John G. Palfrey was re-elected Secretary of the Commonwealth upon the Second ballot, he having 94 votes more than all others.

The Railroad docket was opened by the petitions of Benjamin Goodridge and others, of Danvers, for a Railroad thence to Malden, and C. C. P. Hastings and others, for a Railroad from Blackstone to Milford.

Important from the Army.

A telegraphic dispatch from New York, states that a vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. with news from the Brazos to the 27th, and from Tampico to 26th ult.

An express from Gen. Worth at Saltillo arrived at Monterey on 18th December, stating that Santa Anna was within three days' march with 20 or 30,000 men, and asking reinforcements.

Gen. Taylor had left the day previous for Victoria, leaving Gen. Butler in command at Monterey, who had sent to Gen. Marshall at Camargo, and Gen. Patterson at Matamoros, to send troops without delay, and the latter started at once for Monterey.

There was a report that Gen. Patterson had entered Victoria, but this was denied. The road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with American troops en route for Monterey, in all four regiments.

Another item of interest though not unexpected, is the report that the American Congress has solemnly resolved to receive overtures for peace, or for negotiation with a view to peace, and after the forces of the United States, land and naval, are withdrawn.

By the steamer Edith from New Orleans from Brazos, 30th December, the news of the advance of Santa Anna on Saltillo is confirmed. His force was reported at 30,000.

Gen. Taylor was only six or eight miles on his march to Victoria when Gen. Worth's forces reached Monterey. The troops under Twiggs and Quitman were sent 12 miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace their steps and proceed immediately to Saltillo.

Gen. Butler had already marched with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth. Gen. Lane started for Saltillo with his command on the 29th. Marshall set out the next morning with the remainder of the forces.

An impression prevailed among the passengers in Edith that a battle was fought about the 25th. It was thought, however, that the American forces above mentioned had reached Saltillo before that time. If so, Generals Taylor and Worth had about 7000 men to oppose Santa Anna's army, which was believed to have been over 20,000.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th and proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he was waiting for horses, when he would proceed to Camargo. Gen. Wool at the last accounts was within 90 miles of Saltillo.

THE ATLANTIC.—The New London News, alluding to the fact that much property was stolen from the wreck of the Atlantic, and that the dead bodies were not even spared, states that a gold watch has been found on the premises of a negro named Williams, and also that large quantities of valuables have been carried off by people, many of whom would blush to acknowledge a participation in such transactions.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. NATHAN COOK to Miss MARY E. KING. Mr. HENRY E. JENKS to Miss RUTH, daughter of Capt. Charles Miller.

DEATHS.

In Salem, WILLIAM, son of LYMAN HOLMAN, aged 2 years and 7 mos. SAKAI T., daughter of William and Sarah Stetson, aged 1-2 years. MARY, wife of Mr. Thomas Barker, aged 1-2 years. Mrs. BERTY FANLEY, aged 59. Mrs. BERTY PATTERSON, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Patterson, aged 74. FRANCIS K., son of Nathl K. Austin, aged 16 mos. WM. PERLE, son of Michael and Hannah Barnes, aged 7 mos. Capt. Wm. LANE, aged 74. In Beverly, HENRY B. FOSTER, aged 30. In Middlebury, Mr. J. B. EVANS, aged 66 years—well known in this vicinity. In Boston, on Thursday night last, very suddenly, Mrs. LOUISA URTON, aged 35—wife of Elijah W. Upton, Esq., one of the Representatives from this town to the General Court. On Sunday evening, Mrs. CLARISSA SKERRY, aged 55—formerly of Salem.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Railroad Committee for the town of Danvers, at the Town Rooms, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Hudson's Third Lecture. Will be delivered on Monday evening next, at Upton's Hall, commencing at 7-1/2 o'clock. Price of admission 12-1/2 cts.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R. The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6-1/2 o'clock, at Stager's Hall No. 11 Park St. A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend. WM. PRICE, C. R. J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T. Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7-1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. A. B. URTON, R. S. JANUARY 1847.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Sermon to Merchants, preached at the Melodion, on Sunday, Nov. 24, by Theodore Parker, 12-1/2 cents. Just published 2nd for sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO. jan 16

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Staple Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. Spacious, it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a larger, more spacious, and brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as a "superior Mart," a "Princely Warehouse," a "vast Trading Area," a "Molechless Establishment," a "Theatre of Unbounded Trade," a "Staple Warehouse," an extensive Market, a "Triumphal Achievement," a "Sphere of extraordinary Operations," an "Unparalleled Wonder."—Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well endeavor to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond in Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade in my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furbishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Draps, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

LETTERS remaining in the Danvers Post Office, Quarter ending Dec 31, 1846. Persons calling for these letters, will please say they are advertised.
 Atwood Daniel
 Ayers Joseph A.
 Allard Nancy
 Buxton John
 Buxton John Jr.
 Bray James
 Brown Miss Hannah E.
 Bigelow Timothy
 Builders Urvia A.
 Clifford Caris
 Coates W. H.
 Cram Stephen B.
 Cross Miss Hannah
 Cunningham John
 Cummings Samuel F.
 Curnes Michael
 Curtis & Conley
 Carley John M.
 Dalton Richard
 Dwinell Miss Selitia
 Fish William
 Folsom Miss Julia A.
 Flynn John
 Gristine Edwin
 Goodhue Peter R.
 Gould Wm. C.
 Gould Mrs. K.
 Gould Mrs. Mary P.
 Gile Mrs. Fudith
 Hinds Thomas
 Hart G. John
 Hadley Mrs. Charlotte A.
 Hodgdon George
 Hatch Elijah G.
 Herriek Charles G.
 Hinton Miss Sarah
 Hodgdon Mr.
 Holt Benjamin

The law requires two cents additional postage on each letter advertised. SYLVANUS DODGE, P. M. Jan 2

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at North Danvers, Quarter ending Dec 31, 1846. Persons calling for these letters are requested to say they are advertised.
 Annis Joseph E.
 Adams John M.
 Adams Miss Louisa B.
 Barnard David
 Brewster Stephen
 Chastain Catharine
 Coffin Alexander II
 Gilley William
 Dale Augustus
 Danneil Samuel
 Dow Charles
 Dodge Sally
 Fuller Edwin J.
 Foss Wm. S.
 Fisher G. D.
 Frost Daniel S.
 Fish Nathaniel P.
 Fish Levi
 Giles Emily L.
 Goodhue Daniel
 Goodwin Theodore
 Hamon Miss Mary B.
 Hart Michael
 Welch William
 Josselyn Sally
 Lander Mrs.
 Jan 2

Lord Mr. N.
 Lawrence Miss Lucy
 Morrow James
 Mansfield R.
 Manderville Charles
 Mandville Joseph
 Monroe Harris
 Moody Sargent
 Putnam Joseph C.
 Putnam John C.
 Preston William
 Phelps Sarah B.
 Porter Moses
 Putnam Sarah W.
 Phillips Charles L.
 Porter Miss Maria F.
 Patch Polly
 Putnam Miss Eunice E.
 Quinly Albert W.
 Russell George A.
 Rond Ebenezer
 Shepard Charles A.
 Spiller Richard P.
 Wilkinson Joel
 Welch William
 Welch Harriet
 Wells Capt. Lewis
 LEVI MERRILL, P. M. Jan 2

THE LAW requires two cents additional postage on each letter advertised. SYLVANUS DODGE, P. M. Jan 2

THE ATLANTIC.—The New London News, alluding to the fact that much property was stolen from the wreck of the Atlantic, and that the dead bodies were not even spared, states that a gold watch has been found on the premises of a negro named Williams, and also that large quantities of valuables have been carried off by people, many of whom would blush to acknowledge a participation in such transactions.

MARRIAGES. In Salem, Mr. NATHAN COOK to Miss MARY E. KING. Mr. HENRY E. JENKS to Miss RUTH, daughter of Capt. Charles Miller.

DEATHS. In Salem, WILLIAM, son of LYMAN HOLMAN, aged 2 years and 7 mos. SAKAI T., daughter of William and Sarah Stetson, aged 1-2 years. MARY, wife of Mr. Thomas Barker, aged 1-2 years. Mrs. BERTY FANLEY, aged 59. Mrs. BERTY PATTERSON, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Patterson, aged 74. FRANCIS K., son of Nathl K. Austin, aged 16 mos. WM. PERLE, son of Michael and Hannah Barnes, aged 7 mos. Capt. Wm. LANE, aged 74. In Beverly, HENRY B. FOSTER, aged 30. In Middlebury, Mr. J. B. EVANS, aged 66 years—well known in this vicinity. In Boston, on Thursday night last, very suddenly, Mrs. LOUISA URTON, aged 35—wife of Elijah W. Upton, Esq., one of the Representatives from this town to the General Court. On Sunday evening, Mrs. CLARISSA SKERRY, aged 55—formerly of Salem.

NOTICE. There will be a meeting of the Railroad Committee for the town of Danvers, at the Town Rooms, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Hudson's Third Lecture. Will be delivered on Monday evening next, at Upton's Hall, commencing at 7-1/2 o'clock. Price of admission 12-1/2 cts.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R. The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6-1/2 o'clock, at Stager's Hall No. 11 Park St. A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend. WM. PRICE, C. R. J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T. Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7-1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. A. B. URTON, R. S. JANUARY 1847.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Sermon to Merchants, preached at the Melodion, on Sunday, Nov. 24, by Theodore Parker, 12-1/2 cents. Just published 2nd for sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO. jan 16

NOTICE. All persons are forbidden trusting my son BENJAMIN, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contraction. BENJAMIN OSBORN. jan 16

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS, [Near the Hotel] 267 ESSEX STREET, SALEM. ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledged debts to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to render a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping these new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Corals, Trussels, Pringles Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up. Essex street, April 23, 1846.

TAKE NOTICE.

That Great Sale of Dry Goods. AT 143 ESSEX STREET—SALEM. To be continued for 15 days longer, and at a still larger discount.

AMONG the Stock left may be found 400 yards of dark English Ginghams, which will be sold at the low price of 12-1/2 cts. 500 yards of dark De Laques, (the balance of my large stock) at 17 cts per yard. 2000 yards of Prints and Patchers, at 6-1/2 and 8 cts, most of them 12-1/2 cent Goods. 100 pairs of dark Kid Gloves, (slightly spotted) at 20 cts a pr. Together with a large variety of Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens and Linen Damasks, Linen Cambric Hdkks, Laces and Embroideries, and a large assortment of Alpines, Alpaccas, Merinoes, Castillans and Gala Plaids, Shawls and White Goods of all kinds, together with a large variety of Fancy articles and the balance of my large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS.

all of which will be offered at extremely low prices for FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY, when the sale will be closed to take account of Stock and arrange Goods for Spring Trade.

HARRINGTON'S, 143 Essex street, Salem. Jan 2, 1847.

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 208 Essex Street, opposite the Market.

WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus rendering the unpleasant exposure so common in Daguerre type Likenesses taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of cutting. Open to visitors through the day. jan 9

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of DANIEL KING, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to DANIEL P. KING, or JONA. KING. Jan 9th 1846.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. THE Third Meeting of the creditors of JOHN PRESSMAN, of Danvers, Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of DANIEL P. KING, Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove claims, and the Assignee will present his account. A. ABBOTT, Assignee. Danvers, Jan 6, 1847.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his Daguerreotype Establishment to Room over the store of Lambert & Merrill, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage. E. H. BALDWIN. Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847.

LOOKING UPWARD. OR Devotional Exercises for the use of young Persons, by Charles Wellbeloved, with an Introduction by James W. Thompson, minister of the church in Dartmouth Square, Salem.

"To the young, for whose use and benefit this volume is now published, it is recommended, in the fervent hope, that the habitual reading of it may tend to awaken in their bosoms the spirit of true devotion, and to form their character upon principles of Christian righteousness and love." Published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES. jan 9

A NEW ARTICLE. TWINE STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem. jan 9

PERFORATED PAPER. GOLD, Silver, White, and colored Perforated Paper—a large supply just opened and for sale by the quantity at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem. jan 9

NAIL AND TEETH BRUSHES. OF superior quality, opened this morning and for sale by GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem. jan 9

WE TOO, WISHING to reduce our STOCK now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasers, at this time, to the following offer of GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

THIBET CLOTHS \$1.33 Former price \$1.50
 ENGLISH MERINOS 42 do 75
 do 49 do 62
 ROYALS 87 1-2 do 1 1/2
 INDIANA 68 do 87
 do 67 do 75
 ALPACCAS 75 do 87
 do 60 do 75
 CASSIMERES 1 25 do 1 50
 do 1 00 do 1 12
 M. DE LAINES 75 do 1 00
 do 70 do 87
 BLANKETS 2 50 do 3 00
 do 3 75 do 4 50
 All Wool Country Flannel 50 do 62
 Cotton and Wool do 42 do 50
 do 30 do 42
 Red Flannel do 30 do 37

at prices greatly reduced. —ALSO— Prints, Cambrics, Patchers, Brown and Bleached Cottons Table Covers Brown and Damask, Silences, Batting, Wadding, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Linen Cambric Hdkks, Silk Hdkks, Yarns all colors and qualities, White Goods, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold as low as at least as at any Store in the City—

PICKERING & BUFFUMS Cheap Cash Store, No. 228 Essex street, opposite Rail Road Station, Salem. dec 26

GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Sartouts, Pelouses, Cloaks, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 19, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the Emporium, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

Sub-Treasury and Free Trade WANTED, ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street, Jan 2

NEW BOOKSTORE.

151 Essex Street, Lynde Place. 151 (A few doors East of the Museum.) GEORGE CREAMER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above store and furnished the same with a complete assortment of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, JUVENILE & ACCOUNT BOOKS; together with a select stock of Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Music, and Fancy Goods.

(All of which will be sold at a fair advance from cost,) viz: School Books. The latest editions, in good substantial bindings. Account Books, of any pattern, made to order at the shortest notice.

Bibles. Quarto, Octavo, Pew and Pocket Bibles, in great variety and at very low prices.

Prayer & Hymn Books. of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.

Law and Commercial Blankets. Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, etc. on good paper and at low prices.

Cards. Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylegraph, Pearl Surface and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils. Rodgers, Crooks and other manufacturers of Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior American Cutlery of the Waterbury manufacture. Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety, common Lead Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods. Pocket Books, Card Cases, Hair Brushes, Wafers, Water caps, Letter Stamps; Gunter's Scales; Sand Boxes and all articles usually found with Booksellers. A large share of patronage solicited. Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

Muffs. Muffs. THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex Street, corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs, those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of dec 5 HUMPHREY COOK.

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. dec 5

Muffs, Boas, &c STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem. RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall," THE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods WILL BE Closed Up Very Cheap. AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE. WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. Entrance No. 32 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW. dec 5

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ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall," THE STOCK

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL
SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington
Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of the parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquids of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spinal Truss; Russell's Truss; Salmont's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Dalton.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beach, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Do's and Marz's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. & H. HALE

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following
Magazines, and would respectfully solicit sub-

scriptions:—	
Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Knickerbocker, New York	5 00
New England Family Magazine	1 50
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	3 00
Hunter's Merchants Magazine	1 50
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. Brooks, Sec'y.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facs.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

LORRAINE'S PILLS have been the composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sarsaparilla* and *Tonic*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated *Lorraine's Pills*, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir:—Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES GODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10
Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them raises any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH;

Danvers—Sylvester Froese, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Halsey Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topshfield—B. P. Adams

L. M. S.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamp, side hanging and stand. Also, Grindstones of new and beautiful patterns, also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street.

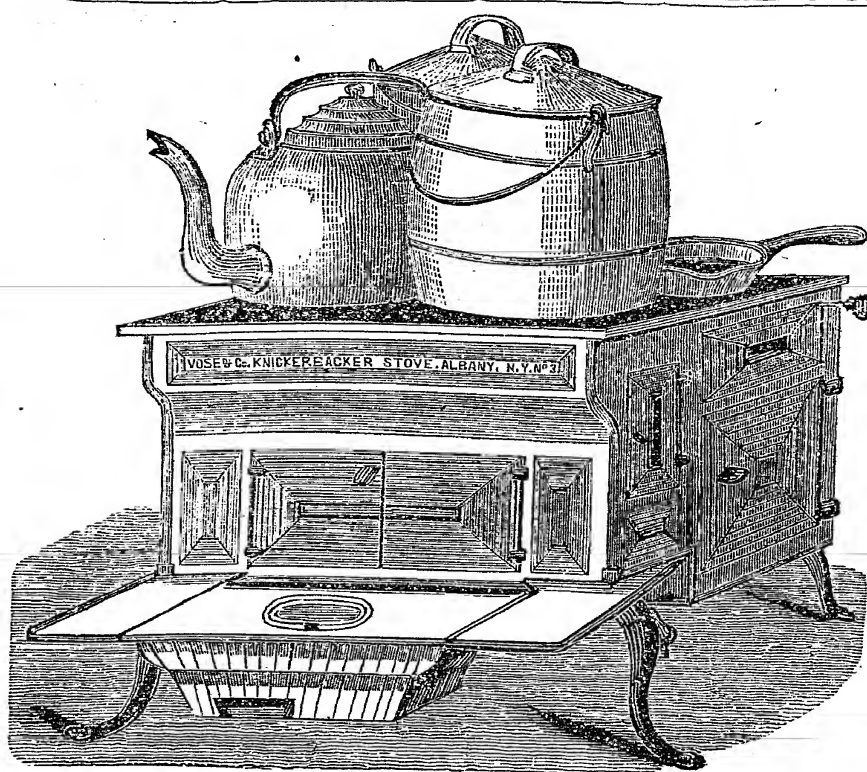
dec 24

SCREWS. 1000 grove New England Screws just received and for sale by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex street, Salem.

dec 26



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Railroad:—
The New England Stove—a new pattern;
Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved;
Hathway: The celebrated Railway,
together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Also, a new and elegant pattern
Column:
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Street.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Caned-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.
Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM,

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate, with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is founded upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1845, has issued \$36 policies.
The amount from 200 to \$100,000 each.
Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1849.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tutts.

President—Willard Phillips. Sec'y—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 33; or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$1,50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.
One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers May 23, 1846.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK
Danvers, Sept. 26, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office in FELLOWS' (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
April 4

EASTERN RAIL

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Monday, October 12
leave Eastern Railroad Depot, 21
Commercial street, Boston.
For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, AM. 12 1-4, 2 1-4,
and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, 4
Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, 4 1-2
Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.
And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and
Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, 4 A.M., 5
Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M., and
Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4,
2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10,
2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10,
3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4, P.M.

JOHN KIN
Master of Train

Winter Arrangement of
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers
Hourly Coach
connection with the
Railroad, leave Dan-

Salem at the following hours,
viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem

" " 8 3-4 " " "

" " 9 3-4 " " "

" " 11 1-4 " " "

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " "

" " 2 3-4 " " "

" " 4 1-2 " " "

" " 5 1-2 " " "

" " 6 1-2 " " "

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Jo-

se in Danvers, and at the Essex House

Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot

of the cars from Boston and the East

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour

on short notice. SYMONDS

Oct 17

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND

AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their cus-

tomers, the lower part of the shop recently occu-

Jonathan War

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of

solicited.

S. A. POOL

G. B. STEDMAN

near the Eagle, Main Street, Dan-

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good

ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES

of every kind and quality. Also

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1847.

Grand Opening of the Essex Railroad.

Monday last was the day set apart for the grand ceremony of opening the Essex Railroad for the public travel. Great expectations were raised in anticipation of this important event, and the city of Salem was early thronged with people who had come in from the country to see the pageant. Agreeably to previous arrangements the President and Directors of the Railroad, the City Council of Salem, and other distinguished characters occupied a raised platform near the centre of Washington Square, where the people thronged in great numbers to witness the preparatory exercises of the occasion.

The President of the Essex Railroad first rose and addressed the assembled multitude, stating the object of the meeting, and congratulating them on the auspicious results of the efforts of the Corporation to open a Railroad communication with the country. He then addressed himself particularly to the Mayor of Salem (who was present on the stage) and dwelt on the great advantages that would undoubtedly result from this enterprise to the city. He also expressed to the Mayor the obligations of the Corporation to him and the other branches of the city government for their aid in the undertaking. The President concluded with some expressions of personal regard for his honor the Mayor, and then sat down amidst great applause.

The Mayor then rose, and in a brief speech complimented the Railroad Corporation on the prompt and energetic manner with which their work had so far been completed, and reciprocated the kind expressions of personal regard which had fallen from his friend the President of the Road.

Both the speakers were received by the audience with much approbation, and the interest was increased by the striking personal resemblance of the two functionaries. The Mayor then announced to the audience, that the ceremony of the presentation of the shovel, with which the ground was first broken in excavating for the Railroad, would now take place. Upon this Michael O'Sullivan came forward and made the following Address.

Mr. President—Having had the honor of cutting the first dirt on the Railroad, Michael O'Sullivan has got a word to say to you on this occasion before presenting the shovel. And first and foremost does your honor know how many shovels fall it takes to make a Railroad sixteen miles long? And do you know what it is to throw gravel all day to get the mate and parities for the blessed child? If you do, you know what it is to have a swate sleep at night and the privilege of going to work again the next day. Now for the shovel. If any body has got a better bit of wood and steel than this let 'em keep it bright with hard work, and good luck to 'em. I hope your honor will keep the nate little shovel bright for the good it has done. Michael O'Sullivan dug the first shovel full of dirt on the Essex Railroad and wheeled it off and dumped it into the dock. But then he didn't do it with this shovel. Not at all, at all, yer honor; Patrick O'Hanigan just took the tool without leave and has got that same old shovel, diggin' with it this blessed day on the great Railroad in Michigan, but this shovel, yer honor, is good as two of it and better too; and if it didn't dig the first shovel full, it did a good many afterwards. [Much applause.] Yes, yer honor, it is not the first shovel full that deserves all the credit of making a Railroad, and it's Michael O'Sullivan that thinks it's more reasonable to look after the shovel that digs the last dirt on the Essex Railroad, and may yer honor not be long in finding it. [Immense applause.]

The President received the shovel, which bore indispensible marks of hard service, and handed it to the Mayor of Boston, he being present as an invited guest, and having with him the celebrated shovel used by himself, John Quincy Adams and others, at the first excavation for the Boston Water-works. O'Sullivan's shovel was then passed around to the other distinguished personages on the platform, by whom it was examined with much curiosity, and afterwards returned to the owner to carry in the procession.

The services at the platform having been concluded, the Procession was immediately formed in the following order, under the direction of the principal Contractor for building the road, assisted by the Master of Transportation on the Eastern Railroad.

Order of Procession.

Music
by the Bell Ringer of the Salem Depot,
with a hand bell.
The President and Directors of the Road, in Carriages.
The Mayor and Aldermen of the city, on foot.
The President of the Eastern Railroad, in a sulky.
The Directors of the Eastern Railroad, in a hand car,
drawn by Nine Conductors, with drag ropes.
The Mayor of Boston, and Michael O'Sullivan,
with their shovels.
Standing Committees on the Essex Railroad,
standing on platform cars.
Officers of the 'Great Meeting'
in the centre of Middleton, in a Roman Chariot,
drawn by Elephants.
The Mayor and Aldermen of Carltonville.
The Chief Mate of the Ferry boat, with his Log book.
The Directors of the Georgetown Railroad,
in an invisible car drawn by an imaginary Locomotive.
The Gloucester Train of Cars, drawn by Lobsters.
"Senators to Congress," from Middleton.
The "Essex County Volunteers" for Mexico, in a cab.
Petitioners for the Malden and S. Reading Railroads,
in dirt cars.

The Procession being formed, moved through the principal streets, keeping time to the music of the Bell-ringer, who it is said by good judges of such matters, never acquitted himself better than on this occasion. We are glad to learn that efforts will be made to obtain the services of the distinguished individual above mentioned, who is expected to ring the bell at the Depot in such a manner that the Malden and South Reading petitioners will not be able to hear it—the bell being intended for the sole benefit of the friends of the road. The new bell will be of a large size, and cast from metal composed of two thirds copper, one third zinc and anti-mony, the remainder being pure silver.

The Procession having arrived at the Railroad Station, the individuals composing it seated themselves in the train of cars provided for the purpose of carrying them over the road. These cars were tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and were compactly filled. As the cars emerged from the northern part of the tunnel, the passengers were greeted with immense cheering from the multitude which had assembled on Forester St. The train then passed over the road at a rapid rate, encountering nothing worthy of notice except large numbers of pigeons at North Bridge, and being enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants of Carltonville, as it

passed through that place. On its arrival at the Mill dam, it halted to receive a large delegation from Blincher Hollow, headed by Zachariah Scrub, Esq., who addressed the President of the road in a neat and pertinent speech, and received an appropriate reply. The train moved again, and on its passage across the dividing line between Salem and Danvers, the whole company gave "three times three" cheers with great enthusiasm. On its arrival at the Grove St. Depot, it stopped to receive the Lord Mayor and Corporation of New Dublin. His Lordship Patrick O'Sheeny, Esq. apologized to the President for not making a formal address in behalf of the citizens of New Dublin, by saying that "although he had got a nate little spache in his pocket, he couldn't spike that same, by rayson of a had cowlid, but he would like to have his honor rade it himself." The President politely declined the offer, and in turn regretted the bad state of his Lordship's health, and acknowledged the importance of the services of the inhabitants of New Dublin in grading the road.

The train again started and proceeded without interruption to the extensive Depot building near Wallis St., where it was received with great cheering by an immense crowd which had assembled to await its approach, having been just 5 minutes and 53 2-3 seconds on the passage, deducting stoppages, as recorded in the Log book of the mate of the Ferry boat. Here were found delegations from Middleton, Andover and that nameless location called for convenience sake, the "New City." There were also representations from various settlements in Danvers, such as the 'Plains,' 'New Mills,' 'Blind Hole,' 'Piffershire,' 'Devil's Dishful,' and the 'Arab country.' After they had been severally introduced to the President and Directors of the road, the whole company ascended to the spacious hall in the Depot building, and partook of a sumptuous entertainment provided by the Corporation.

After the entertainment, the cloth being removed, there were several speeches from different gentlemen and volunteer toasts from the guests, which were drunk in pure water, the celebration being conducted on strict temperance principles. We regret that our space will not permit us to report the speeches, which were all of a very interesting character and were rapturously applauded. We have room only for a few of the sentiments.

The President of the Road concluded his speech with the following:

Salem and Danvers—Originally one in name, they should always be one in feeling as they are in interest. Let the ties that joined them in their youth, gain new strength from the iron bands that unite them in their manhood. [Great cheering.]

By the Mayor of Salem:

The Essex Railroad—Whether its northern terminus shall be at Andover, Manchester or Montreal, it will be the channel by which the seaboard and the interior will be mutually benefited.

The Contractor who built the road, being called upon, gave the following:

The Master of Transportation on the Eastern Railroad—The friend and kinsman of the Essex Railroad.

By the Mayor of New Dublin:

The Essex Railroad—It was ebartered wisely, let it be completed speedily. [Tremendous applause.]

By the Mayor of Carltonville:

The Chairman of the Legislative Railroad Committee—Always high in the regard and confidence of the community, still he is constantly rising.

Steam and Electricity—If Railroad Corporations would guard against dangerous shocks, let them be always provided with suitable Conductors.

The Malden Railroad—May the present attempt to raise it from the ruins of its fall, be attended with entire success. [Applause by the friends of the road, and hisses from the opposition.]

The Gloucester Railroad—Equally celebrated for its Non Conductors and its Break-men. [Groans.]

The Georgetown Railroad—"Hush! my dear, lie still and slumber." [Drank in solemn silence.]

The Leather and Shoe Manufacturers of Danvers—May they have all the women in the country to shoe and the men—to boot. [Loud stamping.]

The Nunkeng (Cotton) Mill—A fair grist to the owners, and good toll to the fair millers.

The Bell Ringer of the Salem Depot—Destined to make a noise in the world, he has proved himself in war, a man of metal; and in peace, always at his station—an honor to the country, and the pride of the City of Salem. [Long continued cheers.]

After the applause had subsided, the Corporal rose, and with a bland smile playing on his open and expressive countenance, modestly remarked that his humble services to the public did not deserve the high praise that had been awarded them; that he was simply a dealer in 'tongues and sounds,' and although he lived by the rope, he trusted that his conduct would be such that he should not be obliged to die by it. [Great applause.]

Many other sentiments were given which were 'inadmissible to the reporter,' and from the same cause some of the foregoing may be incorrectly reported and fail of doing justice to the distinguished individuals by whom they were given, who will please accept this as our apology. It is unnecessary to say that much of the effect produced at the time on the guests at the table, by the delivery of the sentiment, is lost to the reader.

At a late hour in the afternoon, the company left the hall, and a greater part of them were again seated in the cars, and left the Depot amidst loud cheering from the multitude. Thus ended the imposing ceremonies and festivities of the opening of that portion of the Essex Railroad connecting Danvers with Salem. It will long be remembered by all who enjoyed the sight of the splendid procession, or witnessed the impressive ceremonies of which we have now given a very imperfect account.

Errata—in the article in our last under the head of "Shoe and Leather Trade," an important error escaped our notice in reading the proof, and instead of three hundred sides it should have been three hundred thousand sides, which is the actual diminution from the home market compared with the last year, by importing less and exporting more.

Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions—A correspondent of the Salem Observer complains that he cannot obtain the pamphlet of the Society because it is printed in Danvers. We will inform the Observer's correspondent that he or any member of the Society may always obtain a copy of the Treasurer at the Commercial Bank. We should not have suspected the Observer of the littleness too apparent in its flag at us through its correspondent, yet we have some hope that Danvers will survive the shock.

Congress—In the House, on Saturday, the Oregon territorial bill was discussed, and after a spirited debate on the slavery question, was passed with the amendment prohibiting slavery by the strong vote of 183 to 35.

Hon. D. P. King will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

Mr. Hudson's Lectures.

The Lecture before the Lyceum on Monday of last week was by Mr. Hudson, on 'The Age of Shakespeare,' and on Monday evening last he commenced delivering a course on his own account, at the low price of 12 1-2 cents a single ticket, which was attended by a rather small but intelligent audience, the evening being too unpleasant for the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present. His subject was old King Lear, and it was treated with all that keen perception of the character and knowledge of the design of the author of the play together with the peculiarity of style and manner of the speaker which make his lectures so irresistibly attractive. There is so much to interest and charm the hearer in the depth of meaning contained in the wise maxims, queer comparisons and bold and earnest opinions quaintly expressed, that he always keeps the undivided attention of the audience, who seem to sit open-mouthed in the most wrapt thoughtfulness until some strange quirk of the lecturer's matter or manner disturbs the stillness by producing a general smile if not a broader effect which is however momentarily suppressed and the same silence and attention succeeds.

Mr. Hudson's next lecture will be on Thursday evening of next week,—his engagements not allowing him to come on Monday,—when he will take one his most popular subjects, the play of Hamlet. We think nothing but the most forbidding and inclement weather will prevent him from having a large, and of course a delighted audience.

From the Seat of War.

We have permission to place before our readers the following letter from a soldier in the regular army, written the day before the march from Monterey. It is from the same source as the letter we formerly published, the writer being a native of this village, and having friends here to whom the letter is addressed. He has been several years in the army, and followed the fortunes of the gallant Taylor in the Florida War, at Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma and the siege of Monterey, and is now probably on the march with the army to meet Santa Anna at Victoria.

Monterey, Mexico, December 10th, 1846.

Dear Mother—I am still enjoying the blessing of good health, and hope all of you do the same. I take this opportunity of writing to inform you that we are ordered away, and shall march to-morrow morning at daylight. We are bound to Victoria, and will have a march of three hundred miles. Victoria is sixty miles west of Tampico, and in the neighborhood of Santa Anna's army, who is advancing with thirty thousand troops to meet us; when we do meet, which will probably be about the first of January, there will be one of the greatest battles ever fought on the American Continent.

I have not received any letter from you since the one you wrote, dated the 21st of September. I should like to hear from you often, as soon as we get to Victoria. If the Mexicans do not shoot me before that time, I will write again. Our regiment has been detached from Gen. Worth's Division, and is now under Gen. Twiggs. Generals Worth and Wool are gone by the way of Saltillo, with their Divisions. We expect to meet Gen. Patterson with four thousand volunteers, on the road to Victoria. I have not time to write any more now, so good bye.

B. F. V.

THE ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

In another column we have given an account by an eye witness of the ceremonies at the opening of this Road on Monday last. We learn that it has been well patronized during the week, conveying on an average more than 250 passengers per day. It is estimated that there have been at least 100 arrivals and departures from the Harmony Grove Depot daily. There has been some complaint particularly by ladies, on account of the want of shelter at this exposed and bleak situation, but we learn that the evil is likely to be speedily remedied by the Corporation.

FOR THE COURIER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our attention was arrested by a communication in a late paper on this interesting subject. If your readers generally would direct their attention more to the condition and improvement of these valuable institutions, it would be fortunate for the community. If it rightly understood the force of the writer's remarks, it was his aim to show the necessity of a larger appropriation in support of schools, and a corresponding increase of compensation to teachers. He mentions the compensations paid in our cities, and asks whether a similar compensation should not be paid in our schools? I believe the compensation paid in some of our schools, is about the same as that paid in the public schools in the City of Salem. But then it is said, they have more assistants than they do here; and consequently the task of the teacher is easier. Possibly there may be such a thing as too much assistance in the management of a school. The progress of the pupil must depend chiefly on his own exertions. What is most wanted of a teacher is to guide these exertions in the proper direction. If a teacher has the skill to keep the entire school in order, and properly employed; it is by no means certain, that 60 or 70 scholars can make as much improvement under the direction of one competent teacher, without assistants, as with. We know that these assistants are a relief to the principals—but we are not quite sure that they are in all cases a benefit to the pupils. The principal teacher should be acquainted with all the pupils;—and they should all have the benefit of his direct and personal instructions. It sometimes happens where there are assistants that some of the classes hardly know that there is a principal teacher in the school. As to the amount of money appropriated for schools—this town stands very fair, compared with most other towns of its size in the county. The whole amount now used for this purpose is about \$6000,—being about \$4 for each scholar that attends the public schools. We have sometimes queried in looking into these schools whether the advances of the pupils were proportionate to the advances in appropriations. At the same time it is the duty of parents to furnish liberal means for the support of the schools, it is to be hoped that teachers will bear in mind that they have a corresponding duty to perform;—and pupils will also remember, that neither money nor teachers will make good schools, without persevering application on their part. We would not be understood as speaking in opposition to further efforts for bettering the condition of the schools. In making these remarks the writer's mind was taken into view, and not the wants of a particular corner, or a particular teacher. In some particular districts it would be well if they had the power to raise by a tax at least \$5 for every child between the ages of 4 and 16—in other \$3 is quite enough as they advantageously use. The time is soon coming when the town will be called on to make the usual appropriation for their schools; and possibly the pens of your correspondents would be quite as well employed in discussing this subject, as many others.

Robert M. T. Hunter was chosen U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 16th inst. He succeeds Mr. Archer, the present Whig member. The result, as we learn from the Richmond Whig, was effected by the co-operation of most of the Whigs with a few of the Democratic members. Mr. Hunter was chosen on the sixth ballot.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Quite an interesting debate has sprung up in the House on the question of passing the Resolve allowing \$20,000 to the Volunteers. Col. Cushing occupied an hour and twenty minutes, on Monday, in a most specious and adroit argument to prove the duty of Massachusetts to pass this Resolve. The principal reasons urged by the Colonel were, that they were of the Volunteer Militia of the State, enlisted and commissioned under our authority, and destitute of the equipments necessary to fit them for service in the field. Col. C. also urged the isolated position of Massachusetts, standing, as she almost always had, antagonist to the Federal Government,—thereby depriving herself and her distinguished sons of that influence which they might otherwise have in the Councils of the Nation, and which none had yet been able to acquire, without first defying the opinions of the people of the Commonwealth; and he considered the present occasion a fitting one for this State to abandon her exclusive position. He compared Mr. Webster to Marcellus, and asked why he should necessarily be 'exiled,' and not, instead of Caesar, have 'a Senate at his heels.'

Thus it will be perceived that the main considerations brought forward to induce the Old Bay State to 'crook the pliant hinges of the knee,' were 'that thrift might follow fawning.'

On Tuesday, Col. Bulloch, of Worcester, one of the minority of the Committee, presented his views to the House in a speech of great force and eloquence, completely answering all the points of Mr. Cushing as to any obligation or duty on the part of the State in the premises, showing that these men had volunteered to perform a special contract with the United States, the Government of which, by its War Act of May, 1846, had adopted our laws and made them its own, for the purpose of offering the companies enrolled under the invitation extended in virtue of that law. The true cause and origin of the war were briefly and appositely referred to and the hypocrisy of many of those, now clamorous in its favor, faithfully exposed, including most of the Locos on the Committee, who had heretofore, in various ways, been committed against the policy and measures out of which this war directly grew. The position, character and fame of Old Massachusetts were most powerfully and eloquently vindicated, and the Legislature invoked not to 'involve the Commonwealth in any sort of participation in a war which shall stand upon the pages of history and reflect no honor upon the age,' but to let 'the accumulated records of the judgement of Massachusetts stand irreversibly forever, more imperishable than the monuments upon her battle-fields.' Col. Bulloch spoke exceedingly well of the volunteers and their officers, and particularly complimented Colonel Cushing—but at the same time declared, frankly and fully, his own views and feelings in regard to the measure contemplated, in all its bearings. In reference to the appeal in regard to the position of Massachusetts, he quoted, with powerful effect, the following extract from a speech of Col. Cushing, in the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1834, as a complete answer to all that had now been urged by the same gentleman, of a retrograde character. The extract is as follows:—

'And here, in this place, at this spot, upon these heights, where the beacon fires of our freedom were first kindled—in sight of the immortal battle-field of Bunker Hill—here should the people of Massachusetts, by their assembled Representatives, enter their solemn protest against Executive usurpation and organize themselves if need be, in vindication of liberties violently assailed, of their property wantonly destroyed.'

'Are we to land the President to the skies, right or wrong, in order to obtain credit at Washington? Is this the principle? Are we to chain our conscience and our opinions to the car of a triumphant military chieftain?—Are we to kiss the mailed heel which trends upon our necks, and trample us into the earth? Is this democracy? So have not I learned democracy. If to sacrifice principles, conscience and duty, for the sake of influence with the Executive be democracy, I desire 'none of it,' and of the party success flourished before me, we may say, as the old Roman did, 'Victrix causa, Divi placuit, sed vieta Caton.'

(Mr. B. would beg leave to translate—'The successful cause pleased the gods, the vanquished cause pleased Caton.' Minorities, it would seem, were more admirable in that period of the world's history.)

T. P. Pingree and others, petition for incorporation as the Berkshire Iron Company, and the same gentleman heads a petition for a Railroad from Salem to Lowell—Eastern Railroad ask further time to finish their Salisbury branch—Whole yards of petitions appear for the repeal of the Hawkers and Pedlars law—Mr. Hayden, of Boston, has proposed thanks to Gen. Taylor and army, with a preamble, putting the saddle of the war on the Executive Horse, where it belongs.

The report of the Commissioners for establishing a Manual Labor Institution for the reform of Juvenile Offenders, has been received; by the message accompanying which, it appears that some one of the noble sons of our venerated Commonwealth has offered \$10,000 towards its establishment, and as much more, if the State will give a like sum.

ON WEDNESDAY, a bill was reported in the Senate to incorporate the Bowditch Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Salem, intended to insure extraordinary risks at corresponding premiums. Last year's petition for a Railroad from Marblehead to Lynn was taken from the files and referred to the Railroad Committee. There is a petition here from Dr. Huntington and others of Lowell, for the incorporation of a Health Insurance Company, on the Mutual principle, similar to that of the office in Hartford Ct.—of which A. Holbrook, Esq., of your city is Agent. The *Feu de l'Eau* Holten Company, in Seekonk, ask to be incorporated—similar applications have been repeatedly refused on the ground mainly that Hotel keeping out of the city did not require a sufficient amount of capital to need incorporation.

In the House, Aaron Lammus and 960 others of Lynn, petitioned in favor of the Danvers and Malden Railroad—Henry Clark, Jr. and others, ask to be incorporated as the Rockport Steam Mills—Leave of absence was granted Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, for four days during which time the temperature of Washington may have some effect upon the acceptance or refusal of his military commission—Enquiries have been submitted in regard to equity proceedings, and about establishing an office of Attorney General—A Railroad is prayed for from Worcester to Barre, and petitions have been presented for the abolition of capital punishment, and in aid of many of the projects already before the Legislature.

TIRRELL ACQUITTED.—Judge Shaw gave the case to the Jury on Tuesday, in a charge of three hours. On coming together in the afternoon, the Jury read a verdict of *not guilty*. The prisoner was then remanded to prison on the charge of adultery.

RAIL ROADS.

Mr. Editor—I wish to say a word or two on the communication of your correspondent your last paper enumerated the obstacles a charter for the road to Boston via South Reading this I wish to commend the tone and writer, so opposite to that of some of the cret advocates of the Malden route, who over heated zeal to manifest something of bearing arrogance which they charge upon Railroad Corporation.

The main argument of your correspondent the supposition that the petitioners ask for a legislature cannot consistently grant, on account of the claims of the Lowell Railroad to the pro chartered rights. This we freely admit would objection as urged against a road design principal business direct from Lowell to Boston the petitioners do not ask. They only ask to Salem depending for the support of the this side of South Reading partly on the the twelve Salem, Danvers, &c., to Boston. I stood that the Petitioners will consent to a cl. Act denying the privilege of running their Boston and Maine track to Boston, until the ter has expired. This would effectually renderly formidable objection ever urged against the road.

It is suggested that the Lowell Corporation to have the South Reading route connect with at Woburn. They doubtless would prefer either case the South Reading road is preferred. pretended that on the route between Salem Reading, any other Corporation can with the ability of success make any opposition to it, the same time it will afford as cheap and quick to the Depot in Haymarket Square for the in Salem and Danvers as any other project. objections may be raised against that part of South Reading, they will not apply to the p side and it is believed that the Legislature in may grant such portions of the route payed conceives would be for the public convenience ceptable to the petitioners. At any rate there if a civil or uncivil war in Danvers about the the Haymarket Depot, although we may honestly in opinion as to the best mode of reaching it. wish to have the matter in such a position that should fail we may hold fast to the other. opportunity was once lost for the want of just agency as that complained of by your correspondent his more ardent conditors.

FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor in his message to the Legislature informed them that the excess of ordinary receipts, the expenditures is \$14,293 28.

This, says the governor, is a very gratifying and fully confirms, the judgement of the last Legislature in opinion as to the best mode of reaching it. wish to have the matter in such a position that should fail we may hold fast to the other. opportunity was once lost for the want of just agency as that complained of by your correspondent his more ardent conditors.

The credit of the State is unimpaired. She has failed to meet her engagements.

With that strict and wise economy, which is duty of those who conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth to exercise in relation to the public finances, seems no good reason to doubt, that the ordinary revenue of the State for years to come, will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses, but enable the Legislature, from time to time, to make appropriations for other important objects, which deem worthy of their patronage.

The 5 per cent stock of 1842 having been paid other debt against the State falls due before 1850, that time the scrip issue to pay for the one the shares which the state took of the Western Railroad, amounting to a million of dollars, will be that stock is now worth par, and is not likely to less value at any future time.

The Sinking Fund created to provide for the pay of that debt, and for the annual increase of which half the amount received from the sales of public in the State of Maine is set apart, now amounts \$397,370. At the past ratio of increase, when the falls due, it will be more than sufficient to meet it.

The State has heretofore lent its credit to other Railroad companies, for a little more than \$5,000. These roads and their stock are pledged as security against the liabilities of the Commonwealth. The panics pay the accruing interest on their debts punctuality; the roads are in fine condition, and in cessful operation, and without some unforeseen disaster there is no probability of the State being called upon pay one dollar of the principal.

The communication of 'Danvers' in reply to which appeared in our last number, was received for this week's paper.

A FATAL DISASTER occurred on the Essex Railroad, on Thursday forenoon, at the crossing at F. Mills. As the train approached the crossing the conductor saw a vehicle very near it, and immediately reversed the motion of the engine, and gave an alarm the steam whistle. It proved, unfortunately, however, that the driver of the vehicle did not take the alarm, so that, at all; and, when crossing the track, the came upon him and dashed him over the dam, upon ice, killing him instantly, and injuring the horse so much that it was found necessary to kill him also. The name of the man was William Flint, of Danvers, and it is said that he was aged, deaf, and somewhat crippled in his hands. He had just left his corn at the mill.

OBSERVATORY IN LYNN.—We learn that a number of citizens of Lynn, have in contemplation the erection of an Observatory on High Rock in that town, which they propose to place a glass of moderate power. A more eligible position can scarcely be found on the continent. The plan propose will probably be similar that in the erection of the observatory in Cincinnati, as Prof. Mitchell will be here this week, the project will do well to consult him on the subject, and obtain portion of his perseverance in carrying it forward.

Boston Whig.

RECOVERY OF DR. ARMSTRONG'S WATCH.—The gold watch which was in the pocket of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong, when he perished on the steamer Adirondack, has been recovered. It was found with much other property stolen from the wreck, in the house of a fisherman in Groton, Ct. This man was known to be Fisher's Island at the time of the disaster, and his home was searched, the property was found. Dr. Armstrong's watch was stopped at thirty-three minutes past four, and was so much injured by rust that it will not move again.

A. Y. Observer.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Mch. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.
Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 303 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer all the times as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, (read's Spira Truss); Russell's; Dr. Salmon's; and Sackett's; Slerman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.
From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect to properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.
From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

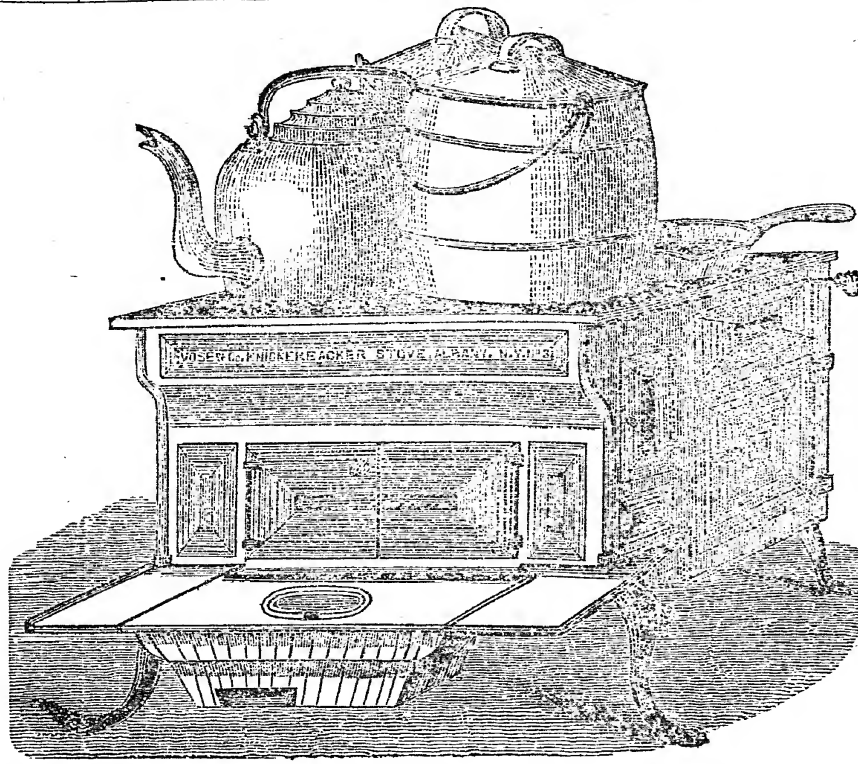
JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality, and to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
J. & H. HALE



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of **STOVES,**

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathbourn, Barrow, a new pattern; The New England Stove, a new pattern; Economy's Friend, Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following: Uter's Air-Tight Coal Stove.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable **CABINET FURNITURE,**

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Siring and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished. J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

J. & H. HALE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
PLOW CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMPHENE,
CAMPHENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
March 15

NEW YORK OYSTERS.
THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or serve them up in the usual manner. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
CHARLES SIMONDS.
Oct 3

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
Nov

Shirts and Drawers.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
M. T. DOLE.
Dec 19

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.
June 7

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth;"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.
Call and see.
S. DODGE.
Sept 26

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Amora and for sale by
JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem.
Nov 25

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.
Sept 26

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without covers; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country. Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice. nCall and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

PERIODICALS.
MR. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Scots' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	6 00
Knickerbocker, New York	5 00
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly.	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly.	5 00
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—	
Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Free Press, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.	
MR. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.	

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality. His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
June 31.

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex street, opposite the First Church, Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.

LAMPS. Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Girandoles of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street.
Oct 24

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Fing-rings; Lockets, &c. &c.
J. S. Jewellery of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
Oct 7

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1841

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1813

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrophila had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr Lorraine's PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson North Parish.—M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Tyngsfield—B. P. Adams

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued \$80,000 each.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$89,000 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Jos. Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Sec'y—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 30 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$150.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life Insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 23, 1846.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK
Danvers, Sept 29, 1843.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Essex's (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

HOW TO BE A MAN. A Book for Boys, contain-ing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb author of the Young Lady's Guide.

HOW TO BE A LADY. A Book for Girls, contain-ing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb, just from the press and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES,
Stearns Building Salem.
Dec 26

NEW BOOKSTORE

151 Essex Street,—Lynde 1
(A few doors East of the Market)

GEORGE CREAMER
RESPECTFULLY informs his

the public that he has taken a complete assortment of the same with a complete assortment of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, J ACCOUNT BOOKS,

together with a select stock of Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods,

(All of which will be sold at a fair advance on the latest editions, in good substantial bindings.

Bibles. Quarto, Octavo, Pew and Pocket Bibles, in great variety and at very low prices.

Prayer and Hymn Books. of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of these latest editions.

Law and Commercial Books. Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, etc., on good paper and at low prices.

Cards. Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylographic, Pearl Surface and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils. Rodgers's, Crook's and other manufacture of Dusk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior or American Cutlery of the Waterville manufacture. Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods. Pocket Books, Card Cases, Hair Brushes, for cups, Letter Stamps, Counters, Scales; all articles usually found with Bookellers. A large share of patronage solicited.
Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

POOLE & STEDMAN
MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND GIG TRIMMERS,
For the better accommodation of their customers, have removed from the lower part of the shop recently occupied by the late Mr. J. A. POOL, to
No. 24 St. Peter Street.
Salem.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance solicited.
S. A. POOL
G. B. STEADMAN

THOMAS TRASK
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.
KEEPS constantly on hand, a gment of

SADDLES AND HARNESS of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Br Leather, Rivetted Double and But "Top Travels Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of be found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand, and for sale at low prices.
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

Danvers Express and Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (except Sunday.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or P. Cobs' store, Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. L
April 19, 1845. 1 ly

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN
Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers,
NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to **SIGN PAINTING** IMITATIONS OF WOOD, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
NATHANIEL JACKSON
Stone Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, MASS.

MAIRIE and Slate Grave Stones, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Gr. all kinds of work usually found in such an assortment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular the same twenty per cent cheaper than from those who go prowling through the country off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business.

Watch and Clock Repair
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention, and doing his work well, to merit patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and an assortment of WATCH GLASSES, cleaned and

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

Essex Mechanics M. F. 1
Office No. 208 Essex Street.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they have policies on property not considered as loans for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS,
A. Brooks, Sec'y,
May 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A fine assortment of Copeland's best Bench Planes and Crosses also Plaster and Base Planes, &c. &c., just received by J & H HALE.

Prices Reduced.
The balance of Dress Goods now



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.,) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1847.

NUMBER 45.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billots, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

HONOR TO THE PLOUGH.

Though clouds o'ercrest our native sky
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done:
The rural arts we loved before,
No less we'll cherish now,
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honor to the Plough.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful soil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men
Who owe a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honor to the Plough.

Let Art, arrayed in magic power,
With Labor hand in hand
Go forth, and win in peril's hour
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never sloth unnerve the arm,
Or Fear the spirit cower;
These words alone should work a charm—
All Honor to the Plough.

The heath redress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store:
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give Honor to the Plough.

So still shall Health by pastures green
And nodding harvests roam,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall Virtue find a home:
And while their hives the muses build
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With Honor to the Plough.

STRIVE ON!

Strive on—the ocean's waves were crossed,
Repeating on the shore;
A nation's freedom's war was won
When Sloth the banner bore.

Strive on—'tis cowardly to shrink
When dangers rise around;
'Tis sweeter far, though linked with pain,
To gain the vantage ground.

Bright names are on the roll of Fame,
Like stars they shine on high;
They may be hid with brighter rays,
But never, never die!

And these were lighted 'mid the gloom
Of low obscurity,
Struggling through years of pain and toil,
And joyless poverty.

But strive—this world's not all a waste,
A wilderness of care;
Green spots are on the field of life,
And flowerets blooming fair.

Then strive—but, oh, let Virtue be
The guardian of your aim!
Let pure, unclouded love illumine
The path that leads to fame!

COMPOST.

Permit no opportunity for composting to slip unimproved. If you cannot accumulate materials without, purchase them wherever you can, and at any price, provided it do not exceed the cost of barn dung, for you had better pay exorbitantly than not have some compost. A vigorous and very active artificial manure is composed of ashes, salt, gypsum, nitre and clay. The latter ingredients should be as pure as possible, and constitute the largest part of the mass. To one cord of this add three bushels of salt; 10 lbs. nitre; 8 bushels ashes, (unslacked) and one of gypsum. This should be placed in a heap in the autumn under cover, and turned several times before using it in the spring. As an application to corn it is invaluable, especially in the hill, and on soils rather light and warm.

Miscellany.

History of Astronomy.

No. 5.

The course of history leads us again to the remote North. Passing over Europe, to see what is being accomplished for science, the eye is arrested by a singular and gorgeous structure, on a small island in the Baltic sea.

By the labors of Copernicus, the heavens were divested of their ponderous Crystal Spheres; and a beautiful, harmonious and simple system established. But vast as were his labors, and eternal as were destined to be his doctrines, they did not entirely foreclose the royal road to astronomy, so long the highway of the great ones of the earth; nor prevent one of the noblest minds ever fashioned by the Creative hand, from repudiating its simple truths, and entering upon the former devious way.

Tycho Brahe, to whom belonged the gorgeous structure before mentioned, was born in 1546, at Knudstrup in Denmark. Although destined by his parents for a far different profession, the mind that was captivated early by the star-lit heavens, could not withhold itself from endeavoring to read this beautiful page of God's glory and wisdom more closely. In the face of all opposition and much family persecution, he renounced the study of the Law, and gave his whole soul to the cultivation of astronomy.

Although much had been done to establish the true system of the heavens, yet the province of the second domain of antiquity, that all celestial motion is uniform and circular, had been left unassailed. It required some person to give himself to careful observation,—to record the most trivial motions of the heavenly bodies for a long succession of years, to furnish the data for the overthrow of this absurdity. And in the person of our noble Dane, we find a man every way prepared for the task,—as if heaven, so long outraged by the folly of her sentient creatures, had determined to vindicate her laws, and force upon the unwilling mind, the simple truths so long and so vainly written in characters of light and beauty upon her broad arch.

It was the pleasure of Tycho to spend a large portion of the night, seated in his splendid observatory at Uraniburg, in observing the motions of the moon and planets. Unlike Copernicus, he delighted far more in thus forming an *Alphabet* of the heavens, whereby others might be able to read the history of the past, than in determining the great laws and principles of the language. It was the crowning excellence of this celebrated astronomer, that he noted things precisely as they occurred.—He had no peculiar theory to support, for indeed his observations often went against all known theories; and the principles which they illustrated, and the truths which they unlocked, were not even comprehended until the great law which they served to establish, was discovered. He sought not the adulation and praise of the world, nor did he court the approbation of those by whose munificence he was thus settled as a prince, otherwise than by worshipping at the pure altar of truth.—Tycho is not renowned so much for what he has himself directly done for science, as for what he has furnished others the means of accomplishing. He was peculiarly fitted for an observer, and his life furnished an important epoch in astronomical history. His observations, falling as they did, into the hands of that distinguished man, Kepler, have decked for him an enduring niche in the temple of Fame. And yet he was persecuted,—persecuted, not because he would not fall down and worship at the shrine of Aristotle,—persecuted, because he dared to speak and publish what he knew to be the truth. And he drooped and died, an exile from the land of his birth,—away from his beloved Hvenen,—away from his gorgeous Uraniburg—the theatre of the play of his dearest affections—the spot with which were associated his labors and his glory! He died a martyr upon the altar of truth. Well might he exclaim in the last throes of poor human nature, "I have not lived in vain." Most true! And of all the observers of the ancient world, he alone, is worthy to stand beside the famed Hipparchus—twin names which should never be dissociated.

While in exile at Prague, and smarting under recent persecution, there was placed in the hands of Tycho a volume, the production of a young man, then which nothing more absurdly fanciful ever dropped from the pen of an author. And yet beneath this fairy garb was caulked the elements of a master spirit,—a man whose star was destined to shine side by side of his, whose far-reaching tube first unveiled the mysteries which he beyond the reach of unassisted ken. This visionary young man was Kepler. Driven by religious persecution from Gratz, he accepted of an invitation from Tycho Brahe, to settle with him at Prague; and it was the union of these two minds, so distinguished and yet so diverse,—a union, cemented under circumstances so peculiar, and between elements so strangely dissimilar, that has blessed the world with a knowledge of three of the most important laws which govern the universe.

Notwithstanding the recession which astronomy had received from the labors of Copernicus and Tycho, no progress had yet been made in developing the general laws of the system, and scarcely an idea had been formed of the power by which the planets were retained in their orbits. The labors of assiduous astronomers had supplied the materials for this purpose, and Kepler arose to lay the foundation of physical science. Receiving from the hand of Tycho the careful observations of twenty years, he was thus enabled to unite in his own

life the protracted labors of two. And from this volume of observation he deduced the following laws:

1st. The orbit of the earth and all the other planets are ellipses, having the Sun in the common focus. This was assailing one of the dogmas of ancient authority, which had been confirmed by the accumulated testimony of astronomers for thousands of years.

2nd. A line joining any planet with the Sun, will pass over equal spaces in equal times; or in more technical language, the radius vector of the earth or any other planet, describes equal areas in equal times.

3d. The square of their periodical revolutions is equal to the cube of the distance from the Sun.

The joy of the great astronomer upon discovering this third law, was almost unbounded. "What," says he, "I prophesied two and twenty years ago; what I firmly believed long before I saw Ptolemy's Harmonics; what I had promised my friends in the title of this book which I had named before I was aware of my discovery; what sixteen years ago I urged as a thing to be sought; that for which I joined Tycho Brahe, for which I settled in Prague, for which I have devoted the best part of my life to astronomical contemplations, at length I have brought to light, and have recognized its truth beyond my most sanguine expectations. It is now eighteen months since I got the first glimpse of light; three months since the dawn; very few days since the unveiled sun, most admirably to gaze upon, burst out upon me. Nothing holds me; I will indulge my sacred fury; I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vessels of the Egyptians, to build up a tabernacle for my God far from the confines of Egypt.—If you forgive me I rejoice; if you are angry I can bear it, the die is cast, the book is written, to be read either now or by posterity.—I care not which. I may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer." And well might this "Legislator of the skies," as he has in reverence been called, rejoice, for posterity has blessed his name and ennobled it in holy remembrance. X. Y. Z.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

Trials of a Physician's Wife.

AUGUST 14th, 18— Well, I have had my patience tried this day! I thought this morning that I would get a large washing done this day, and as I have only one small help, I generally take a pretty active part myself.

My husband started off early on a long ride; so now, thinks I, what a fine day I shall have to get along with my work—no dinner to prepare, nothing to interrupt me; so to work I went in good earnest, collected my clothes, put on my very best old wrapper, heated a kettle of water, and had just got my hands into the suds when Dolly (who is always looking everywhere but at her work) came running to me with her eyes as big as saucers, saying,

"Oh, Mrs. Boggs, there's the finest carriage at the gate, and the greatest lady in it, and the nicest gentleman a knocking at the door."

"Pity me, ye housekeepers! what was I to do? I must receive them just as I was. Dolly invited them in, while I looked through the window to see if I could make out who they were. The lady stepped very slowly out of the carriage, holding the finest baby close in her arms, as if afraid to trust it a moment even to her maid.—They came in and introduced themselves as Mr. and Mrs. S—, from a neighboring town. They had heard Dr. Boggs well spoken of, and had brought their baby (the first of course) to have him look at its tongue.—They feared it was slightly tongue-tied, 'poor little darling.' I told them the doctor would probably be gone all day.

"Well," said the lady, deliberately taking off her things, "I guess we will wait until he comes, as I would rather ride home in the dark than miss having him see the baby."

What a prospect for me! What should I get for dinner was my first thought, and my poor washing was the next—it must all be put by for the day. So I excused myself for a moment, ran into the kitchen, lifted off my large kettle of boiling water, set away my tubs, started Dolly off to buy, hog, or borrow some butter, mixed up some biscuit, washed my hands and brushed my hair, cleared away and then changed my dress, walked into the parlor with a smiling face, and commenced talking baby-talk to the little darlings. Oh, what a long, long day it was to me. That young mother was certainly the most insipid, uninteresting creature I have ever seen, and I was obliged to keep up conversation with her for hours. Her husband sat reading, and never spoke except to the baby. It was near night when the Doctor returned, and on examining the child's tongue he found there was nothing the matter with it. So after eating their supper with us, they left without even thanking us for our trouble.—I am worse tired than if I had done my large washing.

AUGUST 17th.—I have just returned from a long ride with my husband, and have been much amused with the various patients we have visited. The first place we called at was a new little cabin, built in the middle of a large prairie, with no other house in sight, and no improvements around it except a small field of corn and pumpkins. As we drove up to the door a whole troop of naked children ran out to look at us. A pale, aguish-looking woman was sitting at the door clucking; she seemed much pleased to see the doctor, invited me in, handed us each a rough wooden stool to sit down upon, and said,

"Why, Doctor, is this Mrs. Boggs? I thought you didn't mean to fetch your old woman out to see us. You

see, ma'am," turning to me, "the Doctor often comes to see us, and I asked him to fetch you 'long, but I reckoned you was too proud to visit poor folks."

"How is Andrew?" said the Doctor.

"Oh he is right smart."

"Does his hand begin to heat?"

"Oh yes, a heap."

"Where is he?"

"Well, I reckon the little serpent has gone and hid himself. I'll call him."

So running out to the fence with her apron thrown over her head, she set up such a scream of "Andrew, O, Andrew Jackson, I say, come right straight here, and let the Doctor fix your hand."

But the General had no notion of it until he was dragged in by two of the larger boys; and then what a looking object he was! His arms were covered with mud up to his elbows, and his head was much lighter colored than his face.

"Mercy sakes!" said the mother, "you're the dirtiest brat. Fetch me that cloth off the churn, Mafny Ann, till I wash off his head."

After some struggling, the hand was cleaned, so that the Doctor could dress the wound, and while he was engaged with it, the woman endeavored to entertain me.

"Won't you take off your things and stay and take some tea with us?" said she.

"No, I thank you; the Doctor has several patients to visit yet."

"Well, won't you eat a piece of pie? Doctor Boggs said you was mighty fond of pie."

I dared not refuse after that.

I have got some first rate. Betsy Jane, hand me a knife; why ain't it clean? go 'long and wipe it."

And Betsy Jane did wipe it—on the same cloth that had already done more than its duty—the same that had been round the churn, and was used to wash off Andrew's sore hand. The pie was cut and handed to me, and there I sat holding it, and wondering how I should get clear of it. I put it near my lips two or three times, but the very thoughts of biting it made me shudder. I really thought the Doctor would never get through with that land. However all things must have an end, and we bid good bye to the really kind woman, and I sprang into the buggy still holding the horrible piece of pie in my hand.

I carried it until we were out of sight of the cabin, and then it became food for the Gophers. We next called on an old woman who said she had an "awful ageracke," and wanted to know if it would not help it to grease it overnight with new hog's lard. The Doctor left her some ointment, and while he was putting up some medicine for her, I trembled lest she should offer him a piece of pie. I wish my husband would not tell people that I am fond of pie.

SEPTEMBER 2d. Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Yes, anywhere or anything that the complaints of these poor shivering ague patients might never reach me more! I am half recovered from a spell (as they call it here) of it myself, and I can sympathize with any poor soul that ever had a shake. One who has not lived on one of our Western rivers, can form no idea of the distress occasioned by this disease. Whole families are stricken down at once, and although not often fatal in its effects, still it destroys all energy, both of body and mind, and one feels at the time as if all comfort and happiness had left him forever. And then one meets with so little sympathy from the old settlers. If you utter the least complaint in their presence, they will laugh, and say, "why, didn't you expect to have the ager when you came here?" or, "Oh, you will soon be used to her." Used to it, indeed.

SEPT. 4th. What a horrible night I have passed—I do believe people like best to come for the Doctor during the night. It has been nothing but rap, rap, at our door, every night for a week past; there is no chance for sleep in this house; and last night in particular—I really had my nerves tried. The Doctor was called out into the country just after dark, and did not expect to return until near morning. I felt lonely, sick and nervous—several persons called before ten o'clock for medicine and advice. At length all seemed quiet, and I was about to retire, when Dolly, who had brought her bed into my room, that I might not be alone, began to groan with a chill.—Then I was obliged to go out into the kitchen, build up a fire, make some tea, and heat some irons to try and get her warmed up.

I was just in that weak state that I know many have been in, the vilest trifle startled me. I was nearly frightened at my own shadow, or the sound of my own footsteps. I dared not look behind me as I hurried from the kitchen to my chamber. When, hark! another knock—I went trembling to the door, and found a neighbor's boy standing there in tears. His father had taken a congestive chill, and they thought he could not live till morning. I promised to send the Doctor as soon as he returned, and once more entered my bed room. Dolly seemed quite comfortable and inclined to sleep; so after locking all the doors and listening all the windows, I tried to compose myself to slumber, but the room was close, and the heat so oppressive that I could not rest.—I arose and opened the window—the moon was shining bright—the mosquitoes came around me in swarms; still I sat there for some time, hoping to hear my husband's buggy; but not a sound was heard in the village. The longer I sat there the more lonely I began to feel so leaving the window open, I again lay down on my bed, and was just sinking into a doze, when the most piercing scream caused me to spring to my feet; and there, at the open window, leaning over the window sill, stood a female figure all dressed in white uttering screams.—

Shall I ever forget my feelings at that moment? Dolly was clinging to me, groaning most pitifully—the lamp gone out, and there stood that white, spirit-like figure in the bright moonlight, wringing its hands and still screaming! At length I caught the words,

"Oh! Mrs. Boggs, has the doctor got home? My husband is dying, dying! and nobody can save him. Oh! tell me where I can find a Doctor!"

Pity now took the place of fear—I recognized her voice; it was Mrs. T—, the wife of the man who had been taken that night with a congestive chill.

"Why, Mrs. T—, what brought you here alone at this time of night?"

"Oh, my husband, my poor husband—he will surely die."

"But why did not some one else come for the Doctor?"

"Oh, they said he was not at home—but I was determined to know for certain—no one knows I am here; they think me in bed, but how could I sleep? Oh, Mrs. Boggs, he is dying—they are rubbing him to keep him alive—he is cold."

And the poor woman shivered as she spoke—she had slipped out in her night-clothes, and with nothing around her; a heavy dew had fallen, and her bare feet were perfectly wet. I handed her a shawl and a pair of overshoes, and coaxing her to go home. I told her the Doctor would certainly be home soon, which proved to be true—and did I not even ask him to stay with me until daylight, but hurried him off to the sick man. By good fortune he was not too late—the man's life was saved, and his poor life was happy, but the Doctor says there was a great reason for the fears of my white robed visitor.

SEPTEMBER 8th. Worse and worse—There is now scarcely a well person in town. The Doctor is completely worn out; and if we feel ever so badly, it is no use to complain, for the Doctor has no time to attend to his own family! I was startled last night by the stroke of a riding whip against my window. I listened a moment without answering, when the window was thrown up, and the rough head of a man was thrust in without ceremony.

"I say, hallow, are you all asleep?"

"What's wanted?" said I.

"The Doctor; is he at home?"

"No sir."

"Thunder and stars! he never is to home when I want him."

"I am sorry, sir—but he will be here by sunrise."

"Sunrise! why, my woman will be dead before that time—she's got the cramp most awfully."

"Perhaps I can give her something that will relieve her until the Doctor can visit her."

"Yes," said my rough visitor, "and how would I know but it was pisen? No, no, you don't catch this child taking none of your stuff to her."

"Shall I tell the Doctor you wish to see him, when he comes?"

"No, sir—no—I'll have a Doctor to-night if I ride to Philadelphia for him."

And away he went, leaving the window wide open.—

Surley I am getting used to it—for the next moment I was sleeping soundly, only again to be disturbed. Who would be the wife of a country doctor?

RENOVATING OLD PEAR TREES.—It is known to most people that many of the old varieties of pears have been considered, to use a common phrase, "run out."

The fruit on those trees—the St. Michael, for instance—is very scarce, and of poor quality. By many they have been given over, and ceased to be cultivated.

Downing, the author of "Fruit and fruit trees of America," suggests to a friend that the cause of this depreciation was this: The peculiar elements necessary to form the pear, had become exhausted from the soil, and the tree in fact had nothing to make fruit of.

A correspondent in the November number of the Horticulturist, over the signature of J. B. W., of New York, gives an account of his mode of renewing the health and vigor of one of the exhausted trees according to the mode recommended by Downing.

The writer says that in October, 1843, he took in hand two large thrifty Virgilean pear trees that were twenty or thirty feet high. He scraped off all the rough bark, and coated the trunk of the tree over with soft soap, put on with a paint brush. He then cut out one third of all the poorest branches, and shortened the head of the tree one third, by heading back the principal limbs, covering the wounds with shell lac solution. [Shell lac dissolved in alcohol, or in other words, shell lac varnish an excellent thing for this use.] He then dug a trench four feet wide, around the ball of the roots, very much as if he were going to transplant it. A ball of the roots about six feet in diameter, were left untouched. All the roots that extended beyond this ball, were cut off, thus reducing the roots about as much as the branches had been reduced.

This trench was four feet wide and twenty inches deep. He then put in an equal quantity of fresh soil, from a good pasture, where the soil had not been broken for many years. He applied to each tree two bushels of cinders from a blacksmith's forge, two bushels of charcoal pretty well broken, and two pounds of potash well pulverized. All these were well intermixed, by spading over several times. The next summer the trees grew luxuriantly, and formed new and handsome heads—the summer following they blossomed moderately and the succeeding season they bore a fine crop of excellent fruit.

Two-thirds of the winter is gone.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1847.

SUBSCRIBE. SUBSCRIBE.

The only sure method of obtaining a copy of our paper is by subscribing. We mention this fact more particularly for the benefit of such persons as were disappointed in obtaining a copy of our last number. We usually print a certain number of papers, sufficient only to supply our subscribers and a half dozen transient purchasers, of course therefore, when there is an extra demand, as was the case last week, for some few hundred copies we cannot furnish them.

There are, we are confident, many persons who invariably obtain the privilege of reading our paper by borrowing it, who are able and ought to enter their names on our subscription list, but, while they can peruse their neighbor's paper gratis, will continue to lend their assistance to a hundred city papers, and when invited to encourage our humble efforts, will reply "they take so many papers they can't afford it." Now against all such injustice we enter our solemn protest, and if in the far distant future, we are ever fortunate enough to be elevated from our present obscure position to a seat in the Legislature, we mean to introduce a state-penny-press-killing-high-tariff-newspaper bill, the principal feature of which shall be to tax the city papers so heavy to such persons as do not subscribe and pay for the paper printed in their own town, as entirely to prohibit their circulation among such unnatural and ungrateful citizens.

One Way to prevent Thieves.

A correspondent relates the following novel method which was resorted to by a friend of his, to catch several fruit-stealers, by whose depredations he was somewhat annoyed:—

Some years ago, a farmer in Vermont who had taken pains to have an orchard of grafted fruit, (a great rarity at that time) had for two or three years had the most of his fruit gathered for him before he was quite ready to attend to it himself. Accordingly his sons resolved if possible to catch the thieves and put a stop to their depredations. It was a beautiful moonlight eve about eleven o'clock, after having watched several successive nights without making any discoveries, one of them who was secreted behind a large maple which stood near the bars, saw three of his neighbor's sons enter the orchard bearing bags and baskets, evidently prepared to carry off a large share of its best productions. He suffered them to pass unmolested and commenced shaking the trees, when he slipped from his hiding place, walked up to them, and after giving them a cordial greeting began to throw apples into their baskets. They were thunderstruck, but finding that he insisted on having their bags filled, very reluctantly lent their helping hands. He conducted them from one to another of the best trees till their bags and baskets were filled, and then kindly assisted in carrying them home, bid them good night, and left them. It is needless to add that the apples were left ever afterward for the owner to gather alone.

The following paragraph we take from the London "Daily News," of Dec. 22nd, just received by the Steamer Hibernia:—

"The tenor of the advice from the United States for some time past gives reason to hope that Maryland may, before much lapse of time, be found among the honorable dividend-paying States of the Union. For this desirable consummation no one has labored with greater assiduity and perseverance, or more powers of argument and conviction, than Mr. J. J. Speed, the able and highly respectable barrister of Baltimore. We might add also as a most earnest and honorable fellow-laborer in the same meritorious cause, the name of Mr. Peabody, a well known and not less respected American merchant resident in this city, himself a native and citizen of Maryland, and deeply feeling the discredit yet a taching to his parent State from the nonfulfillment of obligations."

We have copied the above from the English paper, to correct an error, and to recall to the minds of some of our citizens the pleasant reminiscence of a companion of their youth now so honorably distinguished; by informing them that the Mr. Peabody referred to in the preceding complimentary terms, is undoubtedly George Peabody, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, and native of this town. His long residence in Baltimore, Maryland, where he became highly esteemed as a citizen and merchant, and his earnest efforts for the credit and honor of the State of his adoption, probably led to the misconception of the place of his nativity. After leaving our town schools, Mr. P. ripened into manhood under the tutelage and as a clerk in the store of our venerable townsman, Capt. Sylvester Proctor. The declining years of Mr. Proctor and of his late respected consort in particular, have frequently been cheered by substantial testimonies, as well as expressions, that their early little domestic homilies and precepts to their pupil are to this day cherished by him in grateful and pleasurable remembrance. It is pleasant to us, in the lives of individuals as well as in generations of men, to recur to a line of time, especially when it will circumscribe an area of exemplary usefulness and honor.

TOWN MEETING.

A warrant has been issued calling a meeting of the Town, for the purpose of taking action on some important business, among which is the Order of Notice from the Legislature concerning the petition for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, also a similar notice concerning the petition for a Railroad from Salem through Danvers to Lowell.

We are indebted to Hon. Amos Abbott for a copy of the Speech of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in the House of Representatives.

Among the sufferers by the late fire in Boston, we notice the name of our late townsman, Andrew Lunt, Esq.,

We understand that the petitioners in behalf of a Railroad from Salem through Danvers and South Reading to Lowell, have secured the services of J. W. Proctor, Esq., of this town, and E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, as their counsel.

A novel elopement took place in North Adams, Mass. about new year's. The male is a smart black fellow, the female a respectable white girl. They were married at New London.

The news by the Hibernia has had an exhilarating effect on the flour market, says the Boston Journal, and prices have gone up about seventy-five cents on a barrel. Some holders even ask a dollar per barrel advance.

JOSEPH W. BATCHELDER, Esq., of Topsfield, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Command of the Regiment.—The Hon. CALB CUSHING, of Newburyport, having been chosen Colonel of the Regiment of Volunteer Militia raised in this State for the Mexican war, has accepted that office, and he has been duly appointed and commissioned for the command of the Regiment. Col. Cushing on Thursday resigned his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and is now prepared to enter upon the important command which has been delegated to him.

A precept was ordered, by the House, to be issued to the town of Newburyport, authorizing the election of a member of the House, in the place of Mr. Cushing, resigned.

Railroad from Newburyport to Georgetown.

We understand that measures are being taken to have the stock on that road taken up, with great hopes of success. Should the road be constructed and a road obtained from Danvers to Boston, it will be but a few years before all the Newburyport travel will pass through Danvers, a road from Danvers to Georgetown only being needed.

PARDON OF THE ANTI-RENTERS.—Gov. Young of New York has pardoned all the persons who are now confined in Prison, for offences growing out of the late Anti-rent rebellions in that State. The whole number of those to whom this act of Executive clemency has thus been extended is eighteen, who had been convicted of different crimes, from murder and manslaughter down to riot and assembling disguised and armed, and sentenced to the State or County prisons, for terms varying from that of life to two years. The pardon is unconditional, except in the cases of Boughton, O'Connor, Van Steenburgh and Earl, who are not restored to the rights of citizenship.

GAS LIGHTING.

The Boston Daily Advertiser and Traveller have recently described an apparatus, invented by Mr. Crutcher, by means of which an illuminating gas is produced from any common oil, or fatty substance, and, as is asserted by those who have had it in operation several years, a light is produced which is 60 per cent cheaper, than that from coal or rosin. The light produced is of the softest and most pleasing kind, and is said to be entirely free from the objections existing against gas produced from coal, or from coal and rosin.

Danvers and Salem Conches.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Messrs. Symonds and Teel in another column, that they have been obliged to make an alteration in their coach arrangement and will in future make but 4 trips daily, each way.

PORK PACKING.—The falling off in Louisville this season is something rising one-third. In several towns in Indiana, about one-half. In Ripley, Ohio, from 21,500 last season to 8,800 this. In Tennessee, fully one-half. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Argus says—

"The pork season has now closed, and from all the information we can gather, there will be a heavy diminution from the supply slaughtered last season in the entire West. Last year there were slaughtered in this place and vicinity 13,500 hogs, and this season only 6500, and they some five per cent. lighter than those of last year."

The fire is stated in the Chronotype, to have originated from a "drunken row" in the bowling saloon, in which the stove was upset, and the parties were too drunk or too much engaged in their quarrel to extinguish the flames.

Specie by the Hibernia.—We are informed by the pursers of the Hibernia that she brought from Liverpool £500,00 of which £190,000, in gold, is consigned to Harnden & Co. The Hibernia also brings £20,000 from Halifax.—Boston Traveller.

A drop or two of honey well rubbed on the hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of the skin. It is particularly pleasant for children's hands and faces in cold weather.

A NIGHT'S EARNINGS.—Some time ago, Mr. Woodbridge, agent for Day, Newell & Day, patent safe manufacturers, placed in the Exchange a safe, with a recently invented lock, and in the safe enclosed \$500 as a reward for any person who should pick the lock. Mr. Hobbs, locksmith, of this city, was shut up one night in the building, and at a little before 7 o'clock the next morning, left the place \$500 richer than when he entered.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Collector the Customs of the District of Boston and Charlestown, says the Transcript, acknowledges the receipt of fifty nine dollars, from some person unknown—which amount is stated to be due to the United States for duties on articles introduced in violation of law.

The Volunteer Appropriation.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, debate was resumed upon the resolution to give the sum of \$20,000 to the Volunteers.

Mr. Webster of Boston, finished his argument in support of the appropriation, and concluded by proposing a substitute, with a preamble which strongly condemns the war and the President.

Mr. Cushing of Newburyport, after a few remarks couched in eloquent and feeling terms, resigned his seat, he having been commissioned as Colonel of the Regiment.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Webster's proposition, which was rejected by a vote of 217 to 20. Mr. Lincoln of Worcester, moved to reduce the appropriation to \$3000. Rejected.

Mr. Seaver of Boston, applied the previous question, which the house sustained almost unanimously.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the resolve was refused a third reading—47 yeas to 190 nays.

BOSTON MARKET.—Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 28. Cotton.—The advanced prices are fully sustained, sales about 200 bales. Provisions.—New mess Pork is firm at \$14; clear \$15; Lard 8 3-4 a 9c, 4 mo. Flour.—A sale was made today of 900 bbls Genesee at \$6.75 cash but holders are asking \$6.87 1-2; Ohio and Michigan \$6.75; Baltimore Howard street, Alexandria and Georgetown \$5.50; extra Eagle \$7.25 cash; no common Frederickburg in the market. Corn.—The price is up today to \$1 per bushel, at which rate we understand some 20 a 40,000 bushels have been re-sold for shipment. Molasses.—Sale of 150 bbls Cuba sugar was sold for distilling at 17c. 6 mos. P. S. 1000 bbls Fredericksburg Flour, extra Knox brand, sold for export at supposed \$7 per bbl, cash.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

March 2, is agreed upon as the last day upon which orders of notice are returnable, instead of Feb. 20, as first proposed.

Richard Bond and others, petition to be incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Hotel in Haymarket Square, and Thomas West and others, back up this petition, the object of which is, to erect a commodious Hotel contiguous to the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot—Eliab Parker and others petition for a Railroad from Salem to Methuen, with a branch from North Reading to the Lowell Railroad at Wilmington.

Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, presented the petition of M. Oshorn and others of Danvers, in aid of that of Southwick and others, of Boston, for a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, intended to insure tanneries and similar risks.

There has also been a Special Joint Committee appointed to enquire into the adequacy of Probate Salaries, of which Hon. J. W. Lowe, of the Senate is from Essex County, and Mr. Brooks, of Medford, from our Congressional District. Hon. J. C. Perkins has proposed to require annual returns from Registers of Probate, of their duties and income, similar to the returns required of Justices of the Peace. It is also proposed to give guardians of lunatics &c., authority to lease for a term of years the property of such lunatics, &c.

W. M. Boardman and 123 others, of Saugus, petition in favor of the Danvers and Malden Railroad, and Sidney Spaulding and 1705 others, of Lowell, Lilley Eaton and 205 others, of South Reading, and Fitch Poole and others, of Danvers, severally petition in favor of the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

That the part of Methuen called New City, asks to be incorporated as the town of Lawrence, by the petition of Charles S. Storow and 456 others.

It is proposed that the night-time of crime shall extend from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Such powerful demonstrations are made in the shape of memorials, &c., against the Hawkers' and Peddlers' law as will, doubtless, lead on to an essential modification or repeal of that Law.

The petition of C. A. Dearborn and others, of Danvers, to be annexed to Salem, has been referred, from the files of last year, to the Committee on Towns.

On Wednesday, Joseph Duck and others, of S. Reading, petition in favor of the Salem and Lowell Railroad, and Wm. Hawkes and others, of Marblehead, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad. A Railroad is also asked for from Framingham to W. Boylston.

It is proposed to compel all parents and guardians to educate their children. Also to give every town a Representative every year.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!!!

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamer Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Boston, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, having made her passage in a little over nineteen days.

The news by this arrival is of considerable interest. We make the following extract from the second edition of the Boston Times, and Evening Traveller.

ENGLAND.

The news from England contains many items of interest. Parliament was to be called together on the 10th of January; and Lord John Russell had issued circulars to his supporters in the House, requesting their presence at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance were to be immediately considered. The wretched condition of Ireland will probably be one of the subjects, which will attract the consideration of Parliament. The action of the government in regard to military affairs, is noticeable. It was reported that it was in contemplation to train all the able-bodied men at work in the dock yards, to the management of heavy guns and musketry, to fit them to man fortifications and block ships; also that it was in contemplation to increase the army, by the addition of fifteen new regiments of 1000 men. The grain trade has been animated and somewhat excited since our last advices, prices have considerably advanced. The weather in England had been unusually severe, the most so that had been experienced for many years. The frosts and snows had materially impeded the railway trains, and there were reports of passengers being frozen to death on board of some of the steam packets.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This important document reached Liverpool on the evening of the 29th ult. in the packet ship John R. Skiddy, from New York. For some days previous much anxiety was evinced for its receipt.

"The last message of President Polk, which was received in this country a few days ago, has been assailed by the whole of the press, and ugly names have been given to the process of reasoning in which the President's accounts for the Mexican war. One passage has been strongly commented upon—that in which he states that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest. We can call to mind no similar document during our time which has been less favorably received in England; indeed the critics of some of the papers are marked by a course of invective but rarely seen in the columns of the first class papers. From this it may be inferred that the annexation of California which Com. Stockton has taken possession of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas."

IRELAND.

The unprecedented wretchedness of Ireland seems to be attracting much attention. In the single county of Mayo a district less than 50 miles square, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have occurred from starvation. Considerable collections have been taken up in the English churches for the relief of the suffering Irish, and Parliament it is believed will take early and comprehensive measures for affording effectual relief to the starving peasantry. O'Connell's popularity continues to wane, and O'Brien's to increase.

FRANCE.

The latest dates from Paris are to the 1st of Jan.—The French papers discuss, with considerable interest the operations of our troops and squadron in Mexico.—They seem a little doubtful of the ultimate success of our arms in that country, arising mainly from the fatigue and sickness and distress which our troops must experience in their attempts to subjugate the country. Considerable quantities of American flour have been received at Paris via Havre.

The government mills in Plymouth are employed night and day in grinding corn for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

The Austrian Government forbids every peasant, in Gallia to leave his dwelling after sunset, to hold any conversation with his neighbors, or to attend any assemblies; and the whole country is militarily occupied. The report that the house in which Shakespeare was born, has been purchased for removal to America, has received direct contradiction from the trustee of the testamentary estate to which it belongs.

Intelligence from Persia bring distressing accounts of the continue depredation of the Nestorians of the mountains, by the Kurds.

To Mend Cracked Stoves.—Cracks in stoves and stove-pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, and ammoniac and water make a harder and more durable cement.

It is stated that Monroe Edwars, now in Sing Sing State prison for forgery, is in the last stage of quick consumption and that he cannot live many weeks.

For the Courier.

Illusion All.

As we by steam o'er railroad go,
"The world is all a fleeting show,"
And strange fantastic motion;
The trees, hills, monuments move round,
Each other on wave-rolling ground,
Like ships upon the ocean.

'Tis curious—though solemn—very,
To see in yon grove Cemetery,*
The monumental stones
Fixed in the earth to mark the place
Where rest the dead—each other chase
Around—while the shrill tones

Of the steam whistle and the bell
Remind us of that trampet yell—
That all—astounding voice,
Which one day will the dead awake,
And earth unto its centre shake,
With a confused noise!

The gulf too, that now lies between
The railroad and that moving scene,
Does symbolize, right well,
That which divides the shore of time
From the eternal world sublime,
Where the immortals dwell.

And as the cars swift glide along,
Careless as do earth's heedless throng,
Along time's slippery shore;
The thoughtful cannot fail to feel
That should a brittle rail or wheel
Break,—all with them were o'er!

And yet the trustful, well trained mind
Would there no greater danger find
Than elsewhere.—Dodge it as we will
The arrow that must lay us low
Is tracking us where'er we go
Its errand to fulfill.

*Harmony grove Cemetery seen from the cars on the Essex Railroad.

Correspondence of the Courier.

Lawrence, Jan. 27, 1847.

Mr. Editor—There is a mist on the minds of many in this place, in regard to the various petitions before the Legislature, for Railroad charters to connect directly or indirectly with this place. There is a deep interest felt on the subject of the Essex Railroad here at this time. The citizens of this place wish the most direct road to Salem, and entirely disconnected from any other road. They are suffering evils from the inadequacy of the upper route to do the transportation to this place, which they wish to see remedied. I have always thought till recently, that the Essex Road would get no sympathy from gentlemen connected with the Essex Company, but such is not the fact. They feel as deep an interest in this matter as any citizen, and have reason to, from the delays they suffer in their transportation, the amount of which you can infer from the fact that their transportation bill amounts to \$800 per month, (mostly lumber) without reckoning the brick transportation; and of this item you can judge a little from the fact that Mr. Storow has this week notified the President of that Road, that he wishes 150 thousand bricks per day delivered at this place for 100 consecutive days. Will you inform me about this matter, how the thing stands down with you.

What can Salem people be thinking of, that they do not take hold of this matter with more earnestness. They realize the amount of lumber, lime, bricks, West India goods, &c., that is to be consumed in this place alone, setting aside every thing else; and also setting aside the way freight between Salem and here—and the vast trade that will open when the Manchester road is built? Salem can monopolize the lumber, lime, coal and West India trade, without once counting leather, shoes, wool and the thousand other articles that will necessarily be wanted in connection with those bulky articles. And Danvers too has a deep interest in the matter: All the better kinds of bricks are now brought from Somerville—granite for their piers in the river, from Quincy; the Neck could have a monopoly, nearly, of the floor and grain trade; leather and shoes must be used here, since from ten to thirty thousand feet will not go barefooted. Why then cannot the Salem capitalists wake up, or do they prefer to see their wharves overgrown with grass? I yesterday heard a gentleman who does business between here and Salem, say that if an entirely independent road was built, he would engage himself to transport 1500 tons yearly over the road, and purchase a warehouse in Salem. Please write me and give me all the true information there is on this subject in your section—tell them that the embryo city is fast developing its form and features, and that at no distant day, it will be the shire of the new County of Merrimack, Lowell and Haverhill being the extremes.

FOR THE COURIER.

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor—I see that a Town meeting is to be held on Tuesday afternoon of next week, on the orders of notice from the Malden and Lowell roads. We hope the friends of the Malden road will remember the meeting and be present. All that can prejudice their case this year, it appears to me, is division among the people of Danvers. The people of Danvers are by a very great majority in favor of the Malden road, and all the far is, that some may inadvertently lend their aid to another project, thinking it will promote rather than injure the prospect for the Malden Road. Let this be carefully guarded against, and the town of Danvers present a solid and united front in favor of the Malden Road, and a charter will be obtained.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE. In the New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th instant, occurs the following notice of a legal decision:

A decision of the Supreme Court, recently rendered in the case of Spaulding vs. steamer Missouri, is believed to be the first in this State, where a steamboat has not been held liable for carrying off a slave. A singular fact was disclosed, viz: a slave so white that he would pass anywhere for a white man, and that he was supposed to be such when he was taken into the employ of the steamer, and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to hire himself on boats trading to places where slavery does not exist, and to remain there till he chose to leave, and the court expressed great doubts whether his master could exercise any acts of ownership over him afterwards. The case was argued by Messrs. Winthrop and Gould for the plaintiff, and by Peyton and Smith for the defendants.

The intimation by the Court will be observed, that the master's voluntary permission to the slave at former times, to go to the free States, had in fact emancipated the slave.

Mr. Editor: I noticed a Jesuitical article in reply to an article I wrote for your paper. Your correspondent says that a road from South Reading, will not be in violation of the Lowell and Boston Road. To be sure a road from Danvers to Lowell will, and well to explain that the petition is from Danvers. There are not two petitions as some South Reading from Danvers, and one from South Reading. The petition is one and a road from Danvers to Lowell. If a road to South Reading from Danvers, a petition to that effect, and orders of notice issued, edges as a matter of course that the project, ed by the Lowell Road, and adds, "whether this movement will be gratifying to the Malden or not we have not the means of determining the project, if it will have any, with the Malden Road, and whether such a connection be "gratifying" to the Eastern Railroad or terminated from the disposition of the Eastern road the Malden Road. Is it that, that has no means of determining. If it is, he is at their opposition to it the last two years.

Your correspondent then sneers at the Malden because it has failed twice. Supposing it had times and we have a right to it, and it is interest of the place, shall we give up on it? I trust not. The Eastern Railroad was threatened its charter, and then by the united friends; and it is not too much to say here, not been for deserters from the cause of the project, it would have been chartered and built. Your correspondent closes with the motto, things, hold fast to that which is good." I have to prove all things but I do think we shall faster by holding fast to something. If the Malden Road is to be decided on the question of a B. Eastern Railroad, a road to North Andover, South Reading, a road to North Reading, a Malden, they will probably get neither.

N. TOWN MEETING.

We hope there will be a full attendance and judicious expression of the views of the subject of the several lines of Railroads passing through our territory. Let the discussion be candid, and especially let the fact that the town shall not much longer be of a land conveyance to Boston. It will be all to have the better reflection that we are year heating ourselves out of such reasonable nation. While it is admitted that the Malden number the most advocates in this section of it is also true that there are a great number of persons who have a strong preference for the Salem route, and who are entitled both from the character to respectful attention. We glad to see the Malden road built, and would hand and pocket, for it if we could have grounds for believing in its success. We would like that the town should give its strong and decided preference for that route if it would at the same time the honest acknowledgment that the South Reading would also accommodate our travel to Boston. We hope this to be the only wise course to pursue. Happily the Malden route should not be chartered might obtain a way to Boston, via South Reading. We call on the advocates of the Malden route or that the town is suffering from the delay in a suitable land route to Boston, and it is but a feasible route is offered to us it ought to be. We ask them to adopt such a course in town we shall tend to unite the vote of the town. If, on the other hand, they are determined rashly to trumpet feelings and wishes of their fellow citizens who differ from them, they may meet a reaction, then remember that there is a large section of whose inhabitants feel indifferent to either route who will be likely to take sides with the opposition. Our fears may be groundless, but with the edge we have of former movements we have hesitations that if our citizens are not careful of the town may be subjected to the charge of precipitate and injudicious action.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor—It is gratifying to perceive that of your correspondents are willing to withdraw attention from affairs of state, and concerns of speculation, and to devote themselves for a moment to the community nearer home. Your purpose in view I hope to be pardoned in a few suggestions to what others have said, in regard to public schools. Is it desirable that the school be continued through the year? If it is, the should be raised by taxation money sufficient purpose. But it will be immediately answered, some Districts, they now have quite as much money is wanted for the support of their schools. And will not be right to increase the assessment upon the accommodation of a few. There is force in this remark and the rights of all should be properly regarded in any action that may be had subject. Within the last seven years, the town voted their appropriation for schools about one on a scholar. In comparison with other towns Commonwealth as to appropriations it now ranks the fiftieth. In taxable property it ranks about the thirtieth. We know no good reason why this town not contribute for the support of schools, as much other town of similar ability. As things are now, all those Districts which desire to have a school, have to burden themselves with a contribution. Unless therefore, authority can be ed, to raise money in districts by a tax, in addition what is raised by the towns, (which is a fair basis the consideration of Legislators), there would seem a propriety in increasing the town appropriations several years, there has been voted \$3 for each between the age of 4 and 16. If you would sum sufficient to support our principal schools the year, even at the present wages of teachers cents at least should be added to the annual appropriation. If any good reason can be offered why this not be done, I should like to see it stated. P. some rich Bachelor or superannuated capitalist, think of some; but laboring men with families probably approve of it.

Musket Balls.—At the arsenal near St. Louis have a machine by which they make one hundred eighty balls a minute. Within two weeks it is that two million of balls were shipped from the arsenal to the seat of war.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 203 (opposite No. 261) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years, and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bands, Knee Caps, Buck Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 23 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him—Convex Spinal Trusses, Dr. Cassell's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust; having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spinal Truss; Randall's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent Fitch; do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's K. Chest Truss, and the Sinkers' Rucking Truss, may be had at this establishment. A Whiskering Tube and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having entered much from the want of skillful workmen in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Barth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is anxious to accommodate them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Green, of Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and one that they are well suited to.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Barth, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMYTH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847:
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or three teeth, but is equally and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so many parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defect above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth, is its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet in opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of a Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be put up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.
SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
TEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
may 9
TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported for sale by
J. J. HALE
dec 26

LORRAINE'S PILLS. All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tonicum. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's PILLS. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's PILLS, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills I felt my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Similar I could to the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly increasing and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Prector, New Mills. E. Stinson
North Parish—M. Holey Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—D. P. Adams

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Wreck of the Gladiolus,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.
S. DODGE.
sept 25

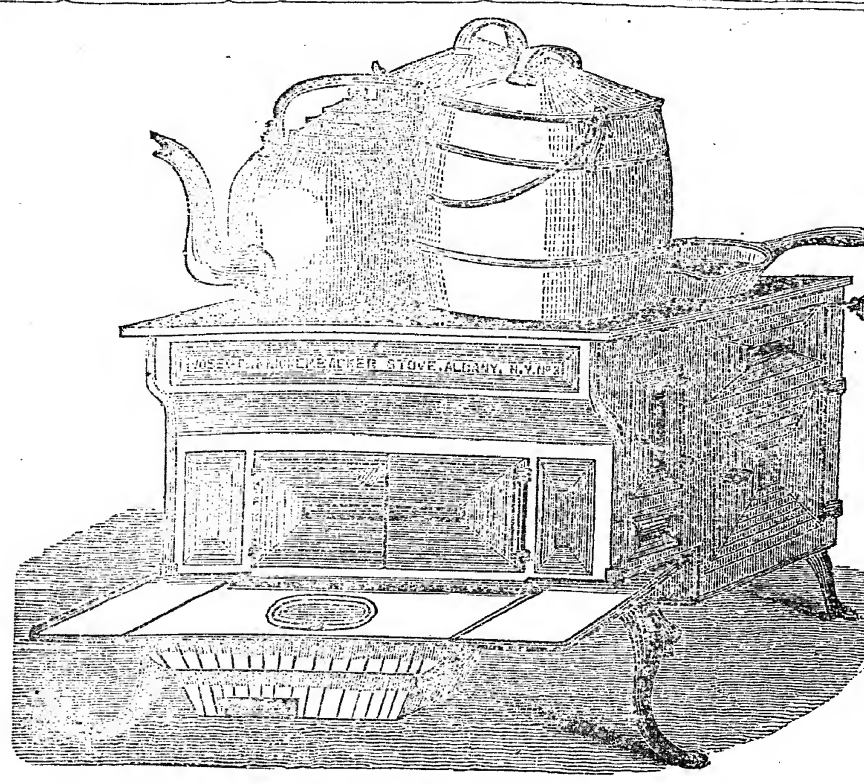
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
M. T. DOLE.
dec 19

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, on a single evening, on application to
C. W. SIMMONDS, Foster St.

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for Ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.
THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
CHARLES SIMMONDS.
Oct 3

HOW TO BE A MAN. A Book for Boys, containing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb author of the Young Lady's Guide.
HOW TO BE A LADY. A Book for Girls, containing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb, just from the press and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES,
Stearns Building Salem.
dec 26



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Retubed.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hibernian. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$3 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Engle, a new and elegant pattern
Column:
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and satisfactorily executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.
sept 26

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Caned; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Toilets, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS

Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.
Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.
Looking-glass plates reset.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is owned upon the strictest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued \$36 policies.
The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each.
Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$39,500 besides guarantee capital.
Surplus to be returned to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kahn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Vanuwig, Thomas A. Dexter, Ois Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$2.50 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

With every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 23, 1846.

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber as just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Rings. Also on hand, a good assortment of Gold and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Finger-Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.
J. W. ARCHER, Jr.
222 Essex st. Salem.
oct 7

J. & H. HALE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS.

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
PLOW CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS and CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMPBELL'S,
CAMPBELL'S LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND
ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails
Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
march 15

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.
Looking-glass plates reset.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Grady's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	3 00
Electric Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Scots' Review	2 00
Littell's Living Age	2 00
Knickerbocker, New York	6 00
New England Family Magazine	5 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	1 00
Lady's Garland	2 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	1 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistants	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Saturday Evening Post	5 00
He also receives subscriptions for the following	1 50

and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st., opposite the First Church, Salem.
W. M. ARCHER, Jr.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in Allen's Building, over the WARREN BANK
Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Feltz's (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1847.
Just published and for sale
jan 29 W & S B IVES, Stearns building.

NEW BOOKSTO

151 Essex Street,—Lynde
(A few doors East of the M
GEORGE CREAM
RESPECTFULLY informs hi
the public that he has taken the
furnished the same with a complete asse
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS,
together with a select stock of
Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery
Fancy Goods,
(All of which will be sold at a fair advan

School Books.
o the latest editions, in
good substantial bindings.

Bibles.
Quarto, Octavo, Pew and
Pocket Bibles, in great variety
and at very low prices.

Prayer and Hymn Books.
of all kinds used by the different
denominations, and of
the latest editions.

Law and Commercial
Blanks
Deeds, Bills of Lading, Man-
ifests, Shipping Papers, etc
on good paper and at low
prices.

Cards.
Constantly on hand a com-
plete assortment of Perkins
& Mann's Enamelled, Stylo-
graphic, Pearl Surface and
Colored Cards, for sale at
the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils.
Rodgers, Crook's and other
manufacture of Desk, Pen
and Pocket Knives, Razors
and Scissors. Also, superi-
or American Cutlery of the
Waterville manufacture.—
Gold and Silver Pencils in
great variety; common Lead
Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods.
Pocket Books; Card Cases, Hair Brushes;
for caps, Letter Stamps; Gunter's Scales; S
all articles usually found with Booksellers.
A share of patronage solicited.
Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, D
KEEPS constantly on hand, a g
ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESS
of every kind and quality. Also—Fine Bu
Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travel
Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, C
ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice,
most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and qu
at the shortest notice.
T. Trask has on hand an assortment of H
be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND
AND GIG TRIMMERS.
For the better accommodation of their custo
taken the lower part of the shop recently occu
Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.
SALEM.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance c
solicited.

S. A. POOL
G. B. STED

Danvers Express and Ba
Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (S
cepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Po
cobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton str
town, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.

April 19, 1845. 1 ly
OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paper
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING.
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, M
BRONZE, GROUND GLASS,
mch 29 1y

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Store-utter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Ma
MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Mo
all kinds of work usually found in such an e
ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined, w
Stone on reasonable terms.
Persons in want of any of the above a
GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—
the same twenty per cent cheaper than
from those who go growing through the count
ing off their robes, and have no knowl
their stock or business.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins
Office No. 205 Essex
THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL INS
issue policies on property not considered extr
for any term of time, from one month to five
the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres.
A. Brooks, Sec'y.
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Da

Watch and Clock Repairing.
The subscriber would inform the citizens
Danvers and vicinity, that he has establish
self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and
Repairing business, and hopes by strict atten
business, and doing his work well, to merit a
patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and
assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constan
and.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.
AN'S.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps,
changing and stand. Also, Girandoles o
and beautiful patterns.—Also, Camphene a
of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215
street.

LOT of Fancy colored Mantls, with w
borders and ends. Just rec'd by
dec 5 M. T. DOLE

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A mo
noble Book designed for the Professional m
merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen
Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth
December 1846—12 1-2c just received at the Bo
of J P JEWETT & CO

STORE.
de Place. 151
ie Museum.)
ANER
s his friends
the above shop
assortment of
S. JUVENILE
ORS;
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Blank Books,
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very cheap.
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made to order at
notice.
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a complete ass
Seamans' Station
Paper.
A. Deny, John P
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at the lowest P
Note, Perfume
e, Cartridge, Th
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Pens and Quills.
Herts', Levy's
popular Pens of
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DANVERS COURIER:
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GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

Poetry.
"SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD."
Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and restless spirit tame;
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead a lost one back to God?
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred,
Speak not to him a bitter word—
Speak not—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.
If widely he hath gone astray
And dark excess has marked his way;
'Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Reform must come from kindly care,
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love,
Though sadly his young heart hath err'd,
Speak not to him a bitter word.
The lowering frown he will not bear,
The venom'd chiding will not hear;
The ardent spirit will not brook
The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke:
'Thou wouldst not good the restless steer,
'To calm his fire or check his speed;
'Thou let no angry words be heard—
Speak not to him a bitter word.
Go kindly to him—make him feel
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal,
Tell him the dangers thick that lay
Around his wildly devious way;
So shalt thou win him, call him back,
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track
And warnings thou hast mildly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

Miscellany.
FOR THE COURIER.
History of Astronomy.
No. 6.
While Kepler was reading these lessons of the skies at Prague, and inscribing his name high upon the immortal page of fame, Galileo was busily employed in extending the boundaries of the Solar System. To him, without doubt, belongs the honor of inventing the Telescope. And what an era does it constitute in the science of astronomy! What new and untold wonders burst upon the mind of man! He, who before was confined to earth, now clapt his glad wings and soared upward a thousand miles. No invention of ancient or modern times is so extraordinary in its nature as this. To him enabled to see a body, thousands of miles distant, as plainly as though it were brought within one mile of us, is indeed wonderful; and even to the philosopher who understands the principles upon which it acts, it must ever be looked upon as one of the most elegant applications of science. Galileo had no sooner completed his telescope and directed it to the heavens, than a world of wonders burst upon his enraptured sight. Pointing it to the moon, he was charmed by a view never before gazed upon by mortal man. The Sea exhibited his spots—Venus her phases, and Jupiter his expanded and retracted retines of neigons. He had been urged against the System of Copernicus, that if his doctrine were true, Venus would appear with all the different phases of the Moon,—that she would sometimes appear horned, sometimes gibbous, and some times full. But to the unassisted eye no such phenomena is perceptible. To this Copernicus, in the true spirit of a noble mind, answered, that if ever man should be able to see her better they would find this vast; and could the human have looked through the wonder revealing tube of Galileo, what joy would have filled his soul in witnessing the fulfilment of his prophesy. The celestial revelations of Galileo, created a great sensation in those ignorant and superstitious times. "Many doubted; many positively refused to believe as novel an announcement. All were struck with the greatest astonishment, either at the new views of the universe thus offered them, or at the audacity of Galileo in inventing such fables!" What a picture does this present of the pride and arrogance of the human mind, and the moral depravity of the human heart! Men, professing to be the worshippers of truth and the cultivators of science, would not even deign to look through the telescope of Galileo. As though fearful they should discover something in the heavens that should overturn the laws of the universe! Says Galileo to Kepler, "O my beloved Kepler how I wish we could have one hearty laugh together. Here at Padua, is the principal Professor of Philosophy, whom I have repeatedly and urgently requested to look at the moon and planets through my glass, which

he pertinaciously refuses to do. Why are you not here? What shouts of laughter we should have at this glorious folly; and to hear the Professor of Philosophy at Pisa, laboring before the Grand Duke with logical arguments, as if, with magical incantations, to charm the new planets from the sky!" The following from an astronomer, contemporary with Galileo, will show the kind of logic with which he had to contend. Says this sage philosopher, "There are seven windows given to animals in the domicile of the head, through which the air is admitted to the tabernacle of the body, to enlighten, to warm, and to nourish it; which windows are the principal parts of the microcosm or little world—two nostrils, two eyes, two ears and one mouth. So in the heavens as in a macrocosm or great world, there are two favorable stars, Jupiter and Venus,—two unpropitious, Mars and Saturn,—two luminaries, the Sun and Moon; and Mercury alone undecided and indifferent. From which, and from many other phenomena in Nature, such as the seven metals, &c., which it were tedious to enumerate, we gather that the number of planets is necessarily seven. Moreover," continues this wonderful man, "the Satellites are invisible to the naked eye and therefore can exercise no influence over the earth, and therefore would be useless, and therefore do not exist!! Besides as well the Jews and other ancient nations, as modern Europeans, have adapted the division of the week into seven days, and have named them from the seven planets. Now if we peruse the number of the planets this whole system falls to the ground!! No, noble Sizzi, far better that the world should plod on, as guileless of scientific knowledge as art thou, than that such beautiful, harmonious and consistent systems, and withal so useful to mankind, should be disturbed! But fear not, noble man, for who can controvert such deep and pungent reasoning? Who would for one moment dare to question the soundness of the philosophy, which teaches that the head of man is the pattern after which is fashioned the wonders of the skies? Rest thou, immortal champion of truth, in the conscious security which thy head shall gain thee!" Compared with the men of his age, Galileo was a moral giant amid a race of men-pigmees,—a bright meridian Sun surrounded by glimmering meteors. But a dark cloud was gathering over Galileo, which spread itself and grew more imminent every hour. The Church at Rome had taken the alarm. Professing to discover in the System of Copernicus a contradiction of the language of scripture, they commenced a persecution against the great man, which resulted in his signal disgrace and the abjuration of his traitful views. After various interdictions, he was finally cited to appear at Rome, where he was formally tried before the Inquisition and convicted of heresy. In the language of Dr. Brewster, "At the age of seventy, on his head knees, and with his right hand resting upon the Holy Evangelists, did this patriarch of science avow his present and past belief in the dogmas of the Romish Church; abundant as false and heretical the doctrine of the Earth's motion and the Sun's immobility; and pledged himself to denounce to the Inquisition, any other person who was ever suspected of heresy. He adjured, cursed, and detested those unnumbered truths which the Almighty had permitted him to be the first to establish. What a mortifying picture of moral depravity and intellectual weakness! If the unholly zeal of the assembly of Cardinals has been branded with infamy, what must we think of the venerable Sage, whose grey hairs were intertwined with the chaplets of immortality, quailing under the fear of man; and sacrificing the convictions of his conscience and the deductions of his reason, at the altar of a base superstition? Had Galileo but added the courage of a martyr to the wisdom of the sage,—had he carried the glance of his indignant eye round the circle of his judges,—had he lifted his hands to heaven and called the living God to witness the truth and immutability of his opinions, the bigotry of his enemies would have been disarmed, and Science would have enjoyed a memorable triumph." But let us not, in our security—in these days of religious toleration, be too severe in our judgment upon the great, though superstitious philosopher. Let the sterling virtues—the brilliant talents—the devotion of his better days to the cause of science, hide from an undue severity this excessive weakness in the character of the poor blind old man,—the tuttering, the hoary sage descend to the countless future; stripped by the marble angel of charity of right that shall detract from his honor or his glory;—and may the proud dome of Science still rise in its majestic grandeur, bearing on its capstone the immortal name—GALILEO GALILEI.

WOMAN'S POWER.
A TALE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF 'CONQUEST AND SELF-CONQUEST.'
It was spring—not the drizzly, cold, comfortless season thus misnamed in this northern region, but the spring of the poets, the spring of the South—and never deemed April Sun on a landscape of more quiet loveliness, than that in the midst of which was situated the residence of Mr. Richard Shubrick, of South Carolina. The large, irregularly built old mansion was surrounded by a wide piazza and as you trod its circuit, you looked forth from its western side on the Santee rolling its placid waves between forest crowned banks, and from its eastern, on flowery lawns and stately shrubs, with here and there a lofty and spreading tree, beyond which the wide carriage road passing through a double line of sycamores and willow-oaks for nearly half a mile entered through a handsome gate into the turnpike or regular mail route

to Charleston. It was a scene over which the gentle affections that bless a home, and the refined taste that embellishes it, might have been supposed to preside, yet more than once of late had its sleeping echoes been rudely awakened by the fierce shouts and denunciations of unbridled soldiery, and the heavy, hurried tread of armed men been heard in its halls, for we write of 1780, the Reign of Terror in Carolina, when British troops garrisoned her forts, and ramped almost unresisted through her fields—when no home was sacred from the inquisition of their avarice, or their vengeance. Mr. Shubrick's reputed wealth and known patriotism had rendered his home peculiarly liable to their most unwelcome visits. But that home was guarded in his absence by a spirit so dignified and commanding, yet so still and gentle, that hitherto the redoubt had been charmed into courtesy, and the most hostile visitor been sent away in manners, if not at heart, a friend. Mrs. Shubrick would often have been condemned to complete solitude for months by the absence of her husband, and the cessation of these hospitalities for which her abode had once been noted, but which it was impossible to continue in the disorganized condition of social life in her neighborhood, had it not been for the companionship of Caroline Shubrick, the young sister of her husband. Caroline was a gentle and lovely being, with a heart capable of the deepest womanly devotion. She could have died for or with one she loved, but her courage was all that of passive endurance—she would have shrunk and trembled at the stroke from which she would not flee, and she could not, like her sister, have averted evil from her loved ones by her self-possession, or have nerved them to meet it tranquilly by her own serenity. Such as she was, she was loved deeply, devotedly loved by the young and ardent Reginald Elliot, and before that dark and dreadful year had closed, Caroline had learned to tremble for a life dearer to her than her own. Mr. Shubrick loved Reginald too, but to his entreaties that he would consent to his immediate marriage with his sister, he replied with a decided negative. "It must not be, Reginald, while the executioner on the one side, or the cannon ball on the other are ready to cut the tie as soon as formed. There is no time for assuming new responsibilities. Heaven knows those we have press but too heavily."

But at length a bright day began to dawn upon the harassed and exhausted patriots. The battle at the Cowpens in January, 1781, taught the British that they were not invincible, and inspired the oppressed, but unyielding Americans with new hope; and the arrival of Greene, and the spirited manner in which he opened the campaign, raised that hope almost to a triumphant certainty. As he advanced into the state, her sons everywhere shook off the yoke which they had worn so impudently, and vented in indignant the deep indignation which had for months been burning in their hearts, which their fues might ever have read in their flashing eyes and on their stern and gloomy brows. On the twentieth of April, Greene was at Camden, only fifty miles from Mr. Shubrick's home, and that gentleman could no longer repress his desire to be once more in arms, boldly, openly battling for the right. 'Not till then shall I feel myself a freeman,' he said to his wife,—and though the color on her cheek might have grown a shade less glowing—her soft earnest eyes met his fully and firmly, and there was no trembling in her voice as she replied,—"Go, then, my husband—and fear not for us—God will protect us."

Not thus did Caroline receive the announcement from Reginald Elliot that he was to accompany her brother. With suddenly delicacy she turned from him, but not till he had read the agony in her eye, and seen the convulsive quivering of her lip. Throwing his arms around her, he drew her half resisting form to his side, and as he pressed his lips to her pallid cheek, urged her with all the warmth and eloquence of impassioned feeling, to join him in entreating her brother to sanction and perpetuate, by the holiest of all bands, the tie between them. Eloquent as he was there was one plea he dared not urge which Caroline's heart had often presented, but never so powerful as at this moment. 'Should he be wounded how inexpressibly dear would be the wife's privilege of watching beside him, soothing his pain and cheering his sadness by the gentle whisperings of womanly tenderness, and yet should deeper woes await her—should he, she—what consolation could she find? She had refused his last request, and would she not find a deep joy in bearing his name, and thus belonging to him, even in his grave? Such were the thoughts which at length overcame timidly had made here hitherto acquiesce silently in her brother's will. She accompanied Reginald to the parlor in which sat Mr. and Mrs. Shubrick, and though the words in which she answered her brother's appeal were few, they were full of expression—"brother, I would be his in life and in death."

Mr. Shubrick was distressed, and looked for counsel to her. "She is right, love," said Mrs. Shubrick in answer to that look—"it is a womanly feeling, and she will be happier so."

These words did more to win Mr. Shubrick's consent than all Reginald's arguments or persuasions. The next morning a neighboring clergyman, who had known Caroline from her childhood, pronounced her in the presence of her brother and sister, the wedded wife of Reginald Elliot. It was an hour of deep and solemn feeling. On Reginald Elliot's face alone there was no sadness. To his bright, brave spirit fear was a stranger, and his heart was at this moment too full of hope and love to have room for sorrow; but Caroline received his first kiss as her husband on lips pale with terror and the agony of parting, and he was forced to lay her unwept form up-

on the sofa ere he could follow Mr. Shubrick from the room. Their horses stood at the door, and ere they slept that night they had accomplished more than half the distance to the American camp. "I will soon see you, love—for I will be myself the herald of our first victory," had been the parting word of Reginald to Caroline. They were the dictates of youthful confidence. In three days after that parting he was engaged in battle; yet there was no victory to report, and the action which gave encouragement to sanguine spirits seemed to him almost disgraceful, because it was followed, by retreat. Weeks followed, during which the Americans were gaining and the British losing ground without any decisive movement on either side. At length, on the twenty-second of May, came the gallant but unsuccessful attack on the British force at Ninety-Six, and Greene again compelled to retire, withdrew to the Santee Hills. 'That he could maintain himself thus in the very centre of the State seemed even to Reginald equivalent to victory, and he resolved to be the herald of hope if not of triumph to Caroline. He communicated this intention to Mr. Shubrick, and proposed that he should accompany him, but he endeavored on the contrary to dissuade him from the project. "It is a great temptation, I acknowledge, Reginald, while we are lying idle here, so near our home—but it would scarcely be prudent, with struggling parties of the enemy constantly roaming about this section of the country. We must be careful of ourselves for our country's sake—America cannot afford to throw away a single soldier now."

"Oh! I will be as careful as even Caroline could desire—careful for her dear sake—but in truth there is no danger. You know I commanded the foraging party yesterday—I purposely pursued the road homeward, and though I went nearly half the distance there, I not only saw no trace of the enemy, but could hear of none."

Mr. Shubrick still shook his head, but youth and love are not easily counselled, and obtaining leave of absence for a week, Reginald set out accompanied only by a trusty servant, who had been his attendant from boyhood. The sun was little more than an hour high, and Mrs. Shubrick and Caroline were seated in the Eastern piazza—at that hour the coolest part of the house—when their attention was attracted by seeing a black boy emerge from the woodland which screened the fields and negro houses from view, and run with breathless speed toward the gate at the head of the avenue. Before he reached it they became aware that two riders were rapidly approaching it from the public road. Onward they came, faster, faster—they passed it—Caroline rose from her chair—she approached the end of the piazza, and gazed forward for a moment, then, without a word, sprang down the steps, and passing the shrubbery with the fleetness of a deer, entered the avenue beyond. She was followed, though more sedately, by Mrs. Shubrick, for even she had now become certain that the foremost rider was Reginald Elliot, and there was an air of unusual relaxation in his remarkably erect and vigorous form. When she reached Carolina, Reginald was already beside her. He had been assisted from his horse by his servant on whom he was compelled to lean for support. The hue of death seemed settling on his brow, yet a smile full of happiness was on his lips, and as Caroline hung over him uttering words of endearment, which except in that moment of terror would never have escaped her, he murmured feebly, "no danger, love."

"No, missis, I sure you dere's no danger," said the faithful Paul, addressing himself to Mrs. Shubrick, for Caroline seemed well nigh as incapable of comprehending his words as the fainting Reginald.

"But what does it all mean, Paul? What is the matter with Mr. Elliot?" asked Mrs. Shubrick.

"Why, you see ma'am—'tis only dat he is lost too much blood," he pointed to the sleeve stiff with gore—"but he'll soon come round Miss Caroline—he aint in de least danger, I 'sure you, ma'am—de ball lodge in dis arm, you see, and you know yourself, ma'am, dere can't be nothin' wital dere."

"But he is bleeding still, Paul, Here," she called to two of her own servants, who had come near to listen to Paul—help Paul to carry Mr. Elliot into the house—let them take him to my room, Caroline—it will be better than carrying him up stairs—and mount one of these horses," she cried to the boy who had opened the gate, "and ride quickly for Dr. Stevens—quickly sir."

"Please ma'am don't sent for de doctor till I can speak to you," called Paul, who was already bearing his master through the shrubbery. "I 'sure you ma'am, I se doctor enough for dis arm myself."

Mrs. Shubrick ordered the boy to wait while she followed Paul to enquire if he had any better reason than his confidence in his own surgery, for not desiring the presence of Dr. Stevens. She found Reginald Elliot on his bed sufficiently revived to be conscious of Caroline's presence. Paul was preparing bandages and lint at a table somewhat removed from the bed, and to her questions he replied—"you see, ma'am, I berry much afraid dem red coats will be here before long—de one whut fired at Massa was a officer, and I seed him stand on de top of de hill out yonder, and watch where we was going—so I tink he's only gone for some mor men to come arter us. Now, if we had to hide, de doctor will only ho in de way, and I 'sure you, ma'am, I se drest worse wounds dan dis since I've been wid de army."

Mrs. Shubrick glanced at the pale face of Reginald Elliot, and the scarcely less ghastly one of Caroline as she bent over him—for a moment her countenance wore an expression of deep thought, and then her eyes seemed suddenly irradiated with more beautiful light, and a loftier serenity enthroned upon her brow.

"Say nothing of any apprehensions you may have, and

should you hear any noise be perfectly still, and endeavor to keep the others so—your best chance of escape is here." She was leaving the room, but, as she reached the door, turned back to ask—"have you all you want?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Paul, who had already ripped up his master's coat sleeve, and exposed the shirt saturated with blood. 'The effusion seemed now to have ceased, and although Mr. Elliot still lay with closed eyes and perfectly motionless, Mr. Shubrick saw that there was a tinge of color in his lips at least, and that his fingers had closed over Caroline's hand.

She beckoned Paul to her—"I think," she whispered, "that if the bleeding has stopped, there can be no danger to Mr. Elliot in leaving his arm for a time as it is—Should he be sought for, he will be safer in his present state, because we can keep him more quiet."

Paul had great quickness of perception, and as she concluded, he said with animation, "you right, Missa—you right—he better so—"

Mrs. Shubrick left the room, and Paul approached Caroline, who, with her eyes fixed on the face of Reginald, seemed unconscious of everything but of his presence.

"Don't be scared now, Miss Caroline, for I sure you dere aint no danger, and if Massa can only get a good, long sleep, he'll wake up right well. Only we must keep ebery ting still here—we musn't move or say a word if dey make eber so much noise out dere."

Caroline would not utter this have moved or spoken for her life—there she sat motionless as a statue—her hand clasped in that of the sleeping Reginald, whose every breath she watched. Her consciousness seemed bound to that room—that bed. Paul had seated himself at a respectful distance from her. He too was still, and soon he slept, for when were any of his race still without sleeping? At length he was aroused by the sudden tread of men. The sound passed up stairs and over various parts of the house. He listened with intense solicitude—the sounds came nearer—they approached the very door of the room—they paused—a few earnest though not loud words were spoken, and then the steps receded, and soon all was still again. Reginald slept on undisturbed, and Caroline, though she had lifted her eyes anxiously to his, had neither moved nor spoken.

Mrs. Shubrick's first act when she left the room to which Reginald Elliot had been taken, was to direct one of her own servants to mount one of his horses, and leading the other to return as rapidly as possible to the road with them, and pursuing that till he had entirely passed her husband's place, to turn in a dense wood, make his way as far as he could through it, and there listen the horses and leave them. These orders given, she seated herself with apparent quietness, but real solicitude, at a window that overlooked the road, to await the arrival of her expected visitors. She had not waited long when a servant boy rushed in exclaiming, in evident alarm—"Missis, de British dan comin—Cutjo see de red coat up de road as he bin a comin home."

"Very well, Harry—I want you to go to Dr. Stevens' plantation—you can go over the dam, you know—and ask the doctor to come over here as early as possible in the morning."

The atrocities which had occasionally been exercised by the British and Tory troops toward the negroes, in order to extort from them some confession prejudicial to their masters, made Harry very ready to obey this order. In like manner Mrs. Shubrick despatched on various errands all the members of her household, who had witnessed the arrival of Reginald. The last sent had scarcely set out when the tramp of horses, the jingling of and loud voices of men, told that the hour of trial had come. In a few minutes a young officer, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant, and followed by several soldiers, walked into the room in which Mrs. Shubrick sat, the door of which was purposely left open. She rose to receive them with such dignified courtesy that they were shamed into civility, and when after receiving and returning the salutation of the leader, she asked to what she was indebted for the honor of his visit, he replied—"I regret, Madam, to be compelled to put you to any inconvenience, but I must obey the orders by which I am sent, to apprehend an arch rebel and traitor, who is known to be in your house—I must trouble you for your keys, and will be obliged to you to order one of your servants to guide us in our way."

"Errors are the keys, sir," she said, taking a small basket from a table near her, "of every pantry and closet in the house—the chambers are not locked—I fear it will be impossible to send a servant with you, for the sight of a soldier usually terrifies so much that I doubt if your arrival has not sent them all off the place. I would guide you myself, but your search will probably be less restrained without my presence."

"That presence was indeed felt to be a restraint, and officer and men alike moved more freely when they had passed from the room in which she was. For the next half hour they were heard stamping from room to room, opening closets, bureaus and wardrobes, moving bedsteads—tumbling about boxes, and putting everything into such disarray as it would require days to remedy. At length, with a quick snicker at her heart, Mrs. Shubrick heard them returning. The officer now entered alone, leaving his men at the door. Again Mrs. Shubrick rose to receive him, placing herself between him and the door of the room in which Reginald lay.

"I must again intrude upon you, Madam, though only for a few minutes. This room and the adjoining one are the only parts of the house which we have not examined. In one of them the rebel must be concealed, for we tracked him to your door. Permit me to pass you, Madam."

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB.-6, 1847.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the town, on Tuesday afternoon last, the following disposal was made of the several articles in the Warrant:

The Order of Notice from the Legislature, on the petition of Benj. Goodridge and others for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn to Malden was first taken up, and the following preamble and resolution was submitted by Wm. D. Northend.

"The inhabitants of the town of Danvers in town meeting assembled to act on an order of notice from the Legislature, on the petition of Benjamin Goodridge and others, for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, respectfully represent their views in the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, that the town of Danvers most heartily approves of the Railroad proposed by Benjamin Goodridge and others, as essential to the public convenience and of the utmost importance to the interests and prosperity of its citizens, and that this Resolution and preamble be presented to the Legislature in testimony thereof."

J. W. Proctor moved that these resolutions be laid on the table, with a view of referring the whole matter to a special committee, who should report a series of resolutions embracing a general and correct expression of the feelings of the town in regard to railroad accommodation, and which should include an expression of the views of the town in regard to the 6th article in the warrant, which was to see what action the town would take on an Order of Notice from the Legislature, on the petition of T. P. Pingree and others, for a Railroad from Salem through Danvers, South Reading and other towns to Lowell; and should also represent the feelings of the town concerning the Malden petition.

This motion was sustained by Dr. A. Nichols and F. Poole, and objected to by Messrs. W. D. Northend, R. S. Daniels and E. W. Upton. The motion was finally rejected by a large majority.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the Resolution. Mr. Proctor moved so to amend them, that they should read, "approved by a majority of the town," instead of "alone unexceptionable," and expressed a willingness in case this amendment was adopted, to vote for them.

Dr. Osborn moved to insert instead of "alone unexceptionable," the words "most unexceptionable." This motion he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. O. Kimball moved to insert instead of "a majority," the words "two thirds."

The amendments however were refused, and "the question" being loudly called for, was put and decided in the affirmative. Their being 125 yeas to 3 nays.

The next clause in the warrant, was to see whether the town would authorize the selectmen to commence a suit against the Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the amount of taxes assessed against that Company, on Bank Stock, which is held as a fund by that corporation. After some debate in which Messrs. R. S. Daniels, E. W. Upton, Nath'l Pope, J. W. Proctor, Dr. Osborn, John Page, and A. A. Abbott took part, it was voted to refer the whole matter to a committee who should consider the whole subject and report at some subsequent meeting. Voted, that the Board of Selectmen constitute that committee.

In regard to the petition of W. D. Northend and 7 others it was voted to refer the subject to a special committee, who should report at the annual Town Meeting. Messrs. W. D. Northend, J. W. Proctor, and A. A. Abbott were chosen this committee.

On the petition of John Whitney and others praying that a street running from Chesnut to Foster street, be accepted by the town, as a continuation of Summer street, it was voted, to dismiss this clause in the warrant, said street not having been laid out by the selectmen, and there being no specified width or length mentioned in the petition.

The 6th article in the warrant then came up for consideration, which related to the Order of Notice concerning the petition for a railroad from Salem through Danvers, South Reading, and so on to Lowell. The following resolution was offered by F. Poole, viz:

Resolved—"That the route from Salem through South Reading to Lowell, as prayed for, by T. P. Pingree, and others, would, if chartered, not only open a direct communication to Lowell, and the interior country, but that portion of the road, between Danvers and South Reading, would also, in the absence of a more direct route, afford the business of Danvers, its best medium of communication with the City of Boston."

After considerable discussion and some warm debate, on the merits of both railroad projects, the resolutions were rejected by a vote of 84 to 22.

Mr. Poole then moved that the subject be referred to the Representatives of the town in General Court. This motion was also rejected and the meeting then dissolved without taking any action on this clause in the warrant.

Free Lecture.—We are requested to mention that Mr. H. N. HUDSON will deliver a free lecture on Tuesday evening next, at Upton's Hall, the subject of which will be—"The Mind of Shakespeare." Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

Health of Children.—It is worthy of remark that of 230 children who have attended the Aborn St. School in Salem, under the charge of Mr. Chas. Northend, there has been but one death in the space of five years.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for copies of several interesting speeches on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives.

Expose of the Sons of Temperance.—We shall publish, by request, in our next number, an exposition, entire, complete, and impartial of the mystery, secrecy and corruption of this order, copied from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, the tendency of which we almost think will be to convince the public generally and everybody else in particular, that all secret societies are corrupt and rotten in principle, dangerous to the community and ought not to be tolerated. If however some persons should even dare to doubt the accuracy of the narrative, we cannot blame them much, it only shows their entire lack of admiration of the marvellous.

Lady's Album.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs Cochran, Cole & Co., Boston, several numbers of this magazine, which is printed in good style, contains a variety of interesting readings, and is published at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

We regret the effect of a recent modest allusion in our columns to an article which appeared in a late Observer, in which the suggestion is made by a correspondent, through the editor of that paper, that copies of the Agricultural pamphlet be left in Salem, as some of the members of society in Salem, cannot obtain it conveniently at the office where it was printed. The editor of the Observer has strangely mistaken and misinterpreted our remarks concerning his suggestion.

Now we have no doubt that his correspondent (if he has as the Observer says, taken an active part in the proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society) well knew that copies have always been furnished by the Treasurer of the Society, at the Commercial Bank in Salem, application being made to him. If he did not, the editor of the Observer might have informed him in one half of the time it took him to pen his useless suggestion, for as soon as the pamphlet was printed, notice was given in our paper where copies might be obtained. If, however, the editor did not observe this notice, he well knew who was the Treasurer of the Society, and that he was the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and was a proper person to apply to in regard to the matter, and there could certainly be no reason for telling the public through the columns of the Observer, that the Danvers Courier Office was so far off that a member of the Society could not get a copy of the pamphlet. Besides we do not see why our Office is alluded to at all; it certainly adds nothing to the propriety or innocence of the suggestion for we have nothing to do with the delivering of the pamphlets to members of the Society, any more than the Salem Observer. But after all the most amusing part of this miniature tempest is the attempt of the Observer to palm off an idea which he cannot find the ninety-ninth part of a shadow of reason for, in the article in our paper, viz: that we supposed that he grudged us the printing of the pamphlet,—this insinuation is entirely voluntary by him, and we can account for it in no way so easily as that by some mishap of his he has let the cat out of the bag. But we have said more already than we intended and close our remarks by recommending to his sober consideration, the following, excellent advice, which was once gratuitously administered to a poor, and obscure country editor by an overbearing city father, of the same profession. It is as follows:—"It would be well if newspapers as well as individuals should pay deference to the rule of measuring their insinuations by the amount of their knowledge."

We copy from the Bank Returns showing the condition of the Banks in this state on the 1st of October, the following statement in regard to the condition of the Banks in this town.

Danvers Bank.	
Bills in circulation	\$37,457
Deposits	16,629
Specie and specie funds	4,123
Real Estate	4,766
Amount of Loan	202,990
Profits on hand	4,188
Doubtful Debts	1,000
Village Bank—DANVERS.	
Bills in circulation	\$50,670
Deposits	6,854
Specie and specie funds	26,923
Real Estate	600
Amount of Loan	160,802
Profits on hand	4,460
Doubtful debts	6,480
Warren Bank—DANVERS.	
Bills in circulation	\$56,993
Deposits	19,243
Specie and specie funds	21,690
Real Estate	00
Amount of Loan	181,453
Profits on hand	6,460
Doubtful debts	1,032

At a meeting of the Town of Newburyport, on Tuesday last, Hon. GEORGE LUNT was chosen Representative to General Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. CALK CUSHING.

Dombey and Son.—We have received from Messrs. Bradbury and Soden, No. 4, of the beautiful edition published by them of this celebrated novel by Charles Dickens. We see by a notice in this number that they have concluded to publish the illustrations of this number in the next one and by this arrangement, they will be able to issue each number in about three days after it is received.

To Correspondents.—We sometimes receive through the Post Office and otherwise, anonymous communications, which we are compelled to throw aside, not knowing their authorship; we have sometimes however inserted communications which we felt sure to be entirely harmless and correct, without knowing the name of the writer; for the future however, no original article will appear in our columns, unless we are made acquainted with its author,—as we consider this the only safe course.

We mentioned in our last paper, as among the sufferers by the late fire in Boston, the name of ANDREW LUNT, Esq.; we have since been informed by him, that the fire did not extend to Edinboro street, where he is located, and the former report which we copied from a Boston paper is incorrect.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for the execution of Charles Mosler, convicted of the murder of his wife. The day fixed for bringing his earthly career to a close, is Friday the 23d day of April next. This dread intelligence was communicated to the prisoner on Wednesday, and received by him with great calmness, expressing thanks that so much time had been allowed.

In the case of Kenneston, a volunteer, minor, under 18, enlisted in one of the companies, there was a discharge by the Supreme Court.

Eastern Railroad.—The Train which formerly left Boston for Salem at 12 1/4 o'clock, will leave at 12, M. until further notice.

FRESH HALIBUT. The first of the season. The sch Centurian, Builly of this port, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Georges, with seventy halibut, weighing about 4000 lbs., for which eight cts. per lb. was obtained.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, said in the House of Representatives, on Friday, that the South will have some of the Mexican territory, and more than that will have SLAVES there! In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Delano, (whig) declared that the war is waged for the acquisition of slave territory, and that the war would end as soon as it was known that no more slave territory was to be or could be acquired by it.

FOR THE COURIER.

RAILROADS IN DANVERS.

The probable effect on the business of the town, of the construction of the different Railroad lines through Danvers, is a subject of deep interest to our citizens, and ought to receive that candid and deliberate attention which its importance to the welfare of the town demands. At present we have but one chartered Railroad in our limits, and this gives great promise of usefulness to both Danvers and Salem, when it shall be completed as contemplated by its charter. We are glad to hear that nearly every obstacle to its speedy completion is removed, and that all that is required to enable its Directors to put the whole line under contract, is a comparatively trifling addition to its subscription for stock, which will no doubt be promptly effected. We may therefore look upon this important enterprise as successfully accomplished, which opens a direct communication with the important manufacturing towns of Andover and Lawrence, and eventually by another road to be chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature, to Manchester in that State. The large number of passengers passing over the small section of the road already opened, has astonished its most sanguine friends, and shows conclusively the greatly increased amount of travel caused by Railroad facilities, and is a good earnest of its prospects when it shall be in the full tide of successful enterprise.

But the route which has engaged most of the attention of our citizens, and which is regarded as much the most important to the town, is that by which we may have a communication with Boston without the obstruction of a ferry. This is considered of the very first importance, and all join in the wish for its speedy accomplishment. Nor do we think its importance is overrated. We conceive it to be of so much consequence that its consideration requires the most careful and deliberate attention, and it should be without any other feeling than that of zeal for the public good. It ought to be looked at in all its bearings. It is useless to shut our eyes from seeing and our ears from hearing any thing unpleasant which may perchance be opposed to our wishes and wills, but which nevertheless we are conscious unhappily exists. It is thus we should be willing to look upon the present position of our favorite Malden Railroad project. It has had two trials before the Legislature, with the advantages of a great share of public favor and most able counsel. To be sure, it has from the beginning been unfortunate in the mistakes made by its friends, for which, however, they are not to be blamed, as the same might have occurred under any other management. It has been twice defeated, and it is to have a third trial before almost the same judges who so unjustly, as we believe, condemned it before. It would be very remarkable indeed, if it should now be successful, yet we hope it may be.

We come now to the third project, the South Reading route. This project was also before the Legislature last winter, and we believe it is a fact not generally known to our citizens, that after the Malden road was defeated, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Hopkinson, intimated to the Malden petitioners in the most direct and positive manner, that THE DANVERS PEOPLE COULD HAVE A CHARTER TO SOUTH READING, IF THEY WOULD ACCEPT IT. There is no doubt of this, or that Mr. Hopkinson's assurances could be carried out. Why is it, then, that we are at this moment deprived of a land route to Boston, and a Depot almost in the centre of that city? Simply from the feelings on the part of the petitioners, of just indignation that their chosen route was not accepted, and also from the fact that our Lynn friends, who had, from the first, been associated with us and zealously engaged in promoting the success of the enterprise, were not to be selfishly abandoned in this hour of defeat. This was a highly honorable feeling on the part of the Danvers petitioners and is not to be hastily condemned, although its result has been indefinitely to delay the great object of our wishes. We may here remark that almost all who have with any care examined the two routes, admit that the business of Danvers with Boston may be accommodated as well by one as by the other.

Things were in this position at the time of agitating the subject for the winter campaign. It was known that the fatal objection in the minds of our very conservative Senators, was its near approach to the Eastern Railroad at Lynn. This objection would not apply to the route by South Reading. It is believed that in this state of things our Lynn friends would have had the magnanimity to say to us if we had applied to them, "take your own route to Boston while you can obtain it. You have stood by us in two trials, we do not ask or wish your town to be deprived of the accommodation you want by continuing with us at the hazard of another defeat." We say we think they would have said this, and that under the circumstances it would not have been an unreasonable request from the Danvers petitioners. It was however thought best to make another trial for the Malden route, relying for success on a change in the Senate, and means were resorted to, to effect this change, which whatever may be thought of their character, were eminently unsuccessful. The old conservative Senators, with few exceptions, occupy their seats, and are to reverse their own votes and eat their own words, or come to the same decision as last year.

Matters are in this position when it is found that the South Reading route is to be again presented, fortified with great influence and numbers in Lowell, who ask that it may be continued to their city. There is doubt to be sure whether that petition beyond South Reading can be obtained this winter, but no doubt is expressed in regard to the line to South Reading from Danvers. Neither can there be reasonable doubt of its construction if chartered. The route is short, feasible and cheap, and its advocates have the ability and express themselves as determined to build it. It was with these views and under these circumstances that some 150 of our citizens ventured to put their names to a petition for this route. We will pass over the immoderations and scorn with which their rashness has been attended from some of those who are in favor of "granting all railroads," and look into the future. It begins to look now as if this is to be the very last chance for obtaining either route. The shrewd managers of the Eastern Railroad see that they cannot satisfy the public by transporting merchandise over their ferry, and while we are dreaming about impracticable schemes we shall awake some fine morning and find that they have pushed a branch of their road, at immense expense, through Chelsea and over Charles river to a Depot along side of that of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and possibly the Fitchburg road may be connected with them. If this scheme is carried into effect, we may consider Danvers completely shut out, to a dead certainty, from any better accommodation than this will afford us.

Quite a number of counterfeit bills upon the Nashua (N. H.) Bank, of the denomination of \$5 have been passed within a few days. [Boston Traveller.

FOR THE

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

We see by the last Courier that Mr. for the Eastern Railroad, and also countenances the project, so called, this winter, and of course the Eastern Road will favor the Reading project. They know well that the Malden road cannot be chartered against the Lowell road, or that if chartered will not know if they can divide the friends of a Boston, they will prevent the chartering. Let this ruse be understood and the people saved by the plans of the Eastern Railroad.

Mr Editor—In your paper of this morning *Justicial* is improperly applied by the Malden Railroad. It applies with peculiar force to his own communication. He misrepresents the statement made by the writer he pretends to then undertakes to support his argument by his own misrepresentation. Such artifice is momentary effect, and when discovered, is fatal to the purpose intended.

At first, I thought of noticing other remarks of the same communication; but a second thought would be better to let them "lie still and shut to give them notoriety by an attempt at refutation. Jan. 30, 1847.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The proposition to provide for an annual meeting of every town in the State, has been a joint special committee, upon which Essex County is represented by Hon. George Hodges, of the Senate.

David Daniels and 505 others petition in Danvers and Malden Railroad. Samuel C. others of Wilmington, B. D. Putnam and C. Lerica, John Marland and others of Andover and others of Bedford, Jabez Gowing of Concord, and Moses Brown and others of North Reading and Ballard Vale route to the John Tenney and others, and John Law of Methuen, severally renege against the town of Lawrence.

South Reading as to be called "Winthrop Lakeville as first proposed, and there is much to any change.

Col. Schuler proposes that all Railroad shall make annual returns of all accidents that happened upon their several roads; and it to require all Railroad petitioners to publish notice before applying to the Legislature; and uniform scale shall be established for all roads to be submitted here.

B. K. Hough Jr. and others of Gloucester, incorporated as a Steam Manufacturing Cotton Mr. Williams, of Salem, presents the petition Massachusetts Teachers' Association for aid; are many new applications for incorporation for farming purposes, &c., from all over the State.

On Saturday, &c., were reported incorporation Rockport Steam Mills Co., capital \$400,000, Lowell Health Insurance Co., capital 200,000, and other bills.

An act of incorporation is reported for T. Pingree, John Kinsman, Amory Hollbrook, & Briggs Iron Company—capital 800,000, and Lanesboro, Berkshire County.

Mr. Lord, of Salem, proposes to make motion upon whom the burden of proof shall be, criminal cases.

Petitions have also been presented by Mr. T. of Beverly, of F. W. Choate and others, for Health Insurance Company; by Mr. Fowler, of the First Universalist Society in Essex, to tax their pews; by Mr. Lee of Manchester, of Adams and 180 others, of that town, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad;

The petition of Alfred Taylor and others of has been taken from our last year's files and is the committee on fisheries, on motion of Hon. Kins.

The House have refused to allow new members a copy of the State Map, and have in consideration proposition of Mr. Upton of Danvers, to allow to each School District throughout the State.

Wednesday of next week is assigned on the House for the choice of a Senator of the United States. Acts have been reported, establishing the potatoes at 60 pounds per bushel, and regulating of Gun Cotton, and other explosive.

It is decided to be inexpedient to legislate in setting fire to woodlands, as well as in regard to their distribution of the State Map.

A petition was presented, of various citizens Reading, for leave to construct a Branch Railroad from Wilmington to South Reading.

Mr. Sevier of Boston, on special leave, introduced the following resolve: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature whole people of this Commonwealth are most deeply opposed to any further extension of or involuntary servitude within any of the States of this Union, and to its existence within any territory that may be hereafter acquired by the States.

The resolve was read once, and referred to the Committee on the subject of Slavery and the admission of Slave States.

VALUABLE PEARS.—Information was given during the first week in this month a prior pears was sold in this market for seven and they were retailed for \$1.50 per dozen, and to \$40. This was one of the best pears in the and different from any generally cultivating in the. Size about the same, or nearly as large, Bartlett, of a bright yellow color, with a bright vermilion color next the sun. The form was long the largest at the top or blossom end; the calyx remains of the blossom large and very open; a light green at the stem, for a pear. The flesh rich, juicy and of a fine flavor, with considerable grit around core. Having barely looked at it before, was eaten, we do not attempt a minute or accurate description. Our object is to learn who is the grower; pear; (or who sold them in this market,) and if this notice, and will give us an account of its growth, production, &c., he will much oblige him well for them. Some say these pears came from New Hampshire, others that they came on the Vermont Railroad."—*Boston Cultivator.*

Instead of moving aside for him, Mrs. Shubrick drew nearer to the door of the room he wished to enter, and placing herself directly before it, said, "this is my own chamber, sir—you will not, I hope, insist on entering it."

The officer looked at her with a suspicious eye, but her glance quailed not beneath his, her delicate cheek neither paled nor flushed, and he said—"duty, Madam, knows no such reserves, but I feel assured I may trust your word and if you will assure me that the man I seek is not in that room, I will not enter it."

"I will answer no question—it would only establish a precedent for future occasions—but again I tell you, sir, that this is my chamber and to a man of honor the chamber of a lady would be a sanctuary even to his own bitterest foe, sacred as the altar of Heaven. I trust to your honor, therefore, to make no attempt to enter here, but should you persist in doing so, it shall be only over my corpse that you accomplish your purpose."

Emphatic as was her language—earnest as was her manner there was nothing in either that permitted him for a moment to forget that it was a LADY, delicate and gentle, who thus addressed him. He saw that her spirit was unconquerable, that she would indeed die where she stood rather than submit to an indignity or betray a friend—he could not use physical force toward such a woman and he relinquished his purpose, saying to her with something of reverence in his manner—"your intrepidity, Madam, gives you security; from me you shall meet no further annoyance."

He was true to his word and immediately withdrew his men and returned to the detachment to which he belonged. This was a small party that had been sent out from Ninety-Six for supplies, the commander of which had thought Reginald Elliott's capture an object of sufficient consequence to delay his march for this domiciliary visit.

"She is a heroine, sir," said the young lieutenant to his commander—"and were muskets put into the hands of a hundred such women, our only safety would be in retreat."

"You mistake—with muskets in their hands women would become to us but a weaker kind of man," replied the commander, and he replied truly—woman's power is over the spirits of men and it must be maintained by spirit, not by other means.

The sources of Paul proved quite correct. The ball which had entered Reginald Elliott's arm had opened a vein in its passage, and the flow of blood from this was so much increased by his rapid motion on horseback, but it was many weeks before he recovered entirely from the languor and debility it occasioned—but as Caroline was his nurse through those weeks, and as it was a season of comparative inactivity to the American forces in Carolina he could not greatly regret it. He was sufficiently recovered to be present at the battle of Eutaw Springs, a battle which soon left to the invader no spot in Carolina on which his foot could safely and securely rest.

It was a victory indeed—a glorious victory, of which Reginald Elliott was, as he had promised, the herald to Caroline—a happiness which he thought cheaply purchased by another severe though not dangerous wound.

DEATH OF MONROE EDWARDS.—Col. Monroe Edwards, whose crimes have given him a reputation far more wide than enviable, died at the Sing Sing State Prison at an early hour on Friday morning. He has been declining in health ever since his incarceration, but for the last two years he has failed so perceptibly as to cause general remark among those acquainted at the prison. His disease, it is said, was consumption brought on by the practice of a habit prevalent amongst prisoners in all the State prisons. He was warned of his danger a long time since; he acknowledged his fault but persisted in the practice until he was past the reach of medical aid. For a number of weeks past he has been delirious at times; when, however, he conversed, he was eloquent upon the history of his past life, and his plans for the future; he would not contemplate the fact that he was about to die. The chaplain of the institution conversed with the sick man when on his death bed: Edwards paid no regard to what he said, appearing to be in a state of listless insanity until the chaplain mentioned the crimes of which he had been convicted, when, for a moment he appeared to come partially to his senses, and protested that he did not commit the forgeries. On Thursday night, the hospital was locked up as usual, and the patients left in charge of attendants. Towards morning it became evident that the sick man could not long survive; indeed, he appears to have suffered death while yet alive, that is he imagined that he had ceased to exist, and appealed to his attendants to know if it was not so. They told him no, he was not dead; but this he refused to believe, and began to bite his finger, which he said was without feeling, and hence, he argued he must be dead; and again appealed to the attendants, asking them to feel his flesh, and tell him if he were not really dead. The physician to the prison was not with him when he died, nor indeed at any time during the night. The nurses described the death scene as being horrible to witness. The dying prisoner protesting that he was dead, yet filled with the dread of the fearful transition, and while endeavoring to bite his fingers or tear his flesh, not so much with the intent to injure his person as to convince himself that the appalling change from life to death had taken place, and he had it not to suffer again and so die. What could be more dreadful. But he is gone, and clarity may now, at least claim right judgement upon his memory. He was guilty, but he expiated his crime in those close gloomy cells, where for four years he suffered most poignantly; as a haughty, active man might he expected to suffer, when brought under the lash of the overseer and confined within the narrow limits prescribed by prison rules. His stubborn spirit at first refused to give way, but at length broken by the stern discipline of the institution within whose walls he found himself; and at length yielding to temptation, which in a new form, followed him even to this seclusion, Monroe Edwards died a most horrible death in the hospital of Sing Sing State prison. He might have been a great man, if he had sought greatness in the path of rectitude; but he defied the laws of his country, and his country, in the vindication of its laws, crushed the offender. *Fit justitia.*—New York Herald.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.—This League has been recently established in England and in the United States. The pledge, which is declaratory of a belief that all war is unchristian, and a determination to give no voluntary aid to any war whatever, has been signed by about five thousand in England and eight thousand in this country, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing.

It has been reported that orders have been received by Col Cushing for the embarkation of his regiment of volunteers on Tuesday, Feb 9.

—*J. Y. Courier.*

☞ We learn, says the Eastport Sentinel, that a speculator, taking advantage of the news of the rise in price by the Libernia's arrival at Halifax, came on to John and this place in advance of the mail, and succeeded in purchasing several thousand barrels of Flour, (one thousand in this town,) and chartered the brig Open- to take it to England.

PERFOATED BOARD. Another lot just opened
30 GEO. CREAMER. 151 Essex st. Salep.

ASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable Book, designed for the Professional man, the Lawyer, the public officer, and the private citizen. Mr. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 22d November 1846—12 1-2a just received at the Bookstore of P. JEWETT & CO. jan 23

25
street.
25

STEPHEN UPTON,

etc. For sale as above, at 195 Essex Street,
D





VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

NUMBER 47.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
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Poetry.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE GIFTS.

BY C. H. HILARETH.

Two stately gifts she gave to me,
And bade me long retain;
And constant keep her memory,
Till we should meet again;
The gifts she said a lesson bore,
I must not read in vain.

With simple threads the maiden wrought
An Anchor and a Star;
An emblem one of present hope,
The other—blessed star;
And this the motto that she chose—
"Le bon temps vienra."

In darker lines she traced a bow—
The arrow on the string;
This was the lesson that she taught
The arrow's flight to bring;
She said—were the words
Upon the arrow's wing.

The gifts to me this meaning bear
A lesson ever true;
Let hope forever o'er thy path
Daily her flowers renew;
Hope ever in the present time,
And trust the future too.

Believe that hours of joy will be,
When pleasures thou wilt share;
If grief embroth for a night,
Joy shall the mourning bear;
Treat that "the happy time will come,"
Rewarding all thy care.

But if the light of hope shall fail
In darkest nights of ill;
If, sinking in life's barren sands,
Lost her gentle rill,
Not grief, nor tears can bid it flow;
"What will be, will be"—still.

The flowers that claim thy tenderest care,
May never bloom for thee;
The pleasures, fondly deemed thy own,
Another's than may'st see;
Yet here it with determined will;
It is thy destiny.

Such are the lessons, stern and grave,
Those gentle gifts have brought;
And many a bank built less therein
Than those few words have taught;
Than those few words, fair girl, thy hands
In silken letters wrought.

But may'st thou need no staid lore
To calm thy gentle breast;
May there all kind affections meet,
Be joy thy constant guest;
And happiness my heart will fill,
Knowing that thou art best.

Miscellany.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

EXPOSURE OF THE ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

As much curiosity is already felt in this community and this section of country relative to the secrets of the "Sons of Temperance" a secret and very dangerous order, which has, of late arisen in our midst, we seize the present opportunity of publishing to the world an exposure of the whole affair, sent to us by a member of the order, in good standing in one of the Division and also a Templar—an exposure of which a "new wrinkle" of the order will probably follow. Here it is:

INTRODUCTION.—In bringing forward this work, I do not desire to be understood as wishing to cast any stigma on the Temperance cause, as it is on account of my attachment to the cause that I make this exposure, believing that it is a blessing cast in our midst for the benefit of all mankind—but my aversion to anything bordering on the ridiculous or hypocritical urges me to unfold such facts as have come under my observation, and reveal them to the public. I have never had a desire to become a member of any secret society until I read the late exposure of the "Order of Odd Fellows," which contained so many improbabilities that I thought I would join the "Sons of Temperance," being a temperance man, and should I like that, I would then become a

member of the Odd Fellows, and by that means enlighten myself as to the truth or falsity of the accusations brought against that order. A friend accordingly offered my name, and it passed, and I prepared to go the next meeting night to be initiated.

MY ENTRANCE.—On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1846, I proceeded with my friend to the corner of Wm and Third streets, where the Hall of the city Divisions was located. On my arriving at the house, my friend said to me, "Any little thing you see here, which does not meet your views, pass it over and say nothing about it, and do not murmur, or show displeasure, or you will bring on me the ill will of the Division for bringing you."

I said I did not anticipate anything derogatory to my feelings, and he replied he had no doubt of it. We then entered the door, and passed up stairs, my friend previously going through some motions with the door keeper. We reached the door of the first room and here another keeper was stationed. My friend now held up his left hand, and linked the little finger on the right hand into the little finger of the left hand of the keeper and then spoke together for a short time. While waiting here where he had left me, he entering the meeting room to inform the Division that I was ready, and to prepare them for my appearance, I became much alarmed by many of the members peeping up to the door keeper and asking him whether there would be any initiated to night, and being answered in the affirmative, they all gave me a very strange look, and entered the room, apparently lighted. I say this so much alarmed me that I several times was about to rush out into the street, but was prevented by the sentinel at the door. Four taps at the door brought out a person having in his hand a bandage. They said, it is our custom to blindfold those about to be initiated, and accordingly placed the bandage over my eyes. I was led into the ANTE CHAMBER.

Not a sound was heard for the first few minutes, but shortly a voice whispered, "See his nose." Now, what they meant by this I did not know, but another voice whispered, though loud enough for me to hear, "It's in blossom, and will make a fine appearance when we ripen it." Similar expressions were made, and as I knew there was nothing the matter with my nose, I thought they were alluding to some one else. We now stopped, and the bandage being removed, I looked around and was surprised at the neatness and order which characterized the room. The officers were all at their stations, and the members were standing around me with the various emblems of the Order. After steady preliminaries had been gone through with, and different unvarnished, the Patriarch said to me: "The onts which you are about to take are of a solemn and sublime nature, and should be taken by you with all the solemnity suitable to the occasion. And should you fail to do so, or misfortune encompass you on all sides, and all proud to be called a 'Son of Temperance.' The first oath is

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—You swear that you will continue in this Order as long as circumstances will permit, using your utmost endeavors for its advancement, and place such means as you can at its disposal for the benefit of the Order.

I laid my hand on the book as directed, and said, "I swear."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch, and then proceeded to administer.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.—You swear to preserve inviolate the secrets which you have witnessed, or those which you shall hereafter witness, and the oath which you take shall be held sacred, and let not even the slightest hint be thrown out, not even to your wife, lest she betray you.

"I swear."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch.

TEMPERANCE OATH.—This was the most imposing oath of the three. I was desired to get on my knees, and this oath required the utmost solemnity. All in the room knelt, except the Patriarch, who desired me to pronounce the oath which I found recorded on the parchment before me, and I accordingly commenced, amidst the stillness of death, this oath:

"Before my brothers round me here,
Before the fountain and the spear,
Before the book and parchment too—"

(Here each one whispered 'hush,' which made it still more solemn.)

"I swear whatever else I do,
I'll drink no more."

Instantly they all rose to their feet, stretched upward the right arm, and linked together the little finger of the left hand, and cried with one voice, "He swears."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch.

At this time all was still again, except a sound as if in the distance, and as it neared I could distinguish that it was music, and I caught the air, which was "Walk in."

At this time, by a signal from the Patriarch, they all commenced singing.

"Walk in, walk in, the next room on top,
Walk into the upper room, to take your last drop."

The Patriarch now commenced singing the following, accompanied by music in the distance:

"Oh! will you fail now in your oath,
And divulging all the things you shall know;
Or will you still be nothing loth,
To contribute to pay what we owe?"

The brothers all join in as follows:

"Oh no! he will not leave us,
Nor by his parting grieve us;
Full well we know where'er he'll go,
He will not thus deceive us."

The Patriarch then commenced singing the following:

"When other hearts the spell shall know,
The gobs that to us bind you,
We swear no matter were we
We'll slay you where we find you."

Chorus by the brothers—

"Hark, hark, hark!
Hark to the Patriarch's oath,
Your life he'll surely take,
And should your wife be lugged with you,
We swear to kill you both,
All for the Order's sake."

All this time I was perfectly enchanted it was so different to what I had expected. The slow and solemn manner in which the music was performed and the feeling with which the words were repeated so entranced me, that I was chilled, as it were to the spot. My eyes had not wandered about the room as before, so enraptured was I with the ceremony. But now the bandage was placed over my eyes again, and I was led away, the music playing and the brothers singing—

"Walk in, walk in, the next room on top,
Walk into the upper room, and take your last drop."

As the music gradually receded, the effect was enchanting, and as I left the room I heard a voice singing something like the following:

"Oh, there he goes, with his blossomed nose—"

The rest was lost in the distance.

All was now bustle, each one crying out, as he hurried to the upper room, "the drop—the drop." A few words said by my friend, and we were in

THE SECRET CHAMBER.

OR THE CHAMBER OF 'THE LAST DROP.'

The bandage was now removed from my eyes, and I found myself in a brilliantly illuminated room, and all the persons whom I had before seen standing round me were here. Everything was in perfect order. In front of me were placed two tables, covered with crimson velvet, on one of which stood a Bible and a Goblet. I perceived that there was reddish liquor in the Goblet, but what it was I did not know. On the other was laid the Golden Pen and Parchment. The different emblems were arranged in nice order, and dazzled my eyes with their gorgeous appearance. A curtain at the back part of the room attracted my attention, but what was behind it I could not imagine. At last the Patriarch came up to me and said, we are now about to initiate you in the Secret Chamber, and he asked if I was ready. I answered, "I am," and immediately the lights were extinguished, and in an instant were relighted, and I perceived that the curtain had been raised. The scene which I beheld completely overpowered me, as I beheld a scaffold with all the apparatus for an execution. The patriarch told me to ascend the steps of the scaffold, to take such oaths as would be administered to me. I said I would rather not get on the scaffold, and what I was to do I could do where I stood. He said, "Do you murmur?" I said I had cause to murmur. He said, "If because necessary he would use harsh means, I ascended the scaffold, and after a few minutes of dumb show the patriarch said to me:

"You swear that you will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage except with the permission of this Division, or at the weekly meetings of this Division."

Overcome with fear, I answered, "I swear."

"You swear that you will let none drink of your bowl except a brother of the Order, who has the permission of the Division of which he is a member."

I again answered, trembling, "I swear," in vainly resolving that should I get out of this place, I never would be found again in the room of a "secret society."

"You swear that you will drink in the presence of no person except he be a brother of the order."

"I swear."

"You swear that should you be charged with drinking while a member, you will fearlessly and boldly deny it, and hurl back the lie in the teeth of him who made the charge, except he be a brother of the order."

"I swear."

"You swear to help a brother in distress, and him alone."

"I swear."

"You swear to keep these things sacred from every one, not even excepting your wife, as a woman cannot keep a secret."

"I swear."

During the administration of these oaths I trembled from head to foot at the hypocrisy which here took place. At the end of each oath, the brothers said "He swears."

I was told that there was but one more ceremony to go through with, and then I would be free.

At this time the invisible music was heard again, but I was so much overcome with the scenes in which I had become an unwilling actor, to pay much attention to it. The lights were lowered, and the Order arranged themselves in a circle, and I was taken down the steps of the scaffold, and placed in the centre of the ring. The Patriarch came forward bearing in his hand

THE GOBLET.—This was a large vessel, and full as it now was, very heavy. I could see that it still contained the liquid before mentioned. The music now became more audible and the Patriarch commenced singing the following, accompanied by the music:

THE DRINKING SONG.
"Drink, brothers, drink,
(Hark, hark, hark!)

Only once a week can the goblet smile on you,
Then drink away, drink away, all drink merrily,
Only once a week can the goblet smile on you,
And once a week, you know, is but very little too."

The members then joined in the following chorus:

"Then happiness 'twill bring, as we drink and sing,
While the goblet flows free round this Mystic Ring!"

This was concluded by some strange and grotesque movements, and the Patriarch came forward with the goblet in his hand, and said to me, "though seemingly contrary to what you expected, the goblet which you see before you contains brandy, or in other words, the 'Last Drop.'" The scaffold also signifies the same, or the end of the betrayer! He gave the goblet to the next brother, who raised it to his lips and drank—it was then passed round until all had tasted of it but the Patriarch. He always drank last. Before the Patriarch drank of it, he handed it to me. Though I had been told that the goblet contained brandy, I did not believe it, and now that they had all tasted of it, I had no doubt but it was merely molasses and water, no smell being noticed but the intense which they burn in this scene, and that it was a part of the ceremony to deceive me into the belief that it was brandy, and by thus tempting me prove whether I was worthy to become one of the Order. The Patriarch presented the goblet to me, and said, "Drink, and with this last drop renounce the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, except in accordance with the permission of the Division." I said, "What does the goblet contain?" He answered, "It is brandy, and it is to bind you to the oaths you have taken, that you must drink it." I said, "As I have taken an oath to drink no more intoxicating liquors, it is but right that I should refuse this." This seemed to exasperate the Patriarch, as he turned to the brothers and said, "Prepare the trap!" and they instantly commenced fixing something under the scaffold, and I now perceived that it was a trap. After these things had been completed, the Patriarch said to me in a loud voice, "Your answer now decides your fate—the last drop of the scaffold or the last drop of the goblet?" I was terribly frightened at this, and I was compelled to choose the goblet, still thinking that it was only molasses and water, I took the goblet and drank, but oh! horror! my tongue refused its office. I, who had been a strict temperance man for fifteen years, who had exerted my influence for the benefit of a temperance cause, and who had dashed many a flowing bowl from the hand of an inebriate, and caused him to rejoice in the home of his childhood, I say, I had once more, by the temptation of this secret society, tasted of the bowl, and with that taste came back all my former love for it, and in an instant I had drained it to the dregs; I had partaken of 'the last drop.' The Patriarch made an attempt to grasp from me the goblet, but it was too late, and he was greatly enraged at me, inasmuch as all had taken their portion but him; and I have no doubt the disappointment was great. It soon passed over, and becoming bewildered by the portion I had taken, knew no more until I awoke the next morning. It is an erroneous impression that a goat is used by this Order, as no such thing was seen by me.

SIGNS AND GAITS.—The manner of distinguishing each other is by giving two winks in rapid succession and immediately placing the left hand thumb in the mouth.

This is called 'giving the wink!'

The manner of giving a brother warning when he is doing wrong, and that he will be detected if he persists, by rubbing his eyes first with one hand and then with the other until he is satisfied that all is right. This is termed 'Mind your eye!'

The sign by which they are in distress and need assistance, yet do not wish to speak out, is by touching the pocket and giving two winks and two squeezes of the hand. This is an important secret, and should be remembered by every body.

The regular grip of the Order is, by grasping the hand of each other, as if shaking hands, and giving three slight squeezes and three winks.

The manner of gaining admittance is, by linking the little fingers, and giving three light taps with the heel, and giving the Pass word, but this is often changed, and there is no use in any particular word. Sometimes it is, Hosto Presto, Brandy, Root Beer, Ipse, Dixit, Lignumvitae, Scourge-in Grundy, and a number of other words.

I have no doubt but most of these signs, &c., will be changed, now that they have been exposed.

CONCLUSION.—There are many little things which I have passed over or forgotten, as they would take up more room than they would be worth. But one thing I would say before closing and that is the punctuality with which the members of this Order attend their meetings—

What their object is in attending so regular I leave the public to judge; it is not for fear of being fined, as they have no fines for non-attendance. You can imagine then, the cause of their almost universal attendance. With this I conclude, hoping that no one else will be entrapped by the 'secret society.'

TAN BARK FOR MANURE.

Capt. Leonard Stone, of Watertown, tells us he has seen remarkable effects from the spreading of tan bark over the surface of a barren soil. He tried the experiment of spreading a quantity, say half an inch thick, over a plot of ground from which the natural soil had been removed. He says the ground soon swarded over and yielded a harvest of grass.

His is a clayey soil, and almost any substance that would render it more porous and lighter would improve it. Substances in themselves worthless may so operate on very tenuous soils as to produce good effects. We cannot suppose there is much intrinsic value in tanbark, yet in addition to its mechanical operation in opening a clayey soil it must operate rather favorably than otherwise as soon as it commences rotting.—*Ploughman.*

STRONG CURIOSITY. A few nights ago, a well-dressed person knocked at a door in Derne street, and obtained a light to look after something which he said he had lost on the side-walk. Several passengers, one after another as they came along, offered to assist him in the search,

and asked what he was looking for. He evaded a reply and conjecturing it was something valuable, the people toiled round to see it found. After an hour's search, the man exclaimed that he had got it! "What is it?" cried several in a breath, "It's a cent," said the man a little ashamed, "I did not care" anything about it, but I wanted to see where the damned thing went to."—[Boston Bee.]

FATTENING CATTLE.—At a large meeting of the Newcastle (England) Farmer's Club, an account of which we find in the Agricultural Gazette, Mr. Glover, the Secretary, spoke of his mode of self-feeding cattle. He said he was particular to have his cattle fed at stated times. The cattle he said "know perfectly well when meal time arrived, and were restless and uneasy when disappointed of their food." He thought "cleanliness and a good supply of litter never should be neglected. To keep the skin clean, and use the curry-comb freely, tended to fitness." He remarked also that food should also be given with regularity as to quantity. "They should not be exposed to alternations of hunger and surfeit. The food of the cattle should also be varied, as much as possible. Like human beings they were fond of variety and capricious in their appetites. Two pounds of oil cake, five pounds of barley meal and five pounds of hay chaff, with a plentiful allowance of Swedish turnips, had been recommended as a daily allowance."

He spoke of the use of lin seed oil in feeding, which he said had been attended with much success. "The oil was sprinkled on good oats straw, layer after layer, at the rate of a gallon of oil to a week's allowance of straw. The straw to be frequently turned over, and kept two days before used by which time the oil would be absorbed and there would be a slight fermentation in the food."

He described also, the mode of making Varne's Compound which is highly esteemed for fattening cattle. "He put 116 lbs. water into a boiling sallow, and when boiling 5 minutes, stirred into it 21 lbs. linseed meal. Then 63 lbs. crushed barley was sprinkled upon the boiling mixture, by one person, while another rapidly stirred the mixture. This occupied another five minutes." It is then left to cool—if there is much fire it should be used the next day, or by excluding it from the air may be kept longer. The quantity given to each bullock per day is 8 pounds with hay or straw in addition.

"SMART INDIAN."

On an Island in the Penobscot river, about six miles above Bangor, in the State of Maine, resides the remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians. The Penobscots, from whom the river takes its name. These Indians are Roman Catholics, and very much under the control of their Priests who contrive by one device and another, to fitch the most of their precarious earnings from the poor Red-men. The old Chief having died, his son, who succeeded him, was very anxious to know in what situation the old man might be in the world of Spirits. And accordingly applied to the Priest, who told him that "Old Joe Sachasin, his father, was very deep in Purgatory," that he could only be relieved from his present torments, by the prayers of the Priest; that it would take a great deal of money to do this, as "he would be obliged to pay very hard to get the old man out."

It would take as much as fifty dollars to start him, at least. But if young Joe Sachasin would give him money enough, he had no doubt but he could pray him out of Purgatory.

"Well," said Joe, "I suppose you begin and try 'um' and he laid down on the table a pile of dollars. The old Priest mumbled over a prayer, but shook his head—Joe laid down another dollar, and the Priest told his beads once more, "How you get 'em along?" said the son, "you no start 'em yet, heh?" "No start him," said the Priest. "Your father one very bad Indian, he love Occahy too much." "Try 'em hard, now," said Joe and he added to the glittering pile already on the table from a bag he held in his hand. The old Priest repeated his mummery. "No start 'em now?" inquired Joe. "He just begins to start!" said the Priest but he is the toughest old sinner that ever I undertook to get out of Purgatory; it will take a good deal more money to get him out."

Another dollar was laid down, and the same mummery of prayers continued for a while longer, when the hypocritical Priest told the dutiful son that he had got his head out, but there he stuck fast, and he could not get him another inch unless he laid down more money; get him another while the young sinner kept his sharp eyes alternately upon the old Priest and the pile of dollars, the worth of which he well knew. At every prayer he laid down a dollar, and then inquired "how far you got 'em now?"

The Priest at last announced that he had got his head and shoulders out. "You berry sartin?" "Yes," said the Priest, "very sartin!" "Well then," said he, "only father one berry smart Indian—wherever he got his head and shoulders through he sure to go," and swept off the glittering heap into his bag, and started hot foot for his wigwam, leaving the astonished old Priest with his mouth open, and his pockets empty.—*Lynn Forum.*

A QUIETUS FOR CROSS BABIES. By this we do not mean knocking their brains out against the wall post, or any thing of the sort. Nor do we mean giving them Paragoric, Daffy's elixir, Dally's carminative, black drop, or any other poison. The only requisite to quiet a squalling squealing, miserable little wretch of a baby, is that it should have a nose. In the midst of its screaming, press your finger gently and repeatedly across a cartilage of that useful organ, and in less than two minutes it will be sound asleep. The paper from whence this important discovery is derived, says, "in one minute," but we will allow "two," to prevent any disappointment.

Thrilling Scene.—A gentleman living in the western part of the city, experienced a truly exciting event, and became suddenly and unexpectedly the hero of a startling scene the other night. He had retired to bed at his usual hour, his wife being sick, and fortunately, as it seems, under the necessity of taking medicine during the night, which, with a lamp, match box, &c., were placed upon a small table near the bed. At about two o'clock as it afterward proved, his wife awoke and discovered that the lamp was out; and wishing for her medicine, awoke her husband, requesting him to reach to the table and kindle it for her. He was, it seems, lying on the side, and the table directly before his face; accordingly ending his right hand to feel for the bottle, he placed upon the head of a man upon the table. With admirable presence of mind, he instantly tightened his grasp, firmly holding on, at once called out, "There's a man in the room!" His wife screamed, and cried aloud for assistance upon others in the house, but unwilling to leave, while her husband, feeling the risk of moving from his first position, and unable to turn so as to get at a loaded

pistol beneath his pillow, shrewdly enough, however, exclaimed sternly to the man, "If you dare move. I'll blow your brains out."

The noise occasioned by such an occurrence, with the crying and screaming of one or two children in the room who had been woken up by it, soon brought in two or three of the other members of the household with lights when our excellent friend was discovered holding in the vice like grip of his right—his own good left hand! Under the intercepted circulation caused by the pressure of his head, stretched out upon the table, the unfortunate cause of this frightful scene was just coming to itself, the grip of the other hand almost starting the blood from the tips of the imprisoned fingers. The supposed burglar was released instantaneously, and our worthy friend, with his daring and presence of mind, at marvellous discount, slid under the blankets to enjoy his laugh by himself.—*Bull. Sun.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1847.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES.

Mr. Hudson's lecture on Tuesday evening last was well attended and we believe gave general satisfaction. We think there would never have been much cause of complaint had he avoided in all his lectures, as in this, all attempts to ridicule or condemn other men's opinions, conscientiousness or genius.

The following communication from a highly respectable source, seems to demand from us a full explanation and defence of our position, which we shall give as briefly as possible, in the notes which we have attached to it, for convenience sake, by showing where we agree and disagree with this article:—

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—The perusal of the criticism in your last paper, accompanied as it was with an editorial endorsement of approbation, (1) created much surprise, when I recollected the enigmatisms that had been heaped upon the same gentleman from the same source. (2) I say the same source, because whether the editorial fountain be supplied from one or many springs, we have a right to expect from it, consistency in opinions. (3) We are not among the number who would approve entirely all that Mr. Hudson says, or his manner of saying it;—but we cannot doubt his ability to criticize, or his pre-eminence power of language in the expression of his conceptions. (4) Nor can we doubt his originality as a writer. We do not pretend to have read all the commentaries on Shakespeare, named by your correspondent;—but we have read enough to know, that Mr. Hudson's lectures are not copied from these, and that they are as full of originality of thought and expression as can reasonably be expected on a subject that has been so much canvassed and by such able minds. (5) Nor is it to be expected or desired in Lyceum lectures, that they should be entirely original in thought, any more than that sermons from the pulpit should be so, if the views presented are such as are well calculated to instruct the hearers.—(6) Upon re-examining the critique, we think the writers of it are less annoyed by Mr. Hudson's views of Shakespeare's opinions, than by his views of their own opinions;—and that they would not have joined issue with Mr. Hudson, for what he said of Shakespeare, had he not at the same time exposed to ridicule their own extravagancies. Whether this was done in good taste or not, we will not inquire; but that it was done in good faith, we have no reason to doubt. (7) If those who undertake to criticize Mr. Hudson's performances shall be "so fortunate as to possess even a tithing" of the talent which distinguishes his productions, they will have made acquisitions in knowledge far beyond any thing to be suspected from their communication.

1. We said in regard to the article in our last, that "it conveyed a correct idea of the lecturer and his lectures," and that it removed the necessity of any remarks from us. Of course we did not mean that such portions of the article as were intended solely as a review of his lecture on "the Mind of Shakespeare," would apply to all his previous lectures, but simply such parts as referred to his manner and style. We thought it did him justice and therefore did not think it necessary to multiply words.

2. We think our correspondent is alarmed most at our independence, and has consulted more his own private opinions, than the columns of the Courier, as he will find there, but little to defend him in his assertion.—We remarked in our first notice of Mr. Hudson, that he was "ultra-conservative in his opinions, like all who have undue reverence for the past, and has no sympathy whatever with the movements for social reform, which characterize the present day. On the contrary, he sometimes goes out of the way to bestow a severe blow on the backs of what he would call the modern high priests of a false philosophy." It is true we said at the same time, of his first lecture, that it contained original and powerful descriptions, and many pithy sayings, rich in meaning, wit and sarcastic humor, yet for all that, we do not see why we should be accused of inconsistency, if we approve an article concerning another lecture, which accuses him of plagiarism and lack of wit, especially if it adduces its proof, in defence of its position. We think there are many men in the world who have not been as consistent as we in their opinions expressed in less time than separates our notices; and it would have been fortunate for themselves and others had they possessed a Roman consistency.

3. This conclusion has no application, since we have shown that there is no inconsistency of opinion in the articles which have appeared concerning Mr. Hudson.—Our opinions of these Lectures have been expressed freely, as they will be always, on any subject which may claim our attention. We are not in the market, and cannot be "bought up" by any clique or corporation.

4. We do not doubt that Mr. Hudson possesses ability, and power of language, though we do think he sometimes strangely abuses or misuses these gifts, as well as the subject he handles with them. For instance, his late review of the poem of Pegasus, is a most barbarous attack on one of the best poems in the English language, one which has been highly spoken of by some of the best literary critics in this country and England, &c., also his allusion to the poems of Byron, which he represented in one of his lectures as the worst kind of immorality clothed in beautiful language; and this too, when but a few moments before he had mentioned Goethe as the best of authorities as a critic, who has said of Byron, "Lord Byron is to be regarded as a man, as an Englishman, and as a great genius. His good qualities belong to the man, his bad to the Englishman and the poet; his genius is incommensurable."

"All Englishmen are, as such, without reflection; distractions and party spirit will not permit them to unfold themselves in quiet. But they are great as practical men."

"But when he would create, he always succeeds; inspiration supplies the place of reflection. He never fails when he speaks out his own feelings as a man."

"His genius is great; he was born great; none has greater poetic power."

"But for his hypocritical negative turn, he would have been as great as Shakespeare—as the ancients."

5. We do not dispute Mr. Hudson's originality of ex-

pression, but we do say, that his lecture on "the Mind of Shakespeare," contains many borrowed thoughts, and had this correspondent carefully perused "Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature,"—"Hazlitt's Lectures on Shakespeare,"—"Mrs. Jameson's Work, on the female character of Shakespeare,"—"Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," by Goethe, and the "London Monthly Magazine," he would not have been so positive in his assertion, for he could not help thinking that Mr. Hudson was aware of their existence. The cause of his surmise would be obvious. Be this as it may, Mr. Hudson does not claim for himself originality of thought, in these lectures, at least so says a writer in the Democratic Review, of 1845. We will copy a short extract from this article, which is we suppose as favorable a notice of the Lectures as has yet been published:—

Mr. Hudson puts life into this empty creed, by bringing home to his audience the principles and mode of thinking and acting of his great author. Others have done it before, nor does the lecturer claim anything on the score of novelty or originality, as the latter is generally understood. It is because his thoughts are old, he says, that they are likely to be true.

We think this settles this point conclusively.

6. This proposition may be true in the main, though we think it inappropriate as an illustration, and will substitute what we consider a better one. Suppose a celebrated lawyer, who had made the life and character of the Savior, his chief study and admiration for years, announces on a certain evening, he will give a lecture on the "Mind of Jesus of Nazareth," and obtains a respectable and promiscuous audience, and then occupies most of the time appropriated to the lecture, in reading to them Paul's epistles, or St. Matthew's, St. Mark's or St. John's Gospels, and occasionally aims a thrust at some political or moral movement, which does not suit his fancy, would not his audience be disappointed?

7. We have probably experienced as much delight in listening to much that has fallen from the lips of Mr. Hudson, as his most enthusiastic admirers, and we do not join issue with him for what he said of Shakespeare, except when he uses him as authority for his own ultra-conservative and anti-reform "behind-the-age" notions. We cannot but believe that he will have to shut many eyes besides his own before he can convince the world that the king of poets did not believe in, encourage and anticipate social, moral and religious improvement, in his masterly productions. By the rule which our correspondent has adopted, we presume that the uncalculated-for and unjust digressions from the subject of the lecture agrees with and pleases his own peculiar notions. Whether this is a legal judgement we cannot say, but it is certainly in keeping with a warning of the Savior,—"Judge not lest ye be judged," &c.,

Finally, we will state what we expect from any lecturer who announces his intention to lecture on a particular subject, it is this,—to confine himself to his subject and nothing else. It is true he can take advantage of his position and introduce mean insinuations, about, and extravagant praise, or abuse of anything, however foreign to his subject, which he may choose, but we doubt the propriety of his so doing, and we do not think that any lecturer under the circumstances we have named, (if the audience be a promiscuous one) has a right, nor is it proper for him to mention his own peculiar opinions, whether they be right or wrong, agreeable or obnoxious, to his audience, if such opinions are foreign to the subjects he proposes to treat. More than this, we think it weak and unmanly for a lecturer, under any circumstances, to go out of his way, to accuse any man or men, of a lack of consciousness, unless he can bring better proof than his own assertion. Mr. Hudson said in one of his lectures that he believed the devil himself respected and feared a truly conscientious man, and he might have added, that there was no truer sign by which to detect a bigot and hypocrite, than by his denouncing as insincere and false, everybody but himself and his.

POETRY AND RAIL ROADS.

We see by an article in the Newburyport Herald that at a recent meeting of the Portsmouth and Saco Railroad Corporation, a Report drawn by the President of the Eastern Railroad, was read, filled with statistics and poetry! and that the latter was found to have the most effect in operating on the feelings of the stockholders.—This suggests a new idea, and one which will no doubt be hastily adopted by all Railroad Companies,—the election of Poets for their Presidents. The Eastern Railroad is quite fortunate in having for its presiding genius a poet who can with the greatest readiness give riot to his imagination, while plodding through dry statistics and figures, and arrange all the details in rhyme. It must be an edifying scene to look into the office of the President-poet and see him,—his eyes in "fine frenzy rolling"—as he seizes his pen to embody in verse his sublime conceptions on Railroad statistics. We say again that we consider the Eastern Railroad exceedingly fortunate in such a Laureate.

Since the above was in type, we are happy in being informed that a new work may soon be expected to appear, entitled "Poems, descriptive, sentimental and pathetic, with fugitive pieces. By the President of the Eastern Railroad. Published by request of the Stockholders."

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.

The time is at hand when our citizens are to be again called together to look after their municipal affairs. The meetings the current year will be held in the north part of the town. We learn that the Auditors are busily engaged in preparing their Annual Report which we hope will present in a more favorable condition the financial affairs of the town than last year. There seems to be some reason to believe that the town will stand better in its monetary concerns than last year. There has been more economy in its expenditures and a larger amount has been assessed and collected than in former years.—We understand that something like twenty thousand dollars, including the county tax, has been paid into the treasury and that, deducting abatements, less than \$300 of the whole tax remains uncollected. This, we believe is unparalleled in our town history and speaks well for the system of collection adopted last year by the town as well as for the ability and industry of our indefatigable collector.

DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY.—It will be seen on reference to the advertisement that the proprietors of this line of coaches, (who by the way always consult and comply with the wishes of the public,) have again altered the arrangement of their coaches, commencing Monday, Feb. 22d. By this arrangement the coach can convey passengers to the Depot in Salem, for four of the trains to Boston, viz 9 1-4, 2 1-4, 5 and 7 o'clock. It will also take passengers at the Depot, in Salem on the arrival of the 9, 2 1-2 and 4 1-2 trains from Boston.

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

The success of this road, since it has been opened for the public travel, has been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and gives promise of ample returns to the stockholders when it shall be completed as chartered. It has had so many passengers in the few weeks since it has been in operation, which has been in the very dull season of the year, that we may safely anticipate that in the warm season, the Company will be obliged to add one or more cars to the present train.—It has been found already that some of the afternoon trains have been too crowded for the comfort of the passengers.

We shall commence in our next, the publication of an original tale, entitled "The opening of the Granary," in seven chapters.

SALEM ADVERTISER.—We notice that this paper has changed the conducting of its publication from Messrs. Parley & Parsons, to Mr. Eben N. Walton, who promises "to do the best he can," and from a somewhat intimate personal acquaintance with him, we hazard nothing in saying if he does not succeed in his new enterprise it will be no fault of his. We wish him pecuniary success, but the politics of the Advertiser "do not run."

We are requested by Kendall Osborn, Esq., to state that he declines being considered a candidate for the office of selectman for the year ensuing.

A former resident of this town, in a recent letter to one of his relatives here, mentions an instance in which a very slight circumstance became greatly exaggerated.—He says that he observed recently in an English journal, among the items of foreign news, the information that a town in the United States, called Danvers was suffering greatly for want of water, the tanners having cut off the source from which it had formerly been derived, and they being now wholly unable to obtain a supply.

We understand that the petitioners for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn to Malden, will have a hearing before the Legislative committee, on Thursday next, at which time the case in behalf of the petitioners will be opened by W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town.—The case for the petitioners will be closed by Hon. Rufus Choate.

RELIEF MEETING.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that a meeting of citizens will be held at the Universalist Church, New Mills. To-morrow evening, for the purpose of obtaining contributions, in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland. Addresses may be expected from several clergymen, and is to be hoped that citizens from the different parishes will attend.

DESERTERS. The Police Gazette of last week advertises the names of one hundred and twenty one deserters, making nine hundred and sixty three since the plan of advertising was adopted. A great number deserted from Monterey and the great majority from that and other Mexican posts.

THE NEW LOAN OF EIGHTEEN MILLIONS. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised proposals for a loan of eighteen millions, under the law. Bids will be made until the 10th of April.

FOOD FOR EUROPE.—There are now seventeen square-rigged vessels at Norfolk Va., loaded or to load with corn for Europe. They will carry the bulk of 315,000 bushels. Upwards of 400,000 bushels have been shipped from Norfolk within four weeks.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES.

The lectures of Mr. Hudson, on Shakespeare, are not very favorably received, by the newspaper fraternity. A writer in the Manchester Messenger has been using him rather severely. The Congressional Journal has been down on him like a "thousand of brick." The Manchester Democrat has also been reading him a lesson. This is right—for much of his lectures is more ridiculous than sensible.—*Nashua Oasis.*

REBUKE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last, the Senate of the United States, which, as our readers are aware, has a large 'democratic' majority, passed a vote, expelling Mr. Ritchie, the editor of the 'Union,' from the floor of the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 21. This was evidently done as a rebuke to the President himself, whose organ and mouth piece the 'Union' avowedly is.

We mentioned, in Saturday evening's Gazette, the motion of Mr. Yulee, the 'democratic' Senator from Florida, for excluding Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate. This was the occasion on Friday, of a remarkable personal and political discussion. Mr. Turney of Tennessee took up the cause of the official editor, vindicated the justice of the assault upon the Senate, upon which body he charged a deliberate purpose to obstruct the measures for the prosecution of the war.—*Salem Gazette.*

MAL PRACTICE. A case of some interest was tried last week at Exeter, N. H. Barnard Jewell of South Hampton, N. H. vs. Jerome Harri of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of this village. The case was Phlegmonous Erysipelas. The application ordered was a solution of Sugar of Lead in rum and water which was continued for 8 or 10 days. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued the remainder of the week. In the course of the Trial several physicians were examined or their depositions read. The case was argued by Christie for the Defendant and Marston for the Plaintiff. The Jury could not agree on a verdict and the case was continued to the next term.—*Amesbury Transcript.*

MOST SHOCKING.—Some one has forwarded us, says the Green Mountain Freeman, three copies of Charlestown (S. C.) papers, the notices and advertisements, one of which we have taken the pains to examine. We find upwards of five hundred human beings offered for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, and in parallel columns advertisements of family Bibles for sale, Missionary Conventions, to be addressed by ministerial agents from the North, with notices of some twenty or thirty different religious and benevolent societies. We could but exclaim in the words of Whittier—

"What! preach and kidnap men?
Give thanks—and rob thy own afflicted poor?
Talk of Thy glorious liberty, and then
Bolt hard the captive's door!"

CURIOUS LOGIC.

In a late Courier, I noticed a short communication signed "D" which commences as follows:—
"We see by the last Courier that Mr. Derby, counsel for the Eastern Railroad, and also counsel for the Essex Road last winter, is employed by the S. Reading project, so called, this winter and of course with the consent of the Eastern Railroad."

The writer thence infers that the Eastern Rail Road favors the South Reading route and warns the good people to understand this ruse and not to be deceived by the plans of that corporation. Let us examine this precious specimen of logic by stating a similar case. It is this.—Mr. Russell who was last year counsel for the Malden Railroad, is this year employed by the Essex and North Reading roads to oppose the South Reading and Malden roads—and of course, (according to "D's" logic,) with the consent of the Malden Railroad!!! This, Mr. Editor is one specimen of the absurdities to which men are liable who are haunted with a phantom and who never allow themselves to look at a question only on one side. The ghost of the Eastern Railroad is perpetually appearing before the distorted vision of some people and they cannot look in any direction without seeing this huge bear immediately before them. We hope, for the credit of our town and the success of its efforts for railroad communication with Boston, that the friends of both projects will be able to present better argument and considerations to the Legislature than the one above stated. If not, we shall despair of obtaining the great object of our desires.

FOR THE COURIER. ROAD TO LOWELL.

If a Railroad avenue is needed to Lowell, for freight, one by way of Malden will not be four miles further than by way of S. Reading, and as was truly said at the last town meeting, a few miles distance on a Railroad makes very little difference for freight, and if there is any need of a road to Lowell, it is for freight almost exclusively. The Essex road, also, if constructed, will open the way for an avenue to Lowell, so would the North Reading road.

The only objection then of the Danvers and Lowell project is to get a new road from Boston to Lowell within 2 1-2 miles of the Lowell road. The Lowell road of course opposes it stoutly through their counsel, Messrs. Hopkinson and Loring, and there can be no reason to hope for a charter. The only hope for the people of Danvers is for a road to Boston via Malden. Every objection that can be started, is brought to bear against it, by its opponents, even false statements that the Maine road has made arrangements with the Eastern to prevent our coming in at Malden on reasonable terms, which we are assured from the best authority, has not the slightest foundation.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.—The vote of the House of Representatives on Monday, by which a barrier was established—we trust forever—to the extension and legalization of Human Slavery under the flag and by the power of the Union, is among the most important and auspicious events of our time. The whole influence and patronage of the Executive, wielded by a creature of the Slavery propaganda which involved us in the Texas inquiry, speaking through the 'Official Organ,' and having a batch of Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c., conveniently added to its armory, have been beaten in fair fight by the aroused spirit and awakened conscience of American Freemen.—*Gazette.*

The whole number of yeas was 115, 1 from a Slave State.

The whole number of nays was 106—18 from free, 81 from Slave States.

All the Nays from Free States are Loco Focos, the Yea from a Slave State is a whig, (re-elected to the next Congress.) S. A. Douglass, a nay from Illinois, is a U. S. Senator elect for six years ensuing.

Thus have the Representatives of the People decided that not another foot of the Slave Territory shall be added to the Union! Will the Senate reverse this righteous and creditable decision?

Annexed is the bill as it passed the House.

Whereas, war exists between these United States and the Republic of Mexico, and assurances have been given to the government of Mexico of the president's wish to settle all questions between the two countries, on liberal and satisfactory terms to each, and their mutual interests and security; and the President may be able to conclude peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of the many complicated questions between the two countries it may happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the president to enter upon negotiation for the restoration of peace with Mexico; and also the sum of three millions of dollars be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the president to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty when duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof: Provided, That full and accurate accounts of all these expenditures shall be by him transmitted to Congress as soon as practicable And provided further, That there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided always, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service.

ECCELESIASTICAL. At a meeting of the proprietors and pew occupiers of the First Universalist Society in this city, on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. E. BENEZZER FISHER, of Addison, Maine, was chosen to become their Pastor. The result of the united balloting was, for Rev. E. Fisher, 42; Rev. L. J. Fletcher, 22; Rev. J. Boyden, jr., 9; total, 73. The confirmatory vote, by the Proprietors, was for Fisher, 81; Fletcher, 8; Boyden, 1; total, 40.—

The Ecclesiastical Council, which was in session several days at Howard Street Church last week, have advised that the connection between Rev. JOEL MANN and that church, be not dissolved.—*Reg.*

The Order of the, "Sons of Temperance," in the United States, has increased in numbers, since its organization, four years ago, with unexampled rapidity. The number of Divisions throughout the country, at this time, is over 1,000—containing more than 100,000 members! Massachusetts has sixty Divisions, with upwards of 6,000 "Sons."

Massachusetts Legi

Correspondence of the Salem

Many petitions come into the Legislature from men paying tax of liquor selling and its consequences. The Senate has unanimously co House in the choice of Hon. John Davis as United States Senator for six years March next.

There are additional petitions in aid of Railroad and other projects here, and from H. Tarr and others, in aid of Danvers Railroad; and one from Levi H. Russell, in aid of North Reading and Ballard Vale of Lawrence.

Petitions and remonstrances upon the Pedlars' law still come in—the remonstrances just now preponderate. The act incorporating the Cochichewick has passed the Senate, with a proviso for of intoxicating liquors upon the premises, dry, Hodges and Perkins against the same. Leave to withdraw is reported upon the Massachusetts Teachers' Association which policy is still to be maintained of which does not emanate from the center long must this be so? It is also reported authorize the appointment of superintendents of schools.

There is much feeling in favor of a mechanics, and an evident disposition to get the difficulty in agreeing upon the details practicable. In aid of such a law, John others, of Marblehead, petition.

The annual returns of Register of Deeds for Essex County, the whole number of Deeds, 5,287, at an average of about 45 cents each, number of other instruments to be 604, about 30 cents each. Total amount of fees, \$2,556 13. Expenses, above what County, \$1,189 00. Making the net income, \$1,367 13.

On motion of Mr. Lowe it has been agreed, that the committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of granting a charter to such banking institutions as may be the public against counterfeit money.

Last year, it will be remembered, the Railroad Company was incorporated, to build from Chelsea to the Boston and Malden. An additional act is now reported of said Branch Company, enlarging by a right to build to East Boston, and to take there, intending to run to deep water ultimate view, it is said, of connecting roads running into Boston.

Among other petitions presented, and allowed: Charles Stark Newell and others, for a Fire Insurance Company at Lawrence, for Danvers; Stephen Coburn and others, for a Steam Mill at Ipswich; the City of Boston, for the balance of her State Pauper account; Russell; of the Eastern and Boston and Portland; for the right to lease &c. the Portland, South Railroads; George Flint and others, for a Railroad through North Reading, Vale; and John Mansfield and 69 others, John Andrews and others of Lynnfield and others of Wilmington, severally for Salem and Lowell Railroad—while Dun others, of Middleton, remonstrate against also against the North Reading route by a bill reported by the Judiciary Committee the Supreme Court to rectify errors of a Court below, has also created some able was advocated by Messrs. Bell of Boston, Newburyport, and opposed by Messrs. and-Crowninshield of Boston, who this House with them, and the bill was killed 103 to 60.

A bill has been reported to repress the tious literature, and other iniquitous publications reported inexpedient to require Railroad to go over or under highways, but rather now, to the discretion of the County Commissioners.

On Wednesday, the Senate refused to and Fall River to receive interest on Bank bills were reported to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company and a Mutual Marine each in Gloucester.

In the House, many petitions were presented restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Thomas Raddin, Jr. and others of Lynn, Tapley and others, of Danvers, in aid of Malden Railroad.

William Rogers and others of Tewksbury the Salem and Lowell Railroad—and for and against the Pedlars' Law, upon a hearing is to be had on Tuesday afternoon the Judiciary Committee.

Rev. Alexander Hamilton Vinton D. declared elected preacher of the next election.

LYNN.—The people of Lynn, in a assembled, on Saturday last, for the purpose upon a petition in favor of appropriating a for fitting out the Volunteers from Lynn, for War, voted by a large majority that the petition be withdrawn. There was a long discussion on the subject. After the regular dissolved, the two conflicting parties organized in the same hall, and had the fun out, amoment and confusion. The opponents of some stringent resolutions, in one of which George Hood was thus sarcastically noticed.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere to our own eminent citizen, the Hon. George E. manly and independent opposition to the Texas, and its consequent calamities, which scholastic Senate, and for their early zeal perseverance, in giving, in the common long series of constitutional abuses, a high sentiment.

Hon. Daniel P. King received the following:

Resolved, That our able and efficient Congress well deserves the gratitude of the for open denunciation of the Mexican strict adherence to the cause of human freedom.

IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD ARRANGEMENT.—Freight and passenger train is to be speedily railroad through this State, by the Camden and New Jersey Companies—by which passengers leave Trenton at 6 A. M. and New York at the fare for the trip, both ways, to be \$3.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 205 (opposite No. 201) Washington Street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer all questions as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 14 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Conveyed Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Salmon's Belt and Sock; Sherman's Patent French do; Batesman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss—Thompson's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, and I can say that they are well fitted, and fully believe that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until March 1, 1847!
Office, No. 205, opposite to No. 301, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so many parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquids of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. SIO KING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

COAL. COAL.

DELAWARE MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes, for sale by White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves. MIDDLEBURY COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and STY. For sale by J. W. HALE, 27 Water Street.

July 12.

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July 12.

Aug. 15.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Turpentine. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Pills are the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st; 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well—but a much greater one to find that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills!! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Simson. North Parish—M. Haley Plains. Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, or a single evening, on application to
CHARLES SIMONDS.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

The subscriber would inform the Citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon.

Leaves Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton Street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. TOWN

April 19, 1845.

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press, with upwards of 500 illustrations. Subscriptions received and numbers delivered as published, by

GEORGE CREAMER,

151 Essex Street, Lynde Place.

TRADE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. & W. HALE

Oct 21

Nov 23

Dec 25

Jan 27

Feb 28

Mar 30

Apr 30

May 31

June 30

July 31

Aug 31

Sept 30

Oct 31

Nov 30

Dec 31

SALE M FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

CLOCKS.
FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs E. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Trek of the Gid,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE.

Sept 20

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER!

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it:—'P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto, of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been corrected with laborious care by an accomplished violinist, and the utmost pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin.'

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 43 Cornhill, Boston, Booksellers, Row, and 190 Essex St Salem.

Feb 6

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

ELONG CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,

Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,

WINDOW GLASS,

CAMP PENS,

CAMP PENS, HANGING, SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,

BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Vane, Tubs, Pails

Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

March 15

To the Honorable the Senate, and the House of Representatives for the state of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the undersigned, a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, respectfully represents, that the public convenience requires a Railroad to be established between the town of Danvers, in Essex county, and the town of Malden, in Middlesex county.

We therefore petition your Honorable bodies, that we may be incorporated under the style and title of the Danvers and Malden Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and using a Railroad, to commence at some convenient point in the South Parish of Danvers, thence running through that town, through the westerly part of Lynn, through the town of Salem, and westerly Malden, to unite with the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Malden, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed,
BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, Jan. 29, 1847.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Danvers, Malden, Lynn, Saugus, North Chelsea, and also on the Clerks of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Essex Railroad Corporations; and the Clerk of the Newburyport Turnpike Corporation, ten days at least before the twenty-fifth day of February next, and also to publish the same in the Danvers Courier, the Boston Courier and the Boston Post, three times, the last publication to be at least four days before the twenty-fifth day of February next, that all persons interested may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 29, 1847.

Concurred.

CHAS. W. STOREY, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Feb 6

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable book, designed for the Professional man, the merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen.

Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 22d December 1846—12 1-2¢ just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO.

jan 23

DRESS GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Curled Florentines, Repps and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Flannels, Mouss de Laines, &c. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

The subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DICK, 27 Water Street, Salem.

Nov 23

Shirts and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers—of various qualities, for sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE.

NEW BOOKSTORE

151 Essex Street,—Lynde Place

(A few doors East of the Market.)

GEORGE CREAMER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

premises for the purpose of keeping on hand a complete assortment of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, JUVENILE, ACCOUNT BOOKS,

together with a select stock of Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods,

(All of which will be sold at a fair advance from the latest editions, in good substantial bindings.)

Bibles.
Quarto, Octavo, Pew and Pocket Bibles, in great variety and at very low prices.

Prayer & Hymn Books.
of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.

Law and Commercial Blanks.
Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, &c. on good paper and at low prices.

Cards.
Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylographic, Pearl Surface and Coloured Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

NUMBER 49.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.

Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Decals, Labels, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

SNOW.

'Tis the old posts, that hold the bars,
And the old gate,
Forgetful of their wintry wars
And age sedate,
High capped, and plumed, like with hussars,
Stand there in state.

The drifts are hanging by the sill,
The eaves, the door;
The haystack has become a hill,
All covered o'er
The wagon loaded for the mill
The eve before.

Maria brings the water pail—
But where's the well?
Like magic of a fairy tale,
Most strange to tell,
All vanished—curb, and crank, and rail—
How deep it fell!

The woodpile too, is playing hide;
The axe—the log—
The kennel of that friend so tried—
(The old watch dog),
The grindstone standing by its side,
All now inconspicuous.

The bustling cock looks out aglance
From his high shed,
No spot to scratch him a repast—
Up curves his head,
Starts the dull hamlet with a blast,
And back to bed.

Old drowsy dobbie, at the call,
Amazed, awakes;
Out from the window of his stall
A view he takes,
While thick and faster seem to fall
The silent flakes.

CHEER YE EACH OTHER.

Cheer ye each other with words
Of mild and of pleasing intent,
To strengthen the loosening chords
Of life with delight and content;
The smile of thy sister recall—
Relieve then thy brother's alloy—
Be loving, and throw over all
Thy sweetest emotions of joy.

Yes, cheer one another along
In paths ye delight to pursue—
A word to dishearten is wrong,
To those who are striving to do.
A breath is the pinion of thought,
And thought is the breath of the soul,
And spirit by spirit is taught
With good or with evil control.

Speak cheerfully unto the sad,
The wounded in heart and the poor—
A word of affection is glad,
And helpeth the wrong to endure.
Disturb not the hope of thy friend,
If sorrow it maketh to flee,
But keep up the dream to the end—
In joy let his spirit go free.

Deal gently with others that err—
'Tis Mercy that saveth the lost,
And all that thy love may confer
Can never God's bounty exhaust.
Oh! cheer one another along—
And joy and affection impart—
Unkindness of spirit is wrong,
But blessed the cheerful of heart.

Each life is a link in the chain
Of kindred humanity's race,
And sympathy softens the pain
And helpeth to bear it with grace,
Then cheer one another in gloom,
Since cheerfulness brighteneth care:
'Tis a short narrow road to the tomb—
Oh! cheer one another till there!

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER I.

Many long years have rolled away, so many,
That we may safely estimate them by hundreds,
And reckon three of the same, with the addition of
a large handful thrown into the account, by way of

good measure, since one of those dreadful famines which occasionally swept over Europe, carrying terror and desolation in their train, after a long interval exempted from its awful presence, again returned on its mission of woe. A worthy condolator had preceded its approach, and in a great degree prepared for its coming;—War, the mighty war of the Houses of York and Lancaster:—a fine couple, they are in sooth, these two, War and Famine, for disfiguring the green earth crippling the arm of industry, and stagnating the vast ocean of honest enterprise. But these truths are trite,—all men know them now, knew them even then, so I shall leave to peace preachers and corn-law minstrels, (their peculiar province) the task of setting forth the horrible bloodshed, bad legislation, &c with their attendant evils, (satisfied that they cannot exaggerate on the subject,) and come to those matters which are more nearly connected with the little story I propose to tell. England, more than any other country had the people of England more than any other people especially, have through all ages, borne the burden of those calamities, both natural and artificial, which have over afflicted the human race; and it was so at the time of my tale. Amid the various fluctuations of that sanguinary civil strife denominated the 'Wars of the Roses,' a brief pause had occurred, a temporary lull in the wild storm that had so long raged through Britain's pleasant valleys, over her sunny hills, and along the banks of her gentle rivers—a time, in fact, when the one party, defeated, crushed, and overdone, for the present, were compelled to furl the standard of opposition, and seek in dispersion and flight, the means of safety from utter annihilation, while the other, wearied with havoc, were glad of a short respite from the field, for the opportunity it gave them of rest and recruit to their shattered forces. During the brief period which elapsed ere the contending factions were sufficiently recovered to commence anew, the undecided contest, the cultivation of the soil, neglected before, had been resumed by the patient peasantry, (suffering under any party) and the fields and plains were beginning to be restored from the miserable condition of sterility and nakedness in which the march of plundering armies had left them. A few years had flown, years of comparative agricultural prosperity; considering the unsettled state of the kingdom; the toils of the husbandman had brought a substantial reward, and all seemed fair and smiling, when this formidable and unwelcome agent of divine wrath, came to glean a sad harvest of humanity, in the already well gathered field of a remorseless and gory predecessor.

The fourth season of increase had passed, and the productions of the earth had been gathered into the garner. The fifth vanished likewise, 'no bounteous crops repaid his sweating toil, for an early blight had seized upon the ripening grain, and the hour of promise cut off his hopes, and plunged him in the depth of wretchedness.' The want of provision, in different portions of the kingdom more especially in those quarters, which had been exposed previously, to the merciless foraging of either army (both alike unsparring) began now to be sensibly felt. Consequently, wherever there was any that had escaped the keen researches of the purveyors for the factions, it was sold, when sold at all, at rates that rendered it impossible for any but the more wealthy to purchase; this occasioned great distress in many places, and compelled the poorer classes to resort to the woods and fields in quest of roots &c., or whatever they might find to eke out a scanty subsistence. It would appear at first view, that the well disposed and orderly inhabitants of the old cathedral city of York, whither I now intend to conduct the reader (if he will honor me with his company) were more highly favored with respect to the necessities of life than the rest of their brethren in the country; from the fact that a considerable quantity of the various sorts of grain was lodged in some of the store-houses of that venerable town. But they were not much bettered by this circumstance, for a season just mentioned, namely, the exorbitant prices at which the coveted article was held, and worse still, but little had been sold as yet, at any price; the owners alleging as a cause for its withholding, that they were compelled to retain a large portion for the supply of the troops of the Lancastrian Duke of Somerset, who were then encamped a short distance from the city, and awaiting the arrival of the Yorkists, their enemies who were on their march northward, to give them battle. This plausible statement was to a great extent, a fabrication, and the motive for its circulation very palpable indeed, being designed to overawe the people, and prevent their rising in army and obtaining the food by force, by the idea of the fierce displeasure of the Duke, and the cruel retribution, which, they argued, he would in all likelihood take, (having the power so to do,) on the populace. The army, it is true had received some provisions from the city occasionally, but the merchants were under no such obligation or bond, as was implied in this artful fiction, and in a measure, it aided in its intended effect and justly. At first, the multitude, whose wants had not become very pressing, acquiesced nothing doubting the current report, but latterly, as the scarcity of provision grew more apparent, murmurs began to be heard; faint at first, but gradually increasing, like the preludings of a coming storm; There were not wanting in the mass, now rapidly approaching a state of riotous fermentation, some bolder spirits who counselled the expediency of helping themselves *vi et armis* in case the dealers should any longer refuse to sell their grain at prices within the means of the citizens generally; the fear of the Duke's vengeance, even among those who believed the tale promulgated by the merchants (and they were now but few) being swallowed up in the wild wrath engendered by hunger. Some de-

monstrations of this character had already taken place in several parts of the town. One or two small granaries had been broken open and their contents distributed among the tumultuous crowd which the occasion had drawn together. Emboldened by success, the mob pursued their operations and very shortly another and much larger deposit was seized and appropriated by a more formidable band than had yet before assembled. At length the civic officer became alarmed for their own safety for though as yet no bloodshed had happened, for many of them were the possessors of the grain, which was the reason why they had not previously taken some measures in behalf of their suffering townsmen. In those times it was common for priests, bishops, mayors, and other high dignitaries of church and state to engage in traffic, and this being the case at York, and moreover in a time of anarchy, division and civil war, it is not to be wondered at, that the inhabitants, finding both law and religion against them, were ready for any ferocious excess. Yielding to fear, therefore, what they would not concede on principle. Some of their number at last opened their hoards, and with a very ill grace began to sell to the people;—a line of conduct which had the effect in a good degree, of allaying the growing disturbances. But not among this more timid portion was Master Roger Greene, enrolled; Roger Greene the great corn merchant, a phrase familiar to the ears of all. But it behooves me, before I go any further, to give some account of the previous history of this individual, and tell who he was, and all about him, and all concerning him, and do it besides in another chapter.

CHAPTER II.

Roger Greene had always been a resident of the city of York, where he now resided, having been born there, together with a younger brother, Gilbert by name, and both of them only children of Sir Giles Green, a soldier of some note, who was slain in one of the many battles of that turbulent age, while his offspring were yet in their early youth. Their mother having died some years before this event, the two orphans were now left unprotected, being without relations except some very distant ones;—distant indeed, for they dwelt in a remote quarter of the kingdom; and to add to their misfortunes, they were also cast upon the cold charities of the world unfurnished with that magic talisman, that open sesame of potent power to bid the gates of influence and patronage unfold and receive with obsequious smiles and bows the self assured applicant—Money. Soldiers in those days were not accustomed to leave much property behind them, so the two brothers, consequently, were not bothered with any troublesome law-proceedings, such as taking out powers of administration, &c., and were enabled to settle the estate, and share stakes with the easiest dispatch. The youngest, who inherited from his father a strong predilection for warlike pursuits, took the military panoply of the departed soldier, saved with his body from the field, and which was freely accorded by Roger, who, in turn received a small sum of ready money, all that was left after his father's few debts, (chiefly to armories for making and mending) were liquidated. The brothers then looked about them in search of some employment adapted to their respective inclinations, and, luckily, were not long in finding it. Gilbert offered himself as a page, and was accepted by Sir Henry Turnstall, a knight of some distinction, whose castellated mansion was situated on a woody knoll within view of the tower of York, and Roger who was in no degree martially disposed, and being moreover of a commercial and trading temper, bound himself as an apprentice to a worthy citizen, a grocer, or dealer in such provisions as were then consumed. Years passed away; in process of time, Roger's term of service expired; having during it acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the honest trader, who, it so fortunately, chanced to die soon after he had full of days and civic dignities, (the reward of a well spent life,) and was gathered to his fathers. Thereupon, Roger who had been liberally remembered in the will of his grateful master, according to his last request, stepped at once into the business, having the good will of the stand, i.e. the transference of the patronage of the customers to himself, a thing formerly bought and sold, freely presented to him by the old gentleman's widow. To be brief, our merchant prospered in his calling, being prudent, shrewd and diligent, and his gains though slowly, were surely increasing, when he was induced by circumstances; to forsake his shop, and commence a more extended business. The cultivation of the several kinds of grains begun now to be practised in consequence of a better system of agriculture, and they rose at once, to be articles of indispensable demand; traffic in them increased, so that they became immediately, as they have ever since continued, great branches of commerce. Men began to speculate in them, successively, among the rest, Roger—purchasing from the farmers around, and supplying army purveyors and citizens generally. Our friend soon ranked pre-eminent among his brother dealers by the extended scale on which he conducted his operations, and grew so deeply absorbed in the anxieties and cares to which the fluctuations of trade, the gains, and the losses (for he suffered some severe reverses) exposed him, that he seldom thought, heard, or saw much of his brother with whom he had parted many years before—but an event was about to occur to recall him to his memory. The years which had fled, working such changes in the condition of Roger, had not been without their effect on Gilbert; from the situation of a page in the service of Sir Henry Turnstall, he had risen to that of man-at-arms, under the same knight, and afterward, when his patron was incapacitated by age, for taking the field, he had, with the rank of captain, led forth the old knight's retainers

to battle in the cause of Edward Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. At length after highly distinguishing himself in a long series of conflicts which would have won him fortune and advancement under his grateful future sovereign, if he had lived, he unfortunately fell at the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, a victory which mainly contributed to plan the Earl of March on the throne. There was one besides the after king who wept for the untimely fate of the gallant soldier, one, who in her retired chamber at the castle, shed bitter tears of sorrow, as the reflection arose in her mind that she should look upon her father's living face no more. Margaret was the only child of the fallen warrior, and one of the old knight's daughters, to whom he had been married many years, and who had died a year or so, before he himself was slain; when this latter event occurred she had arrived at the age of fifteen, and up to that period had constantly resided with her grandfather in the castle; his pet and plaything and solace of his age. But the days of the old knight were now numbered; the death of his daughter had produced a shock which the declining health of the old man was ill able to sustain; and when, added to this, he received the intelligence of the fate of his son in law, whom he loved as if he had been his own, nature could not withstand the accumulated load of grief, and the aged veteran died a few days subsequent to the death of Gilbert. Not only for her father, then, did Margaret mourn, but also for her mother and grandfather, a three-fold sorrow which inexorable fate had cast thus early and in rapid succession on her young head. Gloom hung over the castle, desolation reigned in the broken household, where Margaret's early years had been spent in joy and happiness; the venerable mansion seemed no longer as it was wont of yore, when lighted up by the kind and beaming smiles which made its aspect gay; it grew strangely unfamiliar to the bereaved maiden; the dim passages and lofty, vaulted chambers, as she traversed them, seemed to her sick fancy to have acquired additional darkness to what they formerly possessed, as if they too, had gathered the pall and shroud to bewail the missing steps of those who were accustomed to thread them. It was therefore with a feeling, bordering on apathetic indifference, but rather of relief than otherwise, when Margaret was told a few days after the burial of the old knight that a message had arrived at the castle from her uncle in York, the purpose of which was a request that she would come and make her abode with him; the messenger whom Roger had sent, informed her, (being so charged by the merchant,) that her relative was ill in health, otherwise he would have come for her himself; that he needed some one to attend upon him in his sickness; that his present housekeeper (for Roger was a bachelor) was unfit from age and infirmity to discharge that duty adequately, and that the daughter of his lamented brother would be gladly welcomed beneath the roof of her lonely uncle if she chose to accept his offer of a home. It was not long before Margaret was domiciliated in her new residence, having completed with her relative's request, and soon grew to love him as a father, while he, on his part bestowed all the affection he could separate from his schemes of gain and profit and other worldly avocations on his niece. Margaret was well calculated to entwine herself about the heart of one, even more enveloped than was her uncle in the mists and fogs which the love of gold gathers around its votaries: of a gentle and considerate temper she studied the old man's whims, and sought, and succeeded in pleasing him by those solicitous attentions to his comfort which true devotion only offers. Roger was gratified by his relative's assiduous care, not only of himself, but his household; and frequently bestowed on her such encomiums as these; 'thou art a good lass Margaret, and a handy, thou knowest how to keep things together to keep waste and confusion from the house, and by my troth thou oughtest; thou wilt one day, perhaps, when I am laid away in the earth, have important matters of thine own to guide, some money, it may be, to put out at a good investment not that I am rich by any means,' he said, suddenly checking himself, 'that is not now, but the grain is rising to an unparalleled price and I have a large quantity, (with a chuckle) and shall not sell it at its highest mark.' These latter allusions in reference to the speed and profitable fruition of his great speculation, only drew from Margaret, as might be expected, expressions of utter disapproval, and earnest entreaties that he would withhold the food no longer from the people; whose sufferings she painted in terms of sincere and forcible eloquence, but without making any impression on the inflexible mind of her uncle. These scenes had occurred often of late, and Margaret had ever been foiled in her attempts, perseveringly renewed to persuade Roger to let the citizens have the necessities at a moderate rate;—better would it have been for him, if he had early listened to her gentle appeals. The graces of Margaret's person fully equalled those of her mind, and both were divine—such at least was the opinion of Richard Berney, the coppersmith's son, of the west Gate, and he had long entertained it, but he had never found much opportunity, to impart to her his favorable sentiments, for Roger, though he liked the youth because of his soberness of character, and steady application to his business, discouraged all present efforts to win his niece's smiles on account, as he said, of the young man's limited means to maintain a family, and not being yet settled in the world. In consequence of these ideas of the old merchant, Richard was prohibited the abode of Margaret, who, it must be confessed, was not displeased with his attentions and did not thank her uncle for his vigorous decree; but, though the grain dealer could close his doors against the admirer, he could not prevent them from meeting occasionally without, for Mar-

garet had many errands of Mercy among the poor in her immediate vicinity, when she was in the habit of visiting with relief unknown to her sordid uncle. At such times it was truly wonderful, by remarkable coincidences, Richard happened to encounter her, on her way, attending her whither she went, and then escorting her back within the very shadow of the forbidden mansion; while at the same time the merchant was commending himself for his worldly wisdom and prudence. The young coppersmith was not the only one who professed an adoration of the fair Margaret, there was another, and one, less favored, by both, uncle and niece; one, whose advances had, in fact, been dismissed with the most unceremonious refusal. Henry Clifford was the son of an impoverished knight who had lived in the city; he was an idle, profligate, fellow at heart, the leader of many a secret riot, and other law-less enterprises, when his services were not required as a captain of troops, by either of the warring factions, which was the case at the present time, his company of mercenaries having been disbanded, on account of the temporary overthrow of the party to which he then adhered. It is to be presumed that it was old Roger's wealth which he really coveted, for he was too selfish and depraved to entertain a sincere and honest affection, besides he was needy and in want of means to pursue his dissolute courses; being foiled as we have said in his attempts to propitiate either Margaret or her uncle by fair and open endeavors, (for his plausible exterior did not blind their eyes in regard to his real character) he had for some time, apparently relinquished all efforts of that nature, but none the less in secret cherished schemes of accomplishing his designs by violence, and in consequence of a compulsory marriage of Margaret with himself, eventually laying hands on the merchant's reputed riches. The miserable state of those civil times, gave impunity to almost any deed of darkness, and it is probable that Roger's speedy death would not have been scrupled at in order to further the consummation of his projects. We shall see, as we proceed, the development of the rejected suitor's measures.

To be continued.

A HORSE STORY.

A writer in the Buffalo Courier tells the following anecdote of a horse. The incident occurred in a town adjoining that city:

'A Butcher, my neighbor, recently went to pasture, where the family horse was usually turned when idle, to get a calf which he had purchased for slaughter. Finding difficulty in otherwise catching him, he set a large bull dog upon the calf, which soon brought him to the ground, uttering most piteous cries. The horse, which till now had seemed to pay no attention, aroused by the cries of distress, no sooner perceived the perilous situation of his helpless companion, than with ears leered, jaws distended, mane and tail erect, he hastened to his relief.'

The dog still continued his hold, despite the threatening aspect of the horse, when the noble fellow, fastening his teeth upon the dog, with one toss threw him completely over the adjacent fence! Meanwhile, the butcher had approached so near as to catch hold of the calf as he was raising, which the horse perceiving, he turned upon him his posterior artillery, throwing his heels every time still nearer the butcher's head, until he also was glad to relinquish his hold. With what a proud and exulting air he pranced around his liberated charge, with head and tail erect, snorting defiance to all oppressors. In fact before the butcher (ah! who would be one?) could secure his subject, he had first to secure this champion of freedom in the stable.

RATHER COOL.

An individual whose life had been spent, as Hood says 'far from the buzzy haunts of men,' and who had acquired a high degree of verandry, was dining last summer at the table of one of our largest hotels, when perceiving a bottle of wine standing opposite to the gentleman on his right hand, and supposing it to be public property, he helped himself to a glass of it as unceremoniously as if it had been so much water. The owner of the wine, astonished at the rudeness of the proceeding, turned to the unsophisticated countryman, and with a look of utter amazement, remarked: 'Well, by Jove! that's cool!' 'Y-e-s,' was the reply, 'it's pretty cool; 'spect there's ice into it!'

'GETTING 'EM MIXED.'—We once heard an old fellow, famous all over the country for his tough yarns, tell the following. He was telling what heavy wheat he had seen in the State of New York.

My father, said he once had a field of wheat, the heads of which were so close together that the wild turkeys when they came to eat it, could walk round on the top of it any where.

We suggested that the turkeys must have been small ones.

No sir, continued he; they were very large ones. I shot one of them one day, and when I took hold of his legs to carry him, his head dragged in the snow behind me!

A curious country you must have had to have snow in harvest time!

Well I declare, said he, looking a little foolish, I've got part of two stories mixed.

DR. JOHNSON.

At the time when Sir. Joshua Reynolds resided in London, he one afternoon paid a visit with several others, among whom was Dr. Johnson, to a fashionable friend. Johnson was poor at that time, and was very shabbily dressed. The servant who opened the door

Petitions have been presented, *in the Sen*

fred Presson and 68 others, of Gloucester, in aid of Salem and Lowell Railroad, by Mr. Lowe; of Danvers and others, of Methuen, for a Savings Bank at Lawrence, by Mr. Perkins.

In the House, petitions of John Marland and others, for a Railroad from Ballard Vale to the Lowell Railroad at Tewksbury, by Mr. Lord, of Salem; Sarah A. French, for divorce on account of insanity of her husband, by Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport; S. C. Phillips, for leave to extend his wharf in Salem, by Mr. Thordike, of Beverly; John Proctor and 140 others, of Gloucester, for repeal of State Pauper law, increase of capitation tax, and requiring all importers of foreigners to be responsible for their maintenance, by Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport; David S. Faulkner and 57 others, and Nathan W. Holden and 57 others, severally of Malden, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, by Mr. Upton, of Danvers; Caleb Wiley and 170 others, of Lynn, in aid of the same, by Mr. Caldwell, of E. B. Phillips and 19 others, of Lynn, in aid of Marblehead and Lynn Railroad, by Mr. Washburn; Henry T. Ropes and 265 others, of Danvers, against the proposed Railroads from Salem and Danvers towards the Boston and Maine Railroads, by Mr. Fowler; Essex Railroad Company, also against the same proposed roads; and Ernest Adams and 350 others, of Salem, in aid of Salem and Lowell Railroad, severally by Mr. A. Perkins. The Boston and Lowell Railroad also remonstrates against the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

The special joint Railroad Committee, whose proceedings are looked at with some interest in your vicinity, have reported a bill in the Senate, allowing the Old Colony Railroad to extend further into the city; while the House, upon motion of Mr. Lord of Salem, have adopted a provision restricting the Boston and Lowell Railroad against using steam as a motive power within the latter city—in the debate upon which, from intimations from Mr. Kellogg of Pittsfield, and others, we infer that any further entrance to the city of Boston will be resisted entirely, or restricted in the use of motive power, as above.

In the House, a bill was reported authorizing the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroad Companies to hire the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad. Petitions were received from Samuel Smith and others for incorporation as the Berkshire Glass Company, by Mr. Perkins of Salem—John Clark and 76 others of Gloucester, for repeal of the Pedlar law, and William Friend and 59 others of Beverly (North Parish) in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, severally by Mr. Baker of Beverly. The bill to incorporate the Cochichewick House Co. in Boston, was indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote—and the Bill empowering the Supreme Court to restrain the abuse of corporate powers by towns and cities, passed its debatable stage without opposition except from Mr. Hood of Lynn.

The Judiciary Committee are most laboriously employed. On Tuesday they had a full hearing upon the "Lawyers' and Pedlar's" law. Hon. John C. P. appeared in favor of a modification of the law. Several gentlemen, personally interested, appeared for its repeal, and Samuel Wales, Jr., the father of the law, appeared against the repeal, although he supposed it admitted of some modification. The result of the committee's deliberations will probably be some material modifications, but not the absolute repeal.

A bill is reported to repeal the South Reading Ministerial Fund, and is opposite to the proposed amendment to the Constitution so that our State Election may take place upon the same day of the Presidential Election, viz: the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. Perkins has presented, in the Senate, the petition of Benjamin P. Chamberlain and others, for incorporation to build a Mill Dam at North Bridge. Petitions have also been presented of Wm. N. Cleveland and others of Townsend, and John C. Lunt and 981 others of Boston, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, Eleazer W. K. and others of Lynn, and the Eastern Railroad Co., severally against the same—James Foster and others of Beverly, in aid of the Salem and Lowell Railroad. Mayor of Salem for repeal of laws regulating the fisheries in Salem. The town of Danvers remonstrates against annexing C. A. Dearborn and others to Salem.

The petitioners for a Railroad from Marblehead to Lynn have withdrawn their last year's application to cross the Eastern Railroad to the proposed Malden Railroad, and now ask to unite with the Eastern Railroad in Lynn, near the "Astor House" depot.

The hearing upon the Salem and Lowell Petition Railroad commenced on yesterday.

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

By the Telegraphic Dispatch of the Boston Post, we learn that—Tampico dates of Feb. 5th have been received. The ship Onditaka, having on board four companies of the Louisiana volunteers, was wrecked about thirty miles south of Tampico. The soldiers and crew were all saved but destitute of clothing. The wreck was seized by eight hundred Mexicans.

Gen. Scott was still at Encos Santiago. The health of the troops at Tampico was good, with the exception of a malignant fever which was confined to the hospital. Col. Price had a severe battle at Chihuahua with a large force of Mexicans. There was a great loss on both sides, but the Americans finally triumphed over double force, and took possession of the town.

The ship Katharine from New York with troops had arrived at Tampico.

Gen. Patterson had received despatches from Com. Conner, which were supposed to relate to a proposition for peace between Mexico and this country.

Lepers of Rhodes.—Mr. Daniell, an English gentleman, relates, that in a voyage from the main land to Rhodes, a little barque, containing lepers, was cast on shore—which gave him an opportunity for examining the character of that extraordinary disease, leprosy. There were seven persons in every stage of it. Three were far gone, a man and two women. The men were blind and speechless, and all three had lost the use of their extremities, which appeared to have been eaten away.

To others had not lost the use of their hands, but their toes were gone, which almost prevented them from walking. A fine young man, and a well grown and rather handsome girl, at a distance appeared unharmed, yet on a nearer approach the bandages on one foot of the female and over one eye of the youth, demonstrated the fact that the plague spot was upon them. There appears to be no disease analogous to this ancient malady—for which there seems no remedy within the resources of medicine.

ACCIDENT ON NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—Early on Wednesday afternoon, as the freight train was passing through the town of Greenville, Ct., the snow plough was thrown off and the locomotive came in collision. Mr. John Driscoll, a workman on the road was at once killed. Another man was dangerously injured.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, a bill was passed divorcing Wm. R. Myers. Before the vote Mr. Hunter moved its indefinite postponement; four members had recited enough to vote for this motion. But seventy-three voted against it.

DELEWARE.—We learn from the Southern papers, that on Friday last the House of Representatives of Delaware passed the act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in that State, by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 nays. The bill must now go to the Senate.

The Legislature of Delaware has also passed a law to enable the people of each county to decide, by ballot, whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold within their limits.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY to Miss MARY H. NORTON. Mr. WILLIAM BRADLEY to Miss ANASTASIA T. J. DAWSON.

In Albany, N. Y., Mr. EDWARD CHASE, of Salem, Mass. to Miss LUCY WHITNEY, of Westminster, Mass.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mrs. MARY ANN H., wife of Mr. Amos L. Vincent, aged 28. Mrs. SARAH ROPES, aged 41. Mrs. MARY THURASHER, aged 66. WILLIAM DODGE, twin child of Edward and Eliza Pousland, aged 2 mos. Mrs. MARTHA PHIPPS, aged 92. Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John and Phoebe Wheeler, aged 16 years, 7 mos. In Beverly, Mrs. CANOUR, wife of Mr. Charles T. Lovett, aged 28. Mr. ASHES LEFAYETTE, aged 75. In Boston, Mrs. ABIGAIL SKWALL, relict of the late Chief Justice Sewall, aged 80. In Lynn, Mr. BENJAMIN N. BREED, a member of the Society of Friends, aged 83 years and 6 mos. In Portland, Miss ELIZABETH P., daughter of Rev. Josiah Keely, of Wenham, Mass., aged 19 years.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. January 29th 1847. B. UPTON, R. S.

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels—Also a new supply of Rogers's Lectures on the Bible. S DODGE.

Gold Mixed Tweeds

FOR Frock, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

Spring Vestings.

RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

PROBABILITIES—An aid to Faith, by the author of "Proverbial Philosophy"—price 25cts Just published and for sale by GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 27

CINQ. MARS; or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.—by Count Alfred de Vigny. Translated from the ninth Paris edition, by Wm. Hazlitt, Esq. Just published and for sale by GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 27

New Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will on and after February 22d, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers 8 1/2 A.M. Leave Salem 9 1-2 A.M.
" " 10 1-2 " " 11-2
" " 11 1-2 P.M. " 3 P.M.
" " 4 1-2 " " 5
" " 6 1-2 " " 8

Fare 12-1-2 cents, or 10 tickets for \$1.00. For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, at Joseph Shed's store, Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & FEEL. feb 20

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor. Danvers, February 20th, 1847

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ASA BUSHBY, Executor. Danvers Feb. 20th, 1847.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA.—No. 4 of Chambers's Cyclopaedia containing a splendid engraving of Addison—just received by W. & S. B. IVES, Salem. feb 20

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—Huddell's superior Thermometers made expressly to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 20

DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.—Pas de Fleurs the Flower Dance, as performed by the 48 Danseuses Viennoises at the principal Theatres in Europe. Music by Maretzky. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem. feb 20

SKETCHES OF ACTORS.—Twenty-six years of the Life of an Actor and Manager, interspersed with sketches, anecdotes, &c., of the most celebrated Actors of the day. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem. feb 20

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS.—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place. feb 20

Toothache can be Cured! THE Extract of Cloves has been proved efficacious in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED. feb 20

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher," &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. feb 20

EYE GLASSES.—Double and single Eye Glasses, just received at the New Store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER Jr. feb 20

CAMEO PINS.—An assortment of Cameo Pins, just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr. feb 20

A CARD. THE subscriber having sold out his Stock and Stand to Mr. HENRY F. HOLMES, of Boston, would take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. From the reputation Mr. Holmes sustains in Boston, H. F. feels great confidence in recommending him to his patrons and the public. N. Danvers, Feb 6, 1847. HENRY T. ROPES.

THE subscriber having taken the Stock and Stand of Mr. HENRY T. ROPES, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is ready to supply all orders in his line of business with promptness and despatch, and is determined that no effort on his part shall be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. N. B. Garments of all description cut and made to order and warranted to fit. HENRY E. HOLMES. N. Danvers, Feb 4, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of ARNEY WILEY, of Danvers, in the County of Essex, a Stowholder, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the Second Meeting of creditors of said WILEY, will be held at the office of JOHN G. KIRK, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 215 Essex street, Salem, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. WM. D. NORTHEED, Assignee. Danvers, Feb 19, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color of the invalid when resorted to. feb 20

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Watch Stands, &c. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store. feb 13

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of LINCOLN S. PUTNAM and LINCOLN S. PUTNAM & CO., insolvent debtors, will be held at the office of DAVID ROBERTS Esq., over 174 Essex street, Salem, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A.M., to transact any business that may legally come before them. JOSEPH SHED, Assignee. Danvers, February 17th, 1847.

LOST.

A CHECK drawn by Alfred Taylor, for \$700, on the Danvers Bank, in favor of Hannah Shaw, and dated Jan. 3, 1847. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving said check, as payment has been made. feb 13

BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS. MARY HOWITT'S POEMS.—Being No. 83 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns building, Salem. feb 13

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Cane Seat and Common Chairs; Wardrobes, and Common Bedsteads; Crabs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherers; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most accommodating terms. N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Currier's Tables. Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates. feb 6

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED. ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street, Jan 2

WE TOO,

WISHING to reduce our STOCK, now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasing at this time, to the following offer of GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS! THIS T. CLOTHS Former price \$1 50
" " " " 50 do 75
" " " " 42 do 62
" " " " 87 1-2 do 1 12
" " " " 1 00 do 1 25
" " " " 1 07 do 87
" " " " 50 do 75
" " " " 50 do 67
" " " " 45 do 62
" " " " 50 do 75
" " " " 1 25 do 1 50
" " " " 1 00 do 1 24
" " " " 87 1-2 do 1 12
" " " " 75 do 1 00
" " " " 25 do 37
" " " " 20 do 25
" " " " 3 75 do 4 65
" " " " 50 do 62
" " " " 60 do 50
" " " " 50 do 42
" " " " 25 do 38
" " " " 20 do 55
" " " " 30 do 37
" " " " 20 do 25

SHAWLS,

at prices greatly reduced. ALSO—Prints, Cambrics, Patterned Brown and Bleached Cottons Table Covers, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk Hdkfs, Yarns all colors and qualities, White Goods, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in the City—at PICKERING & BUFFUM'S Cheap Cash Store, No. 228 Essex street, opposite Rail Road Station, Salem. feb 26

Muffs, Boas, &c STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. dec 5

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston. For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M. Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, 4 1-2 P.M. Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M. Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M. Great Falls N. B. 9 A.M. and 1 4 4 P.M. Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10 A.M., 5 1-2 P.M. Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M. Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.M. 2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2 A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2 P.M. Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M. 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN Master of Transportation. ESSEX RAILROAD. Trains leave Danvers for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2 A.M. 2, 4, 4 3-4, 5 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M. Trains leave Salem for Danvers, at 7, 8, 9 3-4, 11 A.M., 12 3-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 5 1-4, 6 3-4 P.M.

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market. WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerreotype likenesses taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portraits, Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor or expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's taken in four weeks, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting. Open to visitors through the day. jan 9

Muffs. Muffs. THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of dec 5 HUMPHREY COOK.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of STOVES, of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co. he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for such a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathaway. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 15 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following: Usher's Air-Tight Cook Stoves. Eagle, a new and elegant pattern of iron. Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens.

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county. Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves. He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment. Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY, Lynde Place. GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Suits, Pelotes, Cloaks, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment. Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

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ARNEY WILEY, Lynde Place. GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Suits, Pelotes, Cloaks, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment. Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

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S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON TAILOR AND DRAPER.

HAS removed from the Chambers over Lamler & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Broadcloths, CASSIMERES and

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 263) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years, and his residence where he has been both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bands, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Ready Spiral Truss; Runder's, Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherma's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Thompson's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whiskering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beach, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Mich. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases, of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so many more teeth than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved-work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$1; For Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

July 21

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tonics. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now everybody tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,
A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not but be the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH, AGENTS

D. H. Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, & J. Munson, North Parish.—M. Haley Plains. Beverly.—Stephen Barker Marblehead.—E. Arnold. Topsfield.—B. P. Adams

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, or a single evening, on application to

CHARLES SIMONDS, junr.

Watch and Clock Repairing.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. CONANT.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Ja cob's store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. TOWN 1 ly

April 19, 1845.

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press; with upwards of 300 illustrations. Subscriptions received and numbers delivered as published, by

GEORGE CREAMER, 51 Essex street, Lynde Place.

TRADE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. & H. HALE

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE. 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2 (Second Door East from the Market.) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlows, Cor. Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-set, an octagon Chair; Mahogany, Case-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety.—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE.
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. L. coking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Oct 3
OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 25

Shirts and Drawers.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable Book, designed for the Professional man, the merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen. Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 22d December 1846—12 1-2 just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. jan 23

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE. nov

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Wilkes' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Ghid," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE. sept 20

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER!
THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction Book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it: "J. P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto, of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been marked with laborious care by an accomplished violinist and the utmost pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin."

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston, Booksellers Row, and 190 Essex st Salem. Feb 6

J. & H. HALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPHENE, CAMPHENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs, BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS, Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c. Na 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in FELTON'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1847. Just published and for sale W & S B IVES, Stearns building.

PLATED BASKETS. SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of PINS. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.

Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice. WM. ARCHER, Jr. 232 Essex st. Salem. oct 7

PERIODICALS. MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Whig 3 00
Eclectic Magazine 2 00
Ladies' National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 50
Robert Morris's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, May 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN. Painters, Glaziers & Paper NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mch 29

RULED LETTER PAPER. AT the low price of \$1 25 ream—a fair at for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building feb 13

MEMOIR OF SWAIN. A FRESH supply of the above popular work received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building feb 13

SLATES.—Just received from the importers a case of English Slates, different sizes, suitable to any in the market, and for sale at

W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building feb 13

BOOKS. THE subscriber has removed his Daguer Establishment to Room over the store of Merrill, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. E. H. BALL Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his Daguer Establishment to Room over the store of Merrill, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. E. H. BALL Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847.

GAMES. AT W. & S. B. IVES' BOOKSTORE Malometer and Saladin. Pope and Pagan. Malconver. The Menageries. Illustrations. Mansion of Happiness. Mrs. Cards. Game of States, or who'll be Pre Characteristic, by Mrs Tuthill. Master Ruler's pupil. Young Traveller. Punch's Destiny. Game of Heroes. Bohemian Girl. Game of Kings. Cards of the May. Merry Cards or the poor old Soldier and his Scutcheon History. Illustrated and Amusing Punch's What d'ye buy. Game of America and Glory. Game of English Blood Royal. For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building.

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter, No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Marble and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Graving all kinds of work usually found in such a ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms. Persons in want of any of the above GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—the same twenty per cent cheaper than from those who go prowling through the counting off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem. THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an indispensable system of Book-Keeping by Single and Double illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batchelder, tutor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which author has used with such unparal eled success 12 years in his Academy, is now through the solicitations of many experienced Teachers, and offered to the public. The publishers respect call the attention of those interested in this Education, to his preface, that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to not understand. For sale at wholesale and retail the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, I lers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1847.

NUMBER 50

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
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GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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Poetry.

From the Odd Fellow.

Story's Poems.

The Harbinger, a weekly newspaper published by the Brook Farm Phalanx, is giving to its readers some of the ablest and most discriminating criticisms on Literature and the Fine Arts, that ever emanated from American pens. The number before the last has a review of the poems of R. W. Emerson, W. H. Channing, and W. W. Story—lately issued from the Boston press—which we have read with much interest. The notice closes with the following gems—strung together from the productions of the latter poet—which cannot fail to charm all lovers of the beautiful. "In point of rhythm," says the critic, "Story is far superior to either of the others. His is the true son of rhythm; every thing is steeped in the free and never faltering melody of feeling. Open the volume any where and read two lines; like a leaf dropped on a river, you sail down the page by an unconscious attraction, caught and possessed by something that commands you like good music, whether there be thoughts which you carry away or not. So, too, in respect to every thing pertaining to artistic mould and finish. You feel that ingredients have been perfectly fused, and rendered plastic in an overruling and habitual sense of beauty. This is the charm of Goethe. Here is a middle region between speech and music, which poetry,—the poetry of feeling rather than of thought,—most fully occupies. What could be more perfect than this?"

Hours long have I sat silently,
And watched the twilight fade,—
While one by one the clouds grew gray
In slowly deepening shade,

Until the moon, uprisen high,
Falls over earth and sea,—
And still I dream as I have dreamed,
Of thee, and only thee.

Thy childhood—like the rosy cloud
That floated sweet afar;
Thy maidenhood—the silver pride
Of the clear evening star;

Thy womanhood—whose perfect love
Shines gladly o'er my life,
And, like the moon, makes beautiful
Earth's harshness and earth's strife.

And are not these two little songs—true pearl secretions?

NO MORE!

Flow on, sad stream, unto the sea!
Thou farest on as ever,
But the heart most dear no more is heard,
Forever and forever.

No more! I hear it in the pines,
Through which the night winds roar,
Those stars shall shine in eyes of flume,
No more, O, never more!

Sigh on! sad autumn wind, sigh on!
She lies in the grass beneath,
I make my moan by her grave alone,
For the violets have her breath.

O, lonely night! O, wandering moon!
Hast thou no word for me?
O, love and sorrow! O, day and morrow!
Must ye forever be?

SONG.

O! heavy, heavy day!
When wilt thou wear away,
And bring her sweet returning?
O weary, weary night!
When wilt thou take thy flight,
And bring another morning!

O, stars that gem the skies!
Ye shine not like her eyes,
Where love is ever beaming!
Pass on, O hateful day—
Yet gentle night, O stay!
For she is mine while dreaming.

In dreams, she comes to me—
In dreams, her eyes I see—
And bliss divine comes o'er me,
Then let my spirit creep
To thy pavilion, sleep!
While Love flies on before me.

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER III.

Our merchant's abode was not in the most populous portion of York, being situated at the bottom of a dark and somewhat narrow lane that ran in a straight direction from the main street of the town towards the suburbs, where it joined an open road leading out into the country. In the rear of his house, and at a distance of some rods was his granary, or store house, in which was deposited, unknown to any, the immense quantity of wheat, barley, &c., which he had been accumulating for some years. I said unknown to any, for Roger, having anticipated from several indications the coming scarcity for a long period, and having collected from time to time this great store accordingly, had also foreseen the state of lawless depredation, that would arise occasioned by the miseries of the people, and had therefore conceived the design, and the absolute necessity indeed, for a secret depository, concealed from the knowledge of his townsmen, and their consequent seizure, until it rose to such a price as would satisfy his gross cupidity. This little scheme of the cunning merchant was a shrewd one, and reflected honor on his sagacity, if not on his heart, but, unluckily for him, his secret was not inviolate, with himself, having been recently revealed to two persons, one of whom was unscrupulous enough to turn this knowledge to his own advantage if he saw proper,—but I must not anticipate. In order, further, to keep his hoard hidden from the citizens, Roger had an ostensible shop situated on the main street, where he had been accustomed to do his business, and which was well known to the natives of York, and where the nature of his traffic was easily divined by strangers who came to the city to purchase, from the emblems over his door consisting of a group of wheat sheaves, with the mythological figure of Ceres in the back ground, holding a sickle in her hand. Little red signs being then unknown to the world with many other useful inventions. The shades of night had begun to gather around York, and already the lights commenced twinkling from the diamond paned lattices and casements of the low browed houses and shops, when Roger Greene having received from the shaking hands of the aged and deposed housekeeper, whom he yet retained, his old horn lantern, which she had lighted, issued forth from his mansion and took his way with cautious haste, not to his public store, but the secret granary before mentioned. When he reached the door, he paused and cast a suspicious glance around, up and down the street, and across the way; but observing no one he noiselessly inserted the key in the lock which being well oiled within performed its functions easily, and entered; then shutting the door softly, he withdrew the shade of his lantern, and ascending a creaking and rickety staircase, passed through a narrow passage and opening another door stood in a large chamber which contained that treasure on which his eyes gazed with rapturous and greedy delight. It was indeed a noble sight, and to a rightly constituted and philanthropic mind would have afforded much pleasure aside from its intrinsic value, to have looked thus upon such a vast quantity of the natural wealth of mother earth heaped together: it would have led the soul into contemplation of the goodness of that Providence which has thus kindly provided the means of sustenance for the human race, to have exalted it in admiration, and thence to adoration of the great Source of all good. Not so with Roger Greene, he viewed the golden store before him with satisfaction indeed, but with no such elevated thoughts, as we have imagined above; he saw in it, only the visible representation of so much shining coin, into which he fondly hoped, soon to behold it converted. Long the merchant feasted his eyes upon the well filled sacks piled up like breastworks, to the roof, forming a solid wall around the apartment; at last setting down his light, he proceeded to ascertain, by touching, and examining as many of the bags as were accessible to him, whether their contents were yet free from mould or rot or had suffered in any respect from the confined atmosphere in which they were placed,—but no, the glittering grain, as it flowed through his fingers falling with a rattling patter back into the sack, exhibited no appearance, whatever of disease or blight, and the merchant, after having spent a considerable time in this satisfactory inspection (a duty which he had for some days omitted,) took up his lantern, and with a complacent grin of gratified avarice on his countenance left the chamber and entered a small room adjoining.

This apartment which was Roger's counting room, contained a desk, with a high stool close by; also, one or two other seats, together with a pair of scales of rude construction in one corner. The grain dealer seated himself at his desk and having opened it and drawn out a ponderous ledger, soon became, or appeared to become, deeply immersed in its interesting contents. But he was roused at length from his study or meditation by it which it might, by sounds from without of an unusual nature, which broke gradually on his ear. Keenly alive to any tokens of popular commotion in a state of nervous apprehension, he hastily started up, and partially unclosed a wooden shutter which he had applied to the single window of the room, in order to conceal his light from outward observation, and then, with every faculty sharpened by fear and suspicion, listened intently. The noise which he now heard more distinctly, seemed to proceed from about midway of the dark lane before men-

tioned, and appeared to him like the judding and dragging of the feet of persons wrestling; but all at once, the piercing scream of a female voice rang out on the night air, waking the startled echoes, and thrilling every nerve of Roger's body, for there was something in the tones of that voice he seemed to recognise and which dismayed him. Quickly reclosing the screen, he snatched up his lantern, and with flying steps rushed from the chamber descended the stairs, and unhurrying the outer door, emerged into the street. He did not forget, in his haste, however, to lock up his granary as carefully as he found it, and also to shade his light: this done, with augmented speed he hurried towards his house, and entered it in such a state of frenzied excitement, that the old house keeper alarmed at his appearance, and conjecturing that he was pursued by robbers, was, for a time, so bewildered that she was totally unable to answer, or even to comprehend his frantic questions.

"Where is Margaret, I ask again, idiot!" said Roger violently shaking the old woman; who, at last, recalled somewhat to her senses, found voice enough to utter, or rather yell out, "She went forth at eventide master, to carry some medicines to neighbor Dawson's sick child, and has not yet returned; but the holy saints shield us, master, you are distraught! some demon hath possessed you. Frier John must be sent for."—Roger waited not to hear more, but grasping a venerable oak cudgel which stood in one corner, sped from the house up a dark and narrow street towards the spot whence the cries of Margaret (for it was indeed her,) had proceeded.

When the merchant reached the place, however, all was still; he saw no one; he stood irresolute for a moment, not knowing which way to turn; then as a thought struck him, he dashed aside into a cross lane that ran from the other down into the purlieus of the city, and just as he entered it, caught sight, as he thought of a white garment, blending with other confused figures in the remote distance. Stimulated by this discovery, Roger pressed on with renewed speed, clenching with a firmer grip his trusty staff, and soon the space between him and the flying party was so much diminished that he plainly perceived his niece in the arms of a half-military figure whom he could not fail to recognise as Henry Clifford, the ex-captain of the Lancastrians, while another man, armed like himself, with a pike was following at his heels. Clifford seeing the impossibility of further eluding the grain merchant, passed as the latter came up and drawing his sword, cried out to his follower, "take the lady, Mathew, and carry her to the place thou wiltst of; I will shortly be there," then rushed upon Roger with the intention of terminating the affair at once. Nothing daunted, the latter, not waiting his onset, so eager was he to beat down his antagonist and haste to the rescue of his niece, uplifted his club and struck at his enemy with all the force that wrath and vengeance could inspire; but alas, Clifford, a ready fencer caught the blow upon his blade, and the baffled merchant, stumbling as he struck in his blind impetuosity, fell headlong. A few seconds more, would have ended Roger's days, for the foot of Clifford was already on his breast, and his sword uprising in the air, to descend with savage, malignant joy into his bosom, when unexpected succour arrived and changed the aspect of affairs. This succour appeared in the shape of a third oaken engirded with a skillful arm and a vigorous body behind it, and after performing a scientific flourish in the air by way of invocation came down with such mecton that Clifford's weapon, quickly interposed to ward off the blow, was snapped in twain and himself stretched senseless on the ground.

"Art thou, master Greene," enquired the young copersmith, as he lifted the old man to his feet, for he had been partially stunned by the fall." "No, no, Heaven be praised, and you too, young man for your opportune help; but my niece, where has the other villain fled with her?" "Margaret carried off, saidst thou?" cried the agitated Richard. "Yes, yes, the rascal who lies there, with a confederate, were bearing her off, when I pursued and overtook them,—rest you now." "Tell me this instant," cried Richard to the Lancastrian captain who was slowly recovering from the effects of the blow, which the copersmith had dealt him, "tell me this moment where your accomplice has carried the young lady, and we let you go without further punishment, otherwise I will sprinkle your brains upon the pavement." "Spare me and I will conduct you thither," returned the cowering and abashed rascal as he rose from the ground. "Lead on then," said the copersmith, "and do you master Greene walk on the other side of him, lest the knave should give us the slip."

In this order, and with the discomfited soldier between them, under his forced guidance, they passed down and out of the street and entering another, plunged deeper and deeper, into the low quarters of the city. The two conductors were beginning to grow suspicious that their captive was about leading them into a trap, and were upon the point of reiterating threats of instant death if he betrayed them, when he pointed to a low browed, dingy looking house across the way, and told them that Margaret was there.

"Enter quickly then, and bring forth the maiden to us," said Richard, impatiently, to the soldier when they had reached the door of the mansion.

"And see that thou dost not deal falsely with us, villain," cried Roger, "or worse hap shall befall thee, than has already."

"I must give a signal to those within, first, or I cannot obtain admittance," answered the Lancastrian, approaching a barred lattice beside the entrance. "Flat art thou planning treachery, knave? art preparing a surprise, to bring an assault upon us?" cried the copersmith. "But thou knowest the forfeit."

"By the Mass, no, I intend no betrayal," said Clifford, whose lowering countenance, in which lurked covert hatred and malice belied his words, "but if ye list not to let me give the sign, ye may o'en seek admittance as best ye can."

"Enough," said Richard, "give thy token, and that right speedily, and delay us not."

The Lancastrian captain, without further parley, applied his mouth to a small crevice in the iron banded shutter, and whistled six times, distinctly, of a single note each,—the last three times in rapid succession. Instantly the tramp of a heavy foot was heard coming towards the window, then the withdrawing of the strong bars within, after which a slide was pushed back, disclosing an aperture of about a foot square, out of which a repulsive looking face, partially obscured by a straggling mass of red hair, was cautiously projected.

The Lancastrian captain, the over of the pleasant face and hair, and very disconcerted he looked, when he beheld his patron and employer before him and in such evidently unwished for companionship. So stupefied and bewildered was he at first, by this unexpected result of their previous adventure that he returned nothing but a dull stony gaze to the command of Roger and the copersmith, for him to unbar the door and deliver his prisoner into their hands. At length recovering from his surprise, he cast an earnest look at his master, and catching his eye, seemed to ask by the expression of his own, whether he could give him any help. Clifford answered the mute appeal by a significant glance, deprecating any present measure, and repeated the order just given: without a word Matthew left the lattice, and after the lapse of a minute or two, the sturdy bolts of the door were heard to shoot back; it opened,—a cry of joy, and Margaret was in the arms of Richard. We shall not attempt to portray the joy of the maiden on being safely returned to her friends, and they indeed, passed not for mutual congratulation, for danger was not over, and their quick return indispensable not daring to leave their prisoner then, lest he should collect a party of desperadoes and attack them, they compelled him to return with them, under threats of instant death if he raised any alarm by the way, to the merchant's house; when they released him to go whither he pleased. The soldier availed himself of this liberty by sinking off, breathing fervent vows of future vengeance as he went.

"Be assured, son Richard," said the old merchant, as if in conclusion of some previous conversation, "that I will not forget thy services to me and mine this night: I will not ask you to enter now, for Margaret needs repose after such evil hap, and I am also sadly overspent and wearied; may the saints bless thee and have thee in their holy keeping. Margaret said but little to her lover; her heart was too full for words, but the beaming eloquence of her eyes, upon him, in Richard's estimation made ample amends. A few simple and thankful sentences were all she uttered, and her hand trembled in Richard's as she added a word of caution to the copersmith to be on his guard against the revenge of Henry Clifford.

"I fear him not," said the stout hearted youth, "let him beware how he crosses my path, or worse chance shall befall him than he has yet experienced."

After mutual adieus had been exchanged, they separated, Richard returning on his homeward path, and Margaret entering the house, where she found her uncle in a deep meditation, whether or not it was the sound of a kiss which he had just heard outside the door.

CHAPTER IV.

It was about a week after the occurrences detailed in the last chapter and at night, when the unlucky and guilty Clifford, with his worthy associate, Mathew Staples, were seated in a back room of a house contiguous to the one from which Margaret had been rescued. Apparently these excellent confederates had just finished their evening meal, for a table stood in the center of the apartment on which lay the bone relics of a joint of beef which they had been discussing, together with a couple of drinking cups which contained the dregs of a dark liquor, doubtless ale, which beyond question, was supplied from a huge flagon that flanked the mantel. On nails driven into the black smoke stained panels that ceiling the room rested various weapons such as swords of different kinds, also several pieces of the divers sorts of armour in use at the period, and among the rest, an instrument of warfare more commonly wielded by the yeomanry, namely, a pike, ponderous and much used, in all likelihood, the property of honest Matthew aforesaid. The two proprietors of these lodgings, themselves, were drawn up to the bright glowing fire that blazed and roared up the stone chimney; but it did not seem that the comforts which surrounded them, the grateful warmth of the fire, the good cheer, which they had enjoyed, had produced in them the accustomed satisfaction which these welcome gifts generally impart. On the contrary, a dark and sullen scowl sat on each face as they gazed musingly, and in silence on the crackling faggots, for a long interval; a silence only broken when either arose occasionally to replenish his empty cup from the vessel of ale on the table.

Matthew was the first to speak, and his sinister visage assumed a hideous smile, as he commenced, resuming a conversation which had seemingly been suspended for a time: "By Saint Martin, Captain, but 'tis a bold enterprise, this of thine, to rob old Greens of his sacks of grain; and if it succeed as I hope it will, and we can safely dispose of them, 'twill enrich us. But the plan is a perilous one, and doubtful; hast thou weighed well the chances of success for us?"

"Why, art thou afraid?" asked Clifford with a sneer, "thou who hast been accounted the boldest fellow for this kind of work in York; hast thou lost thy courage, man, and turned monk, and drieroller?"

"By the Mass, no," said the other ruffian, "but I go for caution. No harm comes of being prudent; never fear me; I would be as loth as yourself to give up such a profitable scheme. But you catch one up so short, when one would but plan for safety,"—and here the affronted Staples poured out and drank a huge bumper of ale to wash down his irritation, then turning to the fire became silent.

"Be not wroth with me, good Matthew," said his companion, "I meant no offence, and know in sooth that thy courage is undisputed."

"Call me not good," answered his softened confederate, "thou cannot mean other than falsehood by applying such misplaced term. Me good," and the knave laughed so heartily at the idea that it restored in some measure his good humor.

Clifford observed the change in his companion's mood, and hastened to improve it, for a quarrel with him at such a time was what he most wished to avoid, though ordinarily reckless.

"Well then, crafty Matthew, if that epithet suit thee better," said he "I do not find fault with thy cautious surmises, but be well assured that I have considered the job in all its bearings, and have no misgiving of good luck. 'Thou art naturally cool and resolute, instead of rash and impetuous like myself, and, furthermore, hast not had the provocation, which I have had, to spur thee on to the execution of this enterprise, ay, though the hazards were ten to one, and a swing from the cross tree all but certain," and Clifford here ground his teeth as memory called up vividly the humiliation and shame which he had justly suffered at the hands of old Roger and the copersmith.

"'Twill be a glorious revenge," he resumed as if in so lofty a strain to despoil the old miser of his long hoarded treasure at the very moment which he has looked forward to for so many years; better by far than if I were to take his life, for he loves his wealth more than life, and in its loss will endure a living death bitter and agonizing; and as for the young upstart Barrow, I have provided for him too, he has supplanted me in regard to Margaret, he has—but, enough, his blood I will have at any risk in good time."

"By my faith Captain," said Staples, eyeing his superior with a malicious grin, while he smothered a covert chuckle, "I do not wonder that you fly in a passion when you think of your last unlucky adventure, may Satan seize me if I did not think you looked meek enough when I opened the lattice and saw you standing as if on the drop, attended by two father confessors, and about to deliver your last dying speech."

"Forbear," cried Clifford, fiercely, "let not thy tongue wag so freely; old scores shall be wiped off in blood, trust me, and let that suffice for this matter, it better behooves us to arrange our plans, to provide the necessary tools we shall want, and to fix on the most favorable time for the business, and, by the way, Matthew, one piece of good news I learnt while I was abroad last night, augurs well for our scheme."

"Ha, what is that," said the delighted Staples, "unfolding it," "Briefly then," answered the Lancastrian, "that the old enigmatical Roger, hath been seized with a violent illness, which took him on the night when I attempted to carry off his niece. He holds his bed, men say, and the leech has reported that it was the alarm and excitement of that occasion that brought on the fit," but whatever the cause, the result is enough for us."

"This is acceptable tidings, verily," replied Matthew "but tell me, when was it, and how, that you made the discovery of the old miser's hoard; and is there as much wheat in the building as Peter affirms?" He swears by the Rod there are a thousand large sacks, if there is one, but I could not believe him," the false-key maker is prone to marvellousness in his statements."

"Peter has not gone beyond the truth a whit," answered the Captain, "there are indeed, as many as he says, and it may be more—but you were wishing to know when I found out the old merchant's secret; it was about a month ago, that one night I was returning from a supper with a party of soldiers,—officers with whom I had served, and chanced to take my way along the street where the secret granary is situated. The night was dark and windy, which probably prevented my footsteps from being heard for when I had arrived opposite the place, I saw the flickering light of a lantern for an instant, and then heard the door open and a man enter."

Being curious to ascertain what the person's motive was in being so cautious as to carry a darkened lantern for it was but just a twinkle I caught, and that happened by the shade's slipping. I noiselessly climbed to the roof of a shed that reached the upper lattice on the end, and approaching carefully looked in. Then I saw old Roger Greene examining the sacks of grain, as if to see that they were unharmed, and otherwise acting in such a manner that I had no doubt, the hoard was his. Between the surprise I felt, (having heard from report that the old man had but little grain for sale) and in consequence of the roof's being slippery, I missed my footing and stumbled; I quickly recovered, however, and got down hastily to the street, and just after heard the door close, and saw old Roger steal away in the darkness, probably disturbed by the noise I had made."

"By Saint Paul, 'twas a blessed hap he saw you not," said Staples, his eyes sparkling with a covetous pleasure at the prospects of the anticipated booty.

"It was indeed," returned his associate, "but with regard to this Peter, whom you have engaged to help us; do you know him? and can he be trusted?"

ing to recommit with instructions to report a bill repealing the act, or so to modify the provisions thereof as to vest the discretion therein vested in the County Commissioners, in the Supreme Judicial Court, or in some other suitable tribunal, and to make it imperative upon every Railroad Company, whose road shall be permitted to cross any highway, turnpike, or townway, to erect suitable gates at every such crossing, and keep an agent stationed thereat all times, to open and close the same.

This motion prevailed, and if made to apply, in every practicable case, to old corporations as well as new, will meet with general favor, although many friends of the new projects regard it as rather onerous upon them.

The hearing upon the Salem and Lowell Railroad has been continued, and much testimony put in. Prof. Hitchcock's Geological Report was quoted in commendation of Danvers and Lynnfield granite; and a letter attesting the good qualities of the ice in Hamplines Pond was read from Frederick Tudor, Esq., the "Ice King" and pioneer merchant-prince in the traffic in this intensely winter commodity. Many intelligent witnesses attest to the advantages of this route to Salem and vicinity, as well as to Lowell and to the intermediate localities. In addition to the lumber, bricks, granite, ice &c., mentioned before, there appeared much heavy traffic in wool-skins, glue, &c., which would be accommodated by this grant; and a revival of ship building in old Salem was anticipated, if an inlet by steam could be made into the interior for the transportation of ship timber, &c.

The North Reading route comes up next for a hearing, and is looked upon quite favorably by many, from your vicinity, as calculated to accomplish the business both of the Essex and Lowell Railroads. A very favorable route from South Danvers is suggested, running through North Reading and Ballard Vale, making the shortest route to the New City, with the easiest grades. This would have to avoid N. Danvers, leaving them merely a branch, and entirely neglecting Middleton, and giving North Andover a branch to the New City. Should the Essex Road adopt this line, these towns might well say, "this is not the entertainment to which we were invited"—especially when it is considered that North Andover was the author of the original enterprise to the New City, and that the important interests of North Danvers were brought materially to bear in its favor; while Middleton, according to its ability, has done much to promote its success. The town of Reading presents its opinion in resolves in favor of the North Reading route.

In the Legislature, bills have been reported incorporating Joseph S. Leavitt, William H. Foster, William Sutton, &c., as the Salem Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$200,000.

Edmund Kimball Jr. of Wrentham, took his seat and was qualified on Tuesday, and was appointed chairman on the part of the House, of a joint special committee, appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the annual appointment by the Governor, of a Board of Railway Commissioners, to be paid by the State, whose duty it shall be to consider all petitions for new, or extensions of existing, Railroads.

The remonstrance of Isaac A. Morgan and 76 others, of Manchester, against the Danvers and Malden Railroad was presented by Mr. Lee.

Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, presented the petition of J. C. Cutler and others, for the secession of Massachusetts from the Union; also the petition of Benjamin Henderson for change of name.

CURIOUS REVELATION.

The following singular disclosure, revealing a very extraordinary system of political tactics, was made by Mr. Benton in the Senate in the course of his ferocious attack upon Mr. Calhoun, whom he charges with being responsible for the war: Col Benton said:—

Upon the evidence now given, drawn from his public official acts alone, he stands the undisputed author and architect of that calamity. History will so write him down. Inexorable History, with her Pen of iron and tablets of brass, will so write him down; and two thousand years hence, and three thousand years hence, the boy at his lesson shall learn it in the book, that as Helen was the cause of the Trojan, and Antony the cause of the Roman civil war, and Lord North made the war of the revolution, just so certain is John C. Calhoun the author of the present war between the United States and Mexico.

He now sets up for the character of pacificator with what justice let the further fact proclaim which I now expose. "Three hundred newspapers, in the summer of 1844, in the pay of the Department of State, spoke the sentiments of the Department of State, and pursued as traitors to the United States all who were for peaceable annexation of Texas by settling the boundary line of Texas with Mexico simultaneously with the annexation. Here is the instruction under which the three hundred acted:

"As the conductor of the official journal here, he has requested me to answer it [your letter] which request I comply with readily."

"With regard to the course of your paper, you can take the tone of the administration from the * * * I think, however, and would recommend that you would confine yourself to attacks upon Benton, showing that he has abided himself with the Whigs on the Texas question. Quote Jackson's letter on Texas, where he denounces all those as traitors to the country who oppose the treaty. Apply it to Benton. Proclaim that Benton by attacking Mr. Tyler and his friends, and driving them from the party, is aiding the election of Mr. Clay; and charge him with doing this to defeat Mr. Polk, and insure himself the succession in 1848; and claim that full justice is done to the acts and motives of John Tyler by the leaders. Harp upon those strings. Do not propose the Union; it is the business of the Democrats to do this, and arrange it to our perfect satisfaction. Quote the course from our leading friend at the south. Such is the course which I recommend, and which you can pursue, or not, according to your real attachment to the administration. Look out for my lead of to-morrow as an indication and regard this letter as of the most strict and inviolable confidence of character."

I make no comment on this letter, nor read the other parts of it; it will come for itself. It is an original, and will keep, and will prove itself. I merely read a paragraph now to show with what justice the person who was in the Department of State when these 300 newspapers in its pay were thus attacking the men of peace, now sets up for the character of pacificator!

[Mr. Calhoun. Does he intend to say that I ever wrote such a letter?

Mr. Benton. I read it. I say nothing.

Mr. Calhoun. I never wrote such a letter as that!

Mr. Benton. I have not said so.

Mr. Calhoun. I take this occasion to say that I never exercised the slightest influence over that paper. I never was a subscriber to it, and I very rarely read it.

Mr. Benton. It was the work of one of the organs of the administration, not John Jones; and the instruction was followed by three hundred newspapers in the pay of the Department of State.]

Fate of the Wilmot Proviso.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Monday were full of interest, especially in the Senate, and more especially at the nocturnal part of the session; for that body re-assembled 6 o'clock, after the dinner recess, and sat until far in the morning. Three important measures were accomplished. The tea and coffee tax was killed again in the House; in the Senate the Wilmot proviso was rejected, and the three million bill without the proviso, was passed.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday night passed the Three Million Bill without the Wilmot proviso, by a vote of 115 to 42. Also, an amendment to the Sub-Treasury act.

The Senate refused to create a General-in-Chief.

RAILROAD MEETING AT SAUGUS.

A large meeting of the friends of the Danvers and Malden Railroad, was held at Saugus on Monday evening last. Sewall Boardman, Esq., Representative of the town in the Legislature, was chosen Chairman, who opened the meeting with some excellent remarks upon the claims of the project. He was followed by Mr. Wm. D. Northend, of Danvers, Messrs. James M. Usher and J. Webster, of Lynn, and Messrs. E. Pranker, Newhall, and others, of Saugus. The following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Newhall, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of Saugus believe the consummation of the project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden; through their town, petitioned for by Benjamin Goodridge and others, will be of incalculable benefit in developing the resources of Saugus, and in bringing their water power into greater use, and will afford the only opportunity they will probably ever have, to get Railroad accommodations into the city of Boston.

The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and showed the great interest which the town of Saugus feels in the success of this project. [Salem Gazette.]

THE ATLANTIC'S BELL.—We notice that the bell which hung on the wreck of this unfortunate steamer, and is to be placed on the "Floating Church of the Holy Comforter," at the foot of Dey street, is for public exhibition. [N. Y.]

THE DIFFERENCE.—While we are supplying more or less of food to almost every part of Europe, says the Newburyport Herald, and immense quantities to Ireland, Scotland, and France, many people have probably forgotten that it is only ten years since we were importing grain in very considerable quantities from the regions of the Danube and the Black Sea. In 1836 the price of Wheat in Great Britain was only a dollar a bushel, and on the continent of Europe it averaged less than seventy-five cents, while at the same time in New York it was sold at \$5.25 a bushel.

NOTICE.

A special Meeting of Engine Company No. 8 will be held at their room, on MONDAY next at 7 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance of the members is requested. A. W. TIFT, Clerk. Danvers March 6 1847.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The next meeting of this Society will be on Wednesday Afternoon, March 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Poor. mch 6

Rev. J. W. HANSON will deliver a lecture before the Washingtonians of Danvers, at the First Universalist Church, [New Mills] TO-MORROW Evening commencing at 7 o'clock. mch 6

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. B. Upton. R. S. January 9th 1847.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, Mr. EDWIN N. TUTT to Miss DOROTHY T. STONE. Jan. 17, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, Mr. CHARLES W. BROWN to Miss LUCY ANN HOOD. Mr. NATHANIEL HOOVER of Boston, to Miss EMILY E. GOLDSMITH of this town. By Rev. Mr. Braman, Mr. MOSES SPILLER, of Boston, to Miss LUCY J. MUNROE, of this town. In Salem, Mr. STEPHEN MERRILL to Miss SARAH F. LEAVITT.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday last, of consumption, Mrs. CUTLER, widow of the late William Cutler, aged 76. In Salem, Dea. Wm. SARGENT, aged 91 years and 6 days. Mr. JOSEPH POWERS, for many years Superintendent of Burials in Salem, aged 67. Miss ANNA B. KIMBALL, daughter of Mr. William Kimball, aged 20 years. Miss BETSEY ALLEN, daughter of Leonard S. Wood, aged 22. Mr. JOHANN NICHOLS, a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and universally beloved. Mr. EDWARD ARCHER, aged 80. JOHN OLIVER, son of John O. and Charlotte A. Chapman, aged 15 years. In Beverly, GEORGE TRAVIS, son of Oliver and Elizabeth Trask, aged 21 years. Capt. MARK WOODBURY, aged 81. MARY ABRA, daughter of Mr. Thomas P. Groce, aged 10 years. At the Farms, Mr. ADONIRAM WILLIAMS, aged 27. Mrs. SARAH BASSON, aged 71. In Wrentham, WILLIAM DODGE, son of Dea. Nicholas Dodge, aged 21. In Lawrence, on Sabbath morning, CORNELIA AUGUSTA, aged 8 months, only child of William D. and Martha M. Joplin, late of this town. In Andover, Feb 1st, JOSEPHINE S. MUNROE, aged 7 yrs. At West Reading, Feb. 21st, of consumption, EDWARD MUNROE, aged 23 years, son and daughter of Andrew Munroe.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA! No. 4 of this very popular work, just published, and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all kinds, in good and strong bindings, and the latest editions, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by G. CREAMER, 151 Essex st. mch 6

RULERS AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st. mch 6

WHITE SLATE PENCILS. A fresh supply of soap-stone and common Slate Pencils, just rec'd and for sale by the hundred or single, at CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Pupils of the Public Schools in the City can be supplied with the Geography by Woodridge, lately introduced by a vote of the Committee, at half the regular price, by calling at the Bookstore of the subscribers.

Also on hand, a large supply of the various Books used in the different Public Schools in this city and vicinity, in the latest edition, bound in a substantial manner, and at the lowest Prices.

Our facilities for obtaining in quantities Books and Stationery in exchange for our publications, enable us to offer to Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Clergymen, Teachers &c., great bargains at Wholesale, and very low rates at Retail.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Book Binders. mch 6 Opposite the Mansion House.

FOURTY YEARS AT SEA: Or a Narrative of the Adventures of William Nevins—being an authentic account of the vicissitudes, hardships, narrow escapes, shipwrecks and sufferings, in a forty years' experience at sea, embellished with engravings. Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 6

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the county of Essex, stove-leader, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEAD, Assignee. mch 6

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of ARNEY WILEY, of Danvers, in the county of Essex, stove-leader, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Wiley will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEAD, Assignee. Danvers, Feb. 19, 1847. mch 6

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—A meeting of the creditors of LINCOLN S. PUTNAM and LINCOLN S. PUTNAM & CO., insolvent debtors, will be held at the office of DAVID ROBERTS Esq., over 174 Essex street Salem, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A.M., to transact any business that may legally come before them. JOSEPH SHED, Assignee. Danvers, February 17th, 1847. mch 6

A FARM TO LET.—The subscriber will lease his farm from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any age who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order. Wm. GOODALE, Danvers, Mch 4, 1847. mch 6

BUTTONS.—Youth's and Children's Buttons—a fine assortment this day received and for sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

SCREWS.—Just received 1000 groce, which with the stock on hand, make the assortment very complete. For sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

Turner's Cough Mixture.

It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puff, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by THOMAS MELZARD, Jr., Agent—for Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, J. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Colburn. mch 6

20 CENTS per hundred. Good Letter Envelopes, at the above price, also, Card and Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities at GEORGE CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book and stationery Store, 223 Essex st. mch 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality just opened and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place. mch 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself the trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor. Danvers, February 20th, 1847. mch 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust; by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ASA BUSHBY, Executor. Danvers Feb. 20th, 1847. mch 6

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels.—Also a new supply of Prince's Lectures on the Bible. S DODGE. feb 27

Gold Mixed Tweeds

FOR Frock, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

Spring Vestings.

RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing in order, Sofas, Mahogany, Pine and Common Chairs; window-blinds, and Common Bedsteads; Crabs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherbeds; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Corrier's Tables. Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates. feb 20

Toothache can be Cured!

THE Extract of Cloves has been proved effective in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr., and Dr. J. SHED. feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 E-sex street, Lynde Place. feb 26

EYE GLASSES.—Double and single Eye Glasses, just received at the New Store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER JR. feb 26

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of Great Teacher, &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; du do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; du do Butter and Fruit Knives; Played Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gth Watch Stands, etc. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., feb 13 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color to the invalid who resorted to it. feb 20

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED, ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street, Jan 2

Muffs, Boas, &c STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts. BY having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. feb 5

NEW MAP OF MEXICO. A NEW and Extensive Map of Mexico, containing all the towns, &c., in the Republic, with the names and positions which they now occupy, of Generals Taylor and Wool, together with a Chart of Statistics of the different states, with the population, area, capital, towns, &c.

The Illustrated Book—a new Guide for Traveller through the United States of America, containing a description of the States, Cities, Towns, Village, Watering Places, Colleges, etc., with the railroad, stage, and steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes, embellished with 125 highly finished engravings, accompanied by a large and accurate map; by T. Calvin Smith. For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. feb 5

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN, Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING. IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mch 29

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy. This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparalleled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of the Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform, in not understanding. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter. No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearts, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palping over their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business. may 9

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON, TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS removed from the chambers over Lambert & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

which he will make into garments, at short notice in the most fashionable and faithful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, viz:—READY MADE PANTS, VESTS, and OVER HAULS, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dickies, Suspenders, &c., &c. feb 20

HATS AND CAPS. of the latest fashion. A share of patronage is solicited. Jan. 30.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA.—No. 4 of Chamber's Cyclopaedia containing a splendid engraving of Addison—Just received by W. & S. B. IVES, Salem. feb 20

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of Huddleston's superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 20

BOWDOIN'S

DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market. WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take Expressions almost instantly, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerreotype Likenesses taken by the usual side-light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without retouching. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's Likenesses in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting. Open to visitors through the day. Jan 9

NOTICE.

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. The Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Grover & Bates's Superior Periscopic or Improved Periscopic Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and finish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight.

Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere. WM. ARCHER JR. feb 5

GREAT SALES

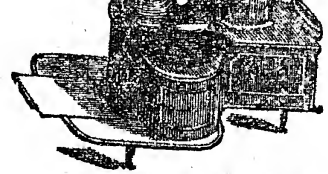
Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Sortings, Feltows, Cloaks, Frocks and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY LOW FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, Front Street. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. Jan 2

WILLIS'S Bank Detector, for March, 12-13 cents received by J. P. JEWETT & CO. feb 20



C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares.

Also every variety of STOVES, Of the most improved patterns, viz:—Stuart's Hathaway, Allen, Orr and Mearns's Patents, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight, Parlor Stoves, of every description. Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS. THE subscriber has for sale at his Green house in Aborn street, about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office, a good assortment of Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Maldoora Roses; Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Primulas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Begonias, Pinks, Laurestinus, Eupatorium, Stocks, Larkspurs, Japan Lilies, Cypripediums, Azaleas, Calceolarias, Cherris, Salix, Abutilon, Gladioli, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

Bouquets and Cut Flowers for sale as above. GEO. C. PEIRCE, Salem, Jan 23, 1847.

READY. For Christmas & New Year's Gifts. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, HAVE completed their assortment of JEWELRY for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, viz:—MINIATURE BRACELETS. We have just completed a few elegant type Miniature Bracelets, with gold caps. Also, a very extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets.

PINS. We have just finished some beautiful patterns of Breast Pins. Also, those Lava, Cameo, and Coral Pins. RINGS. A large assortment of gold Finger Rings. A some stone RING RINGS.

LOCKETS. Different sizes of Gold Lockets. GOLD PENCILS. A new style of Gold and Silver Pencils. SILVER SPOONS. Just finished some Silver Spoons, of the latest style and the best of silver. Also, some Silver Cups, &c. C.O. N.B.

Just received from New York, some ornamental Combs, selling very cheap. A new style of wrought Shell Combs. S. C. Case's "Opportunity" to express your thanks for the liberal patron

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 303 Washington street, entrance in Temple street, and his residence has been for the last ten years, and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Profusely Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bands—Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer any purpose as well as new. Also—Trusses for the last 10 years, Goss's complaint, in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chalmers's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of gold and silver, and of steel, not rust, having wooden and copper pads, (Rogers's Truss; Randall's do; Salmon's do; and Sackett's; and single Stone's patent French do; Bate's do; and for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss; Dr. Holt's Truss; Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.
From Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful treatment in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Smith. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is anxious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Smith, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

From Dr. Smith, V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,
of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway. Together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight. Good Stoves. Eagle, a new and elegant pattern. Columbian.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and satisfactorily executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY, Lowell Street.

sep26

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting my son BENJAMIN, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contraction.

jan 16 BENJAMIN OSBORN.

THE COUNTESS OF

RUDOLSTADT, by George Sand, in two vols., just received by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS—Violin, Accordion, Plate and Flageolet Instruction Books, the best in use—for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

PERFOATED BOARD. Another lot just opened and selling cheap at wholesale or retail by GEO. CREAMER, 151 Essex st. Salem.

COAL. COAL.

BEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

HIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDDLEBURY COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

ENGLISH WAFERS, of superior quality—asup- ply just received and for sale low by the quantity, at GEO. CREAMER'S Bookstore, Lynde Place, Salem.

DOBBY & SON, NO. 4. Wiley & Putnam's Edition, with illustrations, 12 1-2 cents.

A fresh supply of Dickens's Last—The Battle of Life—12 1-2 cents. Just received at the Book store of J. P. JEWETT & CO., Salem.

A NEW ARTICLE.

TWINE STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st., Salem.

FOR ARTISTS. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received from New York, a large assortment of Chalk Crayons, white and black, polished; Cork Stamps; Port Crayons, brass and German silver; Pastel Crayons, all colors. They also keep constantly on hand, Camels' Hair Pencils; Swan Quill Pencils; Pencils for Painting; Sable Pencils; Drawing Paper; Bristle Board; Crayon Paper; Pink and Blue Saucers; Osborne's best Water Colors; Drawing Books of all kinds, etc. For sale as above, at 193 Essex street.

CAMEO PINS. An assortment of Cameo Pins, just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

Watch and Clock Repairing. The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

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LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by anything that appears to be for sale.

Remember also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Castor Oil. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1811.

Sir.—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and which, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1813.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1814.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1814.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

LOWELL, Mass., April 20th 1814.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could "the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynde, Dec. 17th, 1813

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Stimson. North Parish—M. Haley Platts.

Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

TRACED CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by J. & M. HALE

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. TOWN

April 19, 1815.

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press, with upwards of 300 illustrations. Subscriptions received and numbers delivered as published, by GEORGE CREAMER, 51 Essex street, Lynde Place.

jan 23

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, or a single evening, on application to CHARLES SIMONDS.

jan 7

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SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest prices among which may be found.

Tables, Sofa Beds; Window Seats; Mahogany Canes; Mahogany Chairs; Mahogany, Canes, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Children's Toy, Dining and Bedding Chairs; Settees and Settee Cras; and common Rocking Chairs; Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Crises; Grecian and common Bedsteads; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Dress and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. These about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a careful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Locking-glass plates reset. Furniture repaired and re-varnished. of the same.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

PERIODICALS. MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-

scriptions—

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New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, 5 00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street

er's Weekly Star, King of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

GRAMMATICAL CHART. GREEN'S Grammatical Chart, or Chart of Sentences, designed for the use of Schools and Academies, on a new plan, just published and for sale by feb 13 W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building

CONSEJO. ALSO—The Countess



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.), SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

NUMBER 51.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Fillets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Grand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

FOR LOVE IS STRONG AS DEATH.

From "The Reliquary," by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

They err who deem love's brightest hour
In blooming youth is known;
Its purest tenderness, holiest power
In later life is shown:
When passions chastened and subdued
To ripen years are given;
And earth and earthly things are viewed
In light that breaks from Heaven.

It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.

'Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain billows brave the skies
Lash'd by the storm's commotion:
When lightning cleaves the murky cloud
And thunder gleams around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By loneliness around us.

Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses far the lustre bright
Of Summer's cloudless day:
E'en such to tried and wounded hearts
In manhood's darker years,
The gentle light true love imparts
Mid sorrows, cares and fears.

Its beams on minds of joy bestow
Their fresh'ning brightness fling,
And shows that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling;
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power—
O'er spirits torn by time,
Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour
Of happiness sublime?
In youth 'tis like the meteor's gleam
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after life its splendors seem
Link'd with eternity!

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER V.

'A good even to you, fair sir,' he cried, 'and our Lady's benison be on ye, the worthy Matthew I have already saluted, but I will include him in the blessing, for no harm comes from the reiteration of good wishes; and here sir captain are the trinkets, you were kindly pleased to order,' taking a bunch of newly made keys from the pouch affixed, and gravely handing them to Clifford, like one who had faithfully fulfilled his contract and could not be found fault with, 'the holy silents grant that they may meet your expectations and be found able and worthy to unlock the strong doors of the rich man—the oppressor who withholdeth his food from the poor—who hath heaped his garner by blessing like him in sacred text, and said, 'soul take thine ease, thou hast wealth laid up for many days, and knows not in his folly that the spoiler is at hand.' At the conclusion of this servant harangue Henry Clifford returned the cordial salutations of his visitor and invited him to take a stool beside the fire while Staples, who had listened with admiring ears to Peter, for whom he seemed to entertain the most reverential regard, hastened to revive the decaying blaze by piling on a fresh supply of fuel.

'Hast thou supped, father Peter,' asked Matthew after an interval of a few minutes, during which that person had been recovering from the effects of the cold night air.

'That I have, my son, two hours since, but I would fain drink a cup, if so be, ye have any of the right stuff, (my stomach being somewhat chilled) to thy health and

that of the worthy master Clifford, with whom I hope to have the pleasure of further acquaintance and dealings in good time.' This sally was accompanied with a fawning glance towards Staples, who responded by an appreciating grin, as he rose with alacrity to procure the means of quenching Peter's thirst.

'Bring forth the bottle of sack, from the closet,' said Clifford to Staples, who, already had his hand on the door of the cupboard. 'Cold ale is too weak a potion for father Peter after his chill travel.'

The liquor was placed before the visitor, who poured out a copious measure and gulped it down, and then with a smack of the lips, and praises of the vintage, returned the cup to Staples, and announced to the Lancastrian that he was ready for deliberation on business in contemplation. While Clifford was unfolding to his guest, the various arrangements for his criminal design, with which they were already acquainted, and which need not be repeated, it may not be amiss to bestow a word or two of retrospective character on the individual in question.

Peter Boltwood, known by his present associates, under the several cognomens of a pious Peter, and 'father Peter,' had formerly been a monk of Saint Mary's abbey, but in consequence of divers uncanonical pranks, and irregular courses, among which, was an undue fondness for strong drinks accompanied with noisy and profane revellings and carousals partaken with lewd roysterers without the monastic walls, (an exposure to the world the good brethren could not wink at,) he had, in full conviction, of a Chapter of the order, been solemnly 'un-crowled,' that is, stripped of his religious character and functions, and reduced to the condition of a layman. When the politic brethren had thus publicly repudiated their fallen brother who had so disgraced the cloth, they ejected him from the sacred walls which had long been his abode; banishing him from the pile of the church forever. With anathema and excommunication invoked on his head, Brother Peter departed, caring little for his expulsion, for that event now removed the only barrier which had hitherto stood in the way of his jovial propensities. It was not indeed, without sorrow, and not until after repeated admonitions that his clerical companions had resorted to this last resource, for Brother Peter had been a very useful inmate of the abbey, on account of his ingenious turn of mind, being the constructor of many a necessary utensil and tool for the abbey garden and the establishment generally. But the brotherhood saw the absolute need of casting out the living stain on their order, and consequently, had no other remedy but his sacrifice for saving their reputation. Father Peter, indifferent as we have said, to what had befallen him, left the abbey with a merry swagger, and rather as one who escapes from a prison, than a person divested of home and privileges. He immediately repaired to the respectable quarters of the city and forming intimacies with the worst denizens of that neighborhood soon acquired high repute among them as the inventor and manufacturer of false keys, instruments for picking locks &c., besides, freely engaging in all sorts of thefts and robberies. Here he had been lately found by Matthew Staples, who was sent by Clifford to seek him out; Matthew and he had long been known to each other, and had been connected in many a lawless enterprise. He entered readily into the scheme which Matthew imparted to him, and engaged to construct the keys and also to take part in the affair himself. The result we have seen.

We return to the plotters, but it is not our design to relate in full the further conversation which the trio held together, but to give in substance all that referred to the maturity of the scheme. The time fixed upon for their attempt was the ensuing night, when, at a certain hour, they agreed to meet in rendezvous near the granary, and after that, their proceedings were to be governed by circumstance. Each was to come to the place of meeting, armed, in order to defend themselves if they were so unfortunate as to be surprised. Having settled these preliminaries, they separated, Father Peter, (having quaffed another measure of sack) to betake himself homewards, and the other two to their respective places of rest.

Before resuming the regular thread of our narrative, it may not be improper to devote the remainder of the present chapter, to a slight, backward glance at various matters and things pertaining to our tale, and which have occurred during the interval that has elapsed between the defeated attempt at Margaret's abduction, and the night of the meeting of the three plotters. The statement of Clifford on that occasion in reference to the reported illness of Roger Greene was not without foundation. Whether owing to his age, or to his fall on the pavement, or the excitement so different from his usual quiet habits, or all these causes combined, certain it is, that old Roger was during the night seized with a violent fever, which increasing the next day, prostrated him, weak and helpless on his bed. A physician was immediately procured, and by his skillful exertions the further progress of the attack was arrested, but the merchant though obviously better, continued still in a state of infantile weakness, unable to leave his couch, up to the period at which we have arrived. He had begun, however to improve on the whole, under the affectionate ministrations of Margaret, and the nourishing liquors prepared by dame Dorcas, and was already busied in cogitations in regard to his merchandise, and the fruition of his long cherished speculation.

It was from a train of some such pleasant reflections as these, that he was aroused on the morning of the day preceding the robber's conference, by the announcement of Margaret to him, with many blushes, that master Richard Berney, was at the door, who, having business in that quarter of the town, and the merchant's abode being in the way of his road, had turned aside, desir-

ous of seeing him, and inquiring after his health. The truth of the matter was, that Richard had suddenly but thought himself of a basin, which Nicholas Jenkins, the butcher had ordered sometime before, and which had been made a fortnight, but being in no immediate want of the utensil, the worthy man of razors had not called for it, and his shop being within a stone's throw of Margaret's residence, the coppersmith felt all at once, a violent apprehension that the said Jenkins needed the vessel, wherefore he took it under his arm and without further loss of time, bent his steps towards the artist's place of custom, with a laudible resolve that he should suffer the deprivation no longer.

'Let him come in, let him come in,' said old Roger feebly, 'tis true I once forbid him my house, but youth are hasty and inconsiderate, and Richard is no exception. I meant for the best. Nevertheless he is a good lad, and I do not forget that, but for him, I should have been slain outright by that rascal captain, bring him hither Meg.'

'And what news is there stirring abroad in the city,' asked Roger of the young man, after some inquiries in regard to the state of his health, by the coppersmith. 'Nothing worthy of remark hath occurred of late,' said the young artisan; 'the citizens are waiting in sullen indifference, the result of the coming contest between the Duke's troops, and the approaching Yorkists, well knowing that whichever party holds the town last, that their condition cannot well be bettered or made worse. Moreover, if this were not enough to make them careless as to who prevails, the distress for food which rages in the city, would methinks, be sufficient to divert their thoughts from the contemplation of any political changes.'

'And yet there are those,' said Margaret with a sorrowful glance at her uncle, not unmingled with disgust, 'who have abundance, in the midst of this famishing town.' 'Richard was in possession of the secret of Roger's board, a knowledge of which, he had discovered accidentally from a hasty and unguarded word, dropped by the merchant himself in a former conversation. The hint was so slight, that Roger was not aware of having betrayed himself, and the coppersmith would not have noticed the incautious slip, if his mind had not been previously roused to suspicion, by the merchant's nervous disquiet on many occasions. Old Roger did not observe the expressive look of Margaret: she and the housekeeper both, he had necessarily been obliged to take into his confidence some time before, having extorted from them a solemn pledge of secrecy. Of Margaret he had no fears, on account of her habitual discretion, and moreover he reckoned on her love and gratitude to her protector who had opened his doors as an asylum for her orphan head. Neither did he distrust dame Dorcas, for that venerable lady was so constantly afflicted with rheumatism that she never stirred beyond the threshold of the house, and Roger never received visitors. The grain dealer now proceeded with cunning circumspection, but which was easily detected by Richard, to draw from him an account of the sales of grain and the prices they were going at. His eyes twinkled with avaricious pleasure, but his body writhed with impatience, as he inwardly cursed the sickness that chained him to his bed, while the coppersmith desired the eagerness with which the most voracious rates were paid for breadstuffs. But he was unmoved at Richard's eloquent portrayal of the misery of those who were unable to purchase.

'Many,' said the young man, 'have left the city and betaken themselves to the woods and forests where they abide in holes and caves, and subsist on wild animals, together with such roots and herbs as they can glean from the earth.'

Some other but unimportant converse passed between Richard and the merchant, and then the former took his leave of the sick man with a strong feeling of sorrowful indignation at his selfish and heartless attitude—a sentiment in which he was joined by Margaret, with whom he held a brief, but pleasant conversation before he quit the speculator's mansion.

Roger Greene, left alone to his reflections, meditated long and deep on the intelligence imparted to him by Richard Berney: he saw that now was the most favorable time to dispose of his great stock of grain, for there was no chance or scarcely possibility, of the prices being strained to a higher pitch—even his intense cupidity was satisfied. He exulted within himself, in spite of his pain and weakness, at the contemplation of the speedy realization of his long nourished schemes; the assertion of Richard that many of the poorer class had fled the city, disturbed him not in the least, for he knew that there was no lack of money within the walls, and that enough would remain, who possessed it, to purchase all the grain the city contained, and even more if it could be procured. As the merchant thought of the gold that would shortly flow so copiously into his coffers, he could not refrain from a weak shout, or rather creak of delight.

'Jesus save us,' exclaimed old dame Dorcas who just at that moment hobbled into the room with a cooling drink for the sick man, 'his master is distraught.'

'Pshaw! woman,' said old Roger abashed, 'I was merely trying to see if my voice gained strength.'

A GOOD STORY.

The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheen, a grocer in Portsmouth, N. H.

It appears that a man had purchased some wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw

in a glass, which hung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of turning suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change, as if nothing had happened, and then under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it; on doing so it appeared heavier than he appeared to expect, upon which he exclaimed—

'Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong.'

'O, no,' said the other, 'you may be sure you've not for I counted them with you.'

'Well, well we won't dispute the matter—it is easily tried,' said Mr. S. putting the bag into the scale again. 'There!' said he, 'I told you so—knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out!'

'No no!' said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, 'I guess I'll take the whole.'

And this he did, paying for his rascality by receiving skim milk cheese, or top rock, at the price of wool!

[From the Western Continent.]

How the Man Whipped the Preacher.

Not many years ago, the Rev. Mr. —, a native of Baltimore, was stationed by the Conference at Augusta, Georgia, where, by his exalted piety, zealous devotion to the Christian cause, and uniform cheerfulness and kindness of disposition, he made many friends, who will long continue to remember him with sentiments of veneration and esteem. His eloquence, and especially his logical method of reasoning, never failed to interest and impress the minds of his hearers; but the old gentleman was of that old-fashioned school of preachers who entertain a higher reverence for the sanctuary in which they worship, than for the feelings of any who dared to profane it by indecorous conduct; and, quaint and harsh as it seemed to the thoughtful, offenders, he permitted none to interrupt the services, or deport themselves unbecomingly in his church, with impunity.

It was his custom from time to time, whenever a travelling preacher chanced to be present to fill his place to extend the sphere of his usefulness by preaching in the neighborhood wherever he could obtain a congregation. On one of these occasions, he had gone to fulfil an afternoon appointment in Hamburg, on the opposite side of the river from Augusta, where, at that time, there was no regular preaching. He had ascended the pulpit, and was earnestly addressing a very respectful and attentive audience, when a man entered and seated himself on one of the benches in a conspicuous part of the room. After looking listlessly about him for a few minutes, vainly endeavoring to adjust himself in a comfortable position, he extended his person at full length upon the bench. The preacher paused in the midst of his discourse, and fixed his eyes upon the reclining auditor—

'My friend,' said he, in the blandest tone, 'get up.—Sit up in your seat as you should.—You would not deport yourself thus in the house of a neighbor for whom you had any respect—and the house of God is entitled to as much respect as that of your neighbor.'

The eyes of all were directed upon the delinquent, who read in every countenance an approval of the minister's rebuke.

He rose from his position—sat erect, with a crimsoned face, for a few minutes, and then left the house. The parson went on with his discourse. When the services were over, he received the thanks and congratulations of his Christian friends, who pressed round him at the door, and promising to meet them again on the following Sunday, took his leave. He had not proceeded far from the house before he was overtaken by the man whom he had rebuked for his improper conduct.

'Stop, Mr. —,' said he, 'I want to have a talk with you.'

The preacher turned, smiling, to hear what he had to say.

'You have insulted me, sir,' said the man, with extreme agitation, 'and I did promise to whip you on sight but as you have given out that you will preach here next Sunday, and in consideration that you are an old man, I have concluded to give you a chance to apologize.'

'For what?' inquired Mr. —.

'Why, for insulting me in the manner you did, before everybody.'

'My dear sir, I can do no such thing. I cannot apologize for doing what I conceived to be my duty.'

'But you must, sir; and I now give you notice, that if you don't apologize for insulting me, to the congregation next Sunday—if you don't make the apology as public as the insult was—preacher as you are, I'll give you a thrashing.'

'Tut, tut,—you would not do any thing so rash—You—'

'I will!—so help me—'

'Stop, my friend—make no rash promises,' said the preacher—'I did not desire to insult you, or wound your feelings unnecessarily—but you must not expect me to apologize for doing my duty as a faithful steward of the house of God.'

'Well, you come here next Sunday and preach without making an apology, and you know what to depend upon,' replied the man, as he turned away.

The following Sunday, true to his appointment, the preacher was there. The insulted auditor was there also, and kept his eyes steadfastly fixed on the preacher during the whole of his discourse. But not the slightest

allusion was made to the occurrence of the previous Sunday.

After the congregation was dismissed, the man followed Mr. — as before.

'Well, sir,' said he, 'you did not make the apology which I required of you.'

'No; my friend; I told you that I could not. I feel that I have done no wrong. If I were to make a public apology to appease your feelings, I would acknowledge that I had done wrong, which would be falsifying myself. I would do any proper thing to serve you; but as I said before, I can make no such apology.'

'Well, sir, you need not think to put me off in this way. I will permit no man to insult me—and I now tell you once more, that if you don't apologize to me for the insult last Sunday, the next time you preach at Hamburg, I will whip you as sure as I live.'

'I hope you may live to form better resolutions, my friend said the smiling parson; 'but you require of me what I cannot do, even to avoid a whipping.'

They parted—Mr. — with a polite bow, and the man with fierce threats and violent gestures.

On the following Sunday, the preacher was punctual to his appointment. As on the former occasion, the belittling individual was in his place, an attentive listener to the sermon. The meeting was an extremely interesting one, and did not break up until later than usual.

This time the man did not accept him, nor did Mr. — see him again for several days.

About a week after the last meeting, as Parson — was passing down Broad street, he saw the man who religiously promised him a whipping, approaching him on the same side of the street. He readily divined the purpose of his visit to Augusta, and determined to meet his fate with as good grace as possible. Summoning all his fortitude, he pursued his course without faltering, each step bringing him nearer to his antagonist, who with flushed face and eyes fixed upon him, was in the act of drawing something from his coat pocket. The man approached till within a single pace, when he halted for a second, and placing a letter in the hands of the preacher, passed on, without uttering a word.

'Is it possible he means to challenge me?' involuntarily mused the astonished clergyman, as he paused to open the letter.

His surprise was his imagination, when on opening it, he read as follows:

HAMBURG, S. C., April 10, 1847.

Respected Sir,—Enclosed you will find \$500 a part of which I have collected from your Hamburg friends. It is tendered to you in acknowledgment of your praiseworthy efforts in the cause of religion. Hoping that you will continue to visit us whenever your pastoral engagements will permit, I remain,

Gratefully yours,

'I would have no objection,' said the old gentleman, after relating the circumstance to us in his good humored way, 'to take such a flogging every now and then.'—He did continue his pastoral visits to Hamburg, and anecdote above related is one of the good numerous proofs which might be given of the good he effected, by his bold, zealous and uncompromising ministrations of the Word.

INDICATIONS OF A GOOD COW.

When a heifer has arrived at the age of one year and a half or two years, a good judge will be able to determine pretty accurately whether she will be worth keeping particularly if she is with calf. The first and most important indication is large udder; for if this is not capacious the cow can never be great for milk.

The next point is, good teats, well set from each other. These and the udder should be of a yellow, cast for a yellow, or a mahogany color, is a good indication that the milk will be rich. It is a good sign in a heifer to have the skin about the udder loose and flabby; for if it is tight and sleek there will be a want of material to form the udder; it can never be capacious enough to hold a large mass.

As to the general form of the animal, it is less important, for we often find the most ill looking animal giving the largest mass of milk. Yet it is important that she have a good broad chest, for here are the lungs; and capacious lungs are indicative of health and hardiness.

A small head, small horns, a straight back, short legs, a bright eye, a small and yellow nose, a yellow circle about the eye, are all indications of a good cow. No man can determine with certainty what kind of a cow a young heifer will make. But those who have for a long time paid attention to the subject, and have repeatedly called into exercise their faculties of judging, will be able to determine pretty well whether a heifer is worth trying.

If stock is to be purchased from the country it is better to buy heifers than cows. Buy such as have never been tried, and you stand a chance to possess the best; but if you buy cows that have been milked one summer you must give a high price for them if they are superior cattle. [Maine Cultivator.]

Patent Medicine Law in Maine.—A late law in the state of Maine requires that the composition, and proportion of each article of the composition, of every patent medicine offered for sale shall be printed on a label and pasted on the bottle, package, &c., containing it, under penalties that would make a common pedlar wince. It is well known, however, that a law never was enacted which a Yankee could not evade. This was true in regard to the nine-pin law; a tenth pin was added, and thus the statute became inoperative. A daring fellow who has a patent medicine much in demand by the down east people, called at the Chinese Museum, in this city,

lately, and for two dollars had the composition, proportions &c., of each article in the compound translated by Mr. Chaoching into Chinese—and in that language the required labels are printed. He thus complies with the letter of the act—because the law does not define the language of the labels. By the time the legislature is again in session, he will have supplied the market, and will at his leisure, laugh at the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people.—*Boston Paper.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Annual Examinations of the several Schools in town, take place this month, and several of the principal schools have already passed the ordeal with credit to teachers and pupils. We think it might be an improvement if these annual examinations should be conducted strictly as such by the Committee, and an exhibition of the attainments of the pupils under the direction of the teacher should also take place at a different time. By this method more time could be employed by the Committee, and the examination could be conducted more thoroughly and show better the actual progress of the scholars.

We are of opinion that public school exhibitions in the evening, when the parents and friends of the pupils can be present, would prove of great benefit to any school where they were properly conducted. Such meetings in the school room excite an interest in the cause of education which nothing else will create. Parents, children and teacher all feel a deeper interest in the subject after attending one of these meetings.

We have been led to these remarks from having been present and witnessing the effects of these school exhibitions in Districts No. 1 and 11. We are convinced that no one could attend such meetings without coming away with feelings of increased devotion to the cause of common school instruction. The manner with which the pupils conducted themselves in these exhibitions was highly creditable to themselves and their teachers, and must have afforded the utmost delight to those who attended as spectators. We hope these exhibitions will take place at short intervals in all our Districts.

ANNEXATION TO SALEM.

We have heard it rumored that the Committee on towns will probably report in favor of annexation to Salem, of that part of Main street, situate between Poole's Bridge and the Elm Tree, a distance of about 140 rods. If an alteration in the town lines can be agreed on, that shall remedy the inconveniences arising from the street being the boundary line between the towns, and a proper equivalent can be given for what is taken, we should not object to it; but we think our citizens generally will be exceedingly dissatisfied to have a valuable portion of our territory, and many of the wealthiest inhabitants set off, without any corresponding equivalent. We hope our Representatives will take care of this.

It is rather a singular circumstance in relation to the effect of the passage of this bill on School District No. 1, that all the members of the Prudential committee, three in number, will be transferred to the city, and the clerk of the District having previously removed out of its limits, a new election must take place to fill those offices if the bill should pass and become a law.

Narrow Escape from drowning.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a little boy, only son of Mr. Healy Morse of this town, while playing near the water-pits in the tannery of Caleb Frost, Esq., by some accident fell into one of these pits, and remained some minutes before his comrades, who were quite young, were able to rescue him. When taken from the water it was feared that life was extinct, but by a speedy application of the necessary means of restoration, he soon showed signs of animation, although he endured much suffering for some hours. We understand that he is now nearly recovered.

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

The hearing of the petitioners for the above road, commenced on Thursday afternoon. The case was opened by W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town. The committee will probably be engaged for several days in hearing the evidence which will be presented in behalf of the petition, after which Hon. Rufus Choate will make this closing argument in behalf of the petitioners. The three petitions, viz:—the South Reading, North Reading and the Malden, will then be fairly before the committee; and it is to be presumed that they will speedily prepare their report concerning each and all of them.—Till that report is made up, all decisions as to the fate of either project, are but conjectures.

Board of Firewards.—The new Board we understand, met on Friday evening of last week, and after organizing, made choice of Mr. Jeremiah L. Kimball, as Chief Engineer. In our notice of the election of Firewards last week, we accidentally omitted the name of Daniel Osborn, Esq.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for copies of several speeches on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives.

We understand that the Governor has appointed W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

At last, the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 6th inst., unanimously decided that the Massachusetts License Law is constitutional.

The election of County Commissioners is to take place on the first Monday in April.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING and Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, Representatives in Congress from the 2d and 3d Mass. Districts, returned to their respective homes on Saturday.

The Mexicans who killed Lieut. Miller, of the Ohio volunteers, at Chichirone, cut out his heart and hung it on a bush! Lieut. Ritchie's heart was stuck on a pole by the roadside.

Appointments.—We find the following among the late appointments:

William P. Pierce, of Salem, Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States, for the port of Macao.

Benjamin Wormstead, Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts.

Daniel Foster, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts.

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following review and summary of the doings of the last Congress, is from the Newburyport Courier, and is, we think a very good compendium of the business transacted during the session:

The 29th Congress is dead—and we seem to hear a long breath from the whole nation, indicative of relief and gratulation that the danger in one direction is over. There is a dreadful Evil frowning yet in the Presidential chair, to be sure, but it is a relief that anxiety on another point is allayed. There is hardly a class in the whole union but has some particular reason for rejoicing at the termination of this Congress. The Slaveholder may rejoice, for although it dared not, as it threatened, level the entrenchments about his "peculiar instruments," it has not now the poor power of threatening; the laborer will swallow an extra cup of coffee at breakfast, in the joy that his beverage is yet to be untaxed; the matrons will sip her tea with similar satisfaction, not unmixed, however with indignation at the presumption of rulers who would dare to weaken her cups, and indicating plainly that had the unjust proposition passed, there would have been a tempest in the teapot; Santa Anna, too will rejoice at the prospect of getting from his friend Polk a little cash, to feed and clothe his naked and starving legions, and set up himself comfortably in business. In short, innumerable advantages to almost as large diversity of people, will result from the demise of the late Congress. Like the killed of Sampson, the good deeds of its death were more than all those of its life.

Among the most important acts of the late session, were the following, as we gather from the summaries given:

The Light House Bill. A bill for reorganizing the Indian Department, (said to be one of the few good measures of the session; it appropriates \$20,000 for presents to the Indians, and \$5000 for materials relating to Indian history. Money is to be kept from Indians who are subject to intoxication, and Indians are made competent witnesses in court. An Admiralty law, limiting costs, &c., in cases of Admiralty. Resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor to be accompanied with swords to Major Generals Taylor, Butler and Henderson, and Brig. Generals Twiggs, Worth and Quitman, and the relatives of Gen. Hamer. Various bills for the support of war, one of them making a draft on the treasury for \$85,000,000, solely for the support of the army; \$4000,000 are placed in the hands of the President, and large sums are involved in the execution of other acts.

The Post Office and Post Route bill; by these the franking privilege is completely restored to members of Congress, the mails extended to Oregon and Mexico, the officers and soldiers of the army having their letters and papers free of postage; the Postmaster General is authorized to send a mail from Charleston to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine and Key West, and also at Havana, and if deemed expedient, to cross the isthmus of Darien, and touch at Monterey and St. Francisco, in California, and at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river; \$100,000 per annum is appropriated for this service; the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a branch post office in any city, when in his judgment the public interest may require it; he may also furnish postage stamps to be sold to those wishing them, as under the English Post office system; it is made illegal to send two letters directed to different persons under one envelope; newspapers not sent from the office of publication, are to be charged three cents postage; postmasters are not allowed any compensation for delivery, their income being from the boxes, and not to exceed \$2000; the salaries of country postmasters are somewhat raised. Bill extending Naval Pensions five years. An act fixing the boundaries of the new State of Iowa, and an act admitting Wisconsin as a State. Regulating the carriage of passengers. Bill authorizing the building of sixteen steamers, four to be attached to the Navy, and twelve to be employed in carrying foreign mails.

Several important bills failed, either in the last stages, or in the hands of the President. The River and Harbor bill was a second time defeated. Mr. Polk thrusting it into his pocket. The Fortification and the Irish Relief bills were strangled in the House, and the amendatory Sub Treasury bill, to facilitate the issuing of government paper, failed in the Senate. Besides these, there are twelve folio pages of bills of a public nature left unacted upon by the Senate, many of them important, and in the House eight folio pages of private bills, and three pages of bills that have passed the Senate unacted upon.

The war discussing seems to have swallowed up all other matters. Public and private affairs of the highest moment have been overlooked, to give the time to mature plans and make appropriations for the war, and all without the poor satisfaction that the one thing has in any sense been done well. A miserable subject has been most miserably managed.

SECURITY AGAINST FAMINE. Father Matthew, in a recent temperance address delivered at Lisgood, says:

"Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe, because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands of those who listened to me and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation, because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual gratification, and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the evil day."

SINGULAR THEFT.—We understand that all the indictments found by the Grand Jury at the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Berkshire county, holding at Lenox, were stolen from the Clerk's desk on Sunday night last. They embraced the usual variety of offences, but the larger number was for violations of the license law. We cannot exactly understand how the Court and District Attorney are to get over the predicament in which this thief places them; a pretty effectual *nolle prosequi* appears to have been entered to their anticipated business.—*Springfield Rep.*

CAUTION IN THE USE OF CHEESE.—We are informed that six of the family of Mr. Wm. A. Vaughan, of this town, were very seriously attacked with sickness Mr. V. purchased of Saturday evening some good flavored cheese, and on Sunday morning it was used at the breakfast table. In course of a few hours one of the children was taking with vomiting and in the afternoon no less than six of the family were afflicted in the same way, and were not relieved until medicine was administered. The article was what was called tub cheese—which sometimes undergoes a process of fermentation, in such a stage of making as to produce poisonous qualities. Some other families were afflicted in the same way. As soon as the nature of the cheese was discovered, the sale of it was stopped by the trader. [Portsmouth Journal.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Returns have been received from 188 towns in this State, in which the majority against Williams, the Radical Loca Foco candidate, is 295. The towns that remain to be heard from will overcome this and elect him by a majority of about five hundred. We have made quite a number of gains since last year, but have met with more than a corresponding number of losses.—The House will be very close, but we fear the Locos will have the control.

Peaslee and Johnson, Locos, are elected to Congress in the Merrimack and Coos districts. In the other two the allies have a large majority, but as their votes were divided in both, there has been no choice.—*Atlas.*

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH REPORT TO N. Y.

WASHINGTON, March 10—10 o'clock. The Cabinet were in session six hours yesterday, and before adjourning, resolved not to accede to the demand of Major General Benton, the recall of General Scott, Taylor, Butler and Patterson.

This morning Mr. Benton sent a message to the President declining the appointment as Major General.

SLAVERY, BY A SOUTHERNER. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished Whig Senator from the State of Maryland, in his speech upon the Wilmot proviso, uttered some sentiments respecting slavery which are interesting, coming as they do from the representative of a slave-holding community. Mr. Johnson opposed the Wilmot Proviso, exclusively, as he said, upon constitutional grounds. But respecting slavery itself he declared as follows:

Having expressed this opinion, it is due to myself, and to convictions long and unalterably fixed, to state the opinion I entertain upon the institution of slavery itself. I have no opinion which I wish to conceal upon any question, whether it arises prematurely or not if it does arise I believe and have ever believed, since I was capable of thought, that it is a great affliction to any country where it prevails; and so believing, I can never vote for any measures calculated to enlarge its area, or to render more permanent its duration.

In some latitudes, and for some agricultural staples, slave labor, may be, to the master the most valuable species of labor though 'his I greatly doubt. In others, and particularly in my own State, I am convinced that it is the very dearest species of labor, and in all, as far as national wealth and power, and happiness are concerned, I am persuaded it admits of no comparison with the labor of free men—and, above all, disguise it as we may, if the laws of population shall not be changed by Providence, or man's nature shall not be changed by an institution, sooner or later, pregnant with fearful peril. It is unnecessary, and would be improper to enlarge on such a topic. In my own state, sir, I am satisfied that but for the movements of political abolitionists, slavery would scarcely now have existed. The current of public opinion was first setting towards its gradual manumission. Laws were passed to encourage and facilitate manumission but these movements have changed this opinion and caused laws to be modified, almost to the prohibition of freedom.

The opinion I hold upon this institution is not now for the first time formed or expressed by a Southern man.—The history of our country proves this. At the period of the declaration of our independence—at the period of the adoption of the constitution there was but one sentiment upon the subject amongst enlightened Southern statesmen. What I have said was, on every proper occasion, more forcibly said by them, and, as foremost among them, by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and, as amongst them, by Mr. Jefferson was ever unchanged. I do far as I know, their opinion was ever unchanged. If the most earnest hope, therefore, and I believe, that if the South is left to itself—if the North does not interfere with us—before a century shall have passed, slavery will cease to exist by gradual and peaceful emancipation, and as its consequence, by increasing, instead of diminishing, the wealth and power of the States where it now prevails.

After having said this much, it is hardly necessary to say that I differ with the honorable Senator from South Carolina as to the conservative influence of slavery, upon our free political institutions. I do not hold with him, that they depend in any degree upon the existence of slavery. If I did, I should value them infinitely less than I do. In my judgment, they rest upon the intelligence of the people, and have their firmest support in the blessings they impart.

RETORT COURTEOUS.—A young lady, who was formerly a member of a church of the old school, had left it and joined another. One Sunday morning, as she was on her way to meeting, she met her old minister who bowed to her very coldly, and said—"Good morning, daughter of the devil." "Good morning, father!" she replied.

Mr. Robert Owen publishes in the Washington National Era, this plan for the abolition of slavery, viz: that all slaves born after 1st January, 1850, shall be educated by the State government and prepared to become good and useful citizens, and after serving an apprenticeship equal to their assumed value to their owners, they shall be colonized in some territory set apart for them by the government; those in servitude at the date named, to remain in servitude or otherwise, at the pleasure of the owners.

We find in the Vox Populi a few items from a printed table of statistics of Lowell Manufacturers, representing that city as it is, but certainly not as it will be—shortly. "There are 13 manufacturing corporations in the city, embracing a capital stock of \$11,490,000, and numbering 45 mills. These mills employ 7915 female and 3340 male operatives. There are other manufacturing establishments in the city, not incorporated, employing a capital of 310,750, and about 1000 hands. Two new cotton mills are nearly ready for operation. One built by the Merrimack Company, to contain 28,424 spindles, and 640 looms; and one built by the Hamilton Co., of sufficient capacity for 20,000 spindles and 400 looms."

The Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die on the 17th ultimo. Among the laws which passed during the session were two relative to the rate of interest. One names six per cent, as the legal rate, and the other requires that the bank and the insurance companies shall charge no other or greater interest.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Transcript that Col. Cushing took his departure for the seat of war on Tuesday, via Washington.—Orders were issued for the sailing, on Tuesday, of the Hamburg, with companies F. Capt. Paul, and K. Capt. Whiting. The Smyrna, with the two remaining companies of the regiment, will not probably sail before Saturday.

The Post states that Col. Cushing has paid, in expenses of Massachusetts Regiment, \$9,389,—of which he has received, from Government and individuals, \$7,351, which leaves a balance in his favor of \$2,038.

HONEST EMPLOYMENT.—Tutell, the paramour of Maria A. Bickford, is now employed at wood engraving in the Massachusetts State prison.

Refreshment for Town Officers.

Mr. Editor.—It appears to me rather small business for the town to refuse to allow the Selectmen, Clerk, and other town officers to dine at public charge on town meeting days. They must attend the meetings, and the recess at noon is short they must carry their bread and cheese in their pockets, or depend on the charity of some of the neighbors for a dinner, as there is no public house near the place of meeting. We hope the town has so far got over its fit of retrenchment as to be willing to provide a little refreshment for those of its servants who are obliged to stay at noon on town meeting days. The writer of this is not one of that class of dignitaries and at the late meeting he had the good fortune with two or three others, to be invited to the house of a hospitable farmer in the neighborhood, and partake of a most bountiful dinner. We hope the town officers were left in the Hall were equally fortunate, but if they were the town deserves no thanks from them.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—I noticed an article in a late Gazette stating in substance that the S. Reading road would better accommodate the business between Danvers and Boston and would be more likely to be built than the Malden. He makes these statements, the first two of which are as follows:—

1. That there is no reasonable ground to believe that a charter will ever be obtained for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn and Malden to Boston.

2. If a charter should be obtained, that there is no reasonable ground to believe that it would ever be built.

How perfectly conclusive these statements are, so conclusive that they need no evidence. There are some people in the world so conceited and opinionated that they fancy any statement they can make if it be only strongly asserted, will be believed as truth, whether the author believes it himself or not. Perhaps the writer in the Gazette is at least cousin to that class, for if he knows so much of Railroad matters as he pretends to, he knows that independent of the greater amount of business and travel over the Malden road, that passengers and freight can be carried cheaper to Boston over the Malden road than over the South Reading Road. This is demonstrable.

We will suppose the road to be constructed to Malden costs \$100,000 more than to Reading, the interest in favor of Reading will be \$6,000 per annum. There will be two miles more to be run on the Reading than on the Malden road, which will make in favor of the Malden at least \$3000. That road will have to pay the Boston and Maine road at least \$10,000 per annum more than the Malden, which makes \$10,000 in favor of Malden.

This makes \$7,000 per annum in favor of the Malden in annual expenses, to say nothing of the Lynn and Saugus travel, and yet the sapient correspondent of the Gazette is sure the Reading road would be built and the Malden would not.

If the writer would deal more in facts and less in conclusions, he would be more likely to satisfy his readers if he is not able to satisfy himself and his course.

FOR THE COURIER.

"RADICALISM OF SHAKESPEARE."

Mr. Editor.—From your known willingness to admit to the columns of the Courier, communications on both sides of a controverted subject, we are emboldened to request space enough for a short review of "Veritas," a writer in your paper of Feb. 27, whose strained arbitral discharged a formidable bolt at the head of the poor unfortunate lecturer on Shakespeare—Mr. Hudson.

We should hardly have thought the game sufficient, to tempt this intellectual Ajax down "to do battle on the plain of Ono."

"Veritas" starts with the proposal to cite a few passages from the works of Shakespeare, to prove that their author was a "radicalist," like our modern reformers, one who "thought more of philanthropy than what is so often styled justice." In other words, that the Bard of Avon was a "come-outer."

But before entering upon the subject, his "philanthropy" leads him to "wander from the path," a little, in order to bestow a few "criminating or vituperative remarks" upon Mr. H. who, "whether his opinions be right or wrong, is certainly entitled to decent and courteous treatment personally from those who have an undoubted right to criticise his opinions."

Mr. H. is charged with having a vitiated taste—catering to the appetite of the vulgar, by the contortions of his face, his catamont grins and hyena laughs—climacis lugging in puns, humorous conceits and digressive personalities—putting on the features of mountebank and the scowl of the cynic—stooping to the pranks of a baboon to win notoriety, and acting more of the monkey than of the man."

With all these choice flowers of rhetoric does "Veritas," tessellate the exordium of his short communication, "which would otherwise be unsymmetrical or inelegant in its structure or proportions."

Having given birth to these offsprings of "benevolence," which carol and carvet under his pen, with wonderful grace and dignity, the way is now open to exhibit to the reader some of Shakespeare's "anti-aristocratic notions of justice."

This is attempted first, by quoting an extract from the play "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which it is very obviously the design of the comedian, to hold up to ridicule the character of a country justice, whose qualifications for the office which he filled, were indicated by the name he bore—"Shallow."

In showing up the ridiculous appearance which all such dolts in intellect make, who are thrown by some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances into office, Shakespeare, of course, causes the country justice to utter many jejune or nonsensical remarks: and from these forth, we are to derive the "radical or anti-aristocratic notions" held by the Poet himself! We should never have imagined that any one but "Shallow" would have drawn such an inference from such premises.

Other extracts are then given from the play "Measure for Measure," which are quite as pertinent to the purpose for which they are adduced, as the first. Lastly comes the grand climax of the argument—the *clitchee*,—contained in a few incoherent sentences, put by Shakespeare into the mouth of "King Lear" after his "wits had become crazed by grief" and his reason toppled from her throne, leaving the poor aged monarch a raving maniac. These, in the mind of "Veritas," establish beyond all contradiction, that the Bard of Avon was a "come-outer" and entertained "low opinions of legal justice and politics!" As soon should we think of adducing the speech of Moloch in "Paradise Lost" to prove that Milton possessed an infernal spirit; or the blasphemous expression of Pharaoh,—"Who is the Lord," &c. to prove that the

author of the Pentateuch was an atheist. It would be wisdom in "Veritas" if, before he wrote his glass; he would then have seen the gross absurdity of the License Law of our Commonwealth, as feared by many that the verdict which should be rendered by the court would overthrow that strong law which had been raised to check the progress of the Evil, the cause of crime and misery; but the issue of this important question, and that too, unanimous decision of the Judges, should stimulate friends of this holy cause, to unite in spirited and timely decision been the means of closing two in our ramdens in our neighboring city, but yet there many more (here as well as amongst our neighbors) cleansed from this foul pollution. We but speculate honest conviction of our heart when we say, that the deliverance of man, from mental and physical degradation, caused by that fruitful source of crime and Alcohol. Then I would ask why those who profess the cause of Total Abstinence, do not unite in action for the overthrow of this traffic, which our Alms-houses and Penitentiaries to overflowing importance of the subject demands it, and may I appeal have the desired effect to arouse the dormant energies of the friends of human progress to united powerful exertions that may be ultimately crowned with success.

FOR THE COURIER.

Messrs. Editors.—If there is one thing that gladdens the hearts of the friends of Temperance, the decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the ality of the License Law of our Commonwealth, is feared by many that the verdict which should be rendered by the court would overthrow that strong law which had been raised to check the progress of the Evil, the cause of crime and misery; but the issue of this important question, and that too, unanimous decision of the Judges, should stimulate friends of this holy cause, to unite in spirited and timely decision been the means of closing two in our ramdens in our neighboring city, but yet there many more (here as well as amongst our neighbors) cleansed from this foul pollution. We but speculate honest conviction of our heart when we say, that the deliverance of man, from mental and physical degradation, caused by that fruitful source of crime and Alcohol. Then I would ask why those who profess the cause of Total Abstinence, do not unite in action for the overthrow of this traffic, which our Alms-houses and Penitentiaries to overflowing importance of the subject demands it, and may I appeal have the desired effect to arouse the dormant energies of the friends of human progress to united powerful exertions that may be ultimately crowned with success.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The actual numbers of petitioners for the route in your vicinity are, for Danvers and routes, 4,409; Salem and Lowell, 3,435. N. F. 553; while there are 661 remonstrants against Malden; and about 200 from North Andover strate against the North Reading route. These legal voters.

The Committee on Towns have been employed hearing the annexation of part of Danvers to N. J. Lord, Esq., for the petitioners, and J. W. Esq., for the town of Danvers, backed up by the mittee of that town. This case presents many points in its favor; but there is strong opposition to any changes of town lines. Nathaniel S. and others petition in aid of this change.

The new town of Melrose, proposed to be made N. Malden, was reported against by the com and Rev. J. M. Durgin, of Wilmington an ardent and right zealous Christian preacher, has made a re-consumit self report, with instructions to report of incorporation for said town; and upon that has made one of his characteristic speeches usually indicate that he would not be much with sleepy congregations. There appear many reasons in favor of this grant.

Prof. Tatlock, whom the House voted in one the bill should hold real estate, has finally been the privilege until he fully avails himself of his zation rights. The subject created quite an in discussion, being advocated with much zeal by Edwards, of Boston, and Stevens, of Andover deemed it good policy to encourage such men among us. Col. Schouler rather questioned the policy of denying to aliens the right to hold real subject of course to proper regulation, as did Boutwell. Mr. Giles, of Boston, gave an intercount of the laws of other nations and of the States upon this subject, showing great discrepancy between the same. He also showed the grounds policy upon which this restriction was based, s cultivation of the home feeling—the improvement the land of the country for its own benefit war, &c. &c. Messrs. Lord, of Salem, W. Boston, and others, opposed the Resolve, upon that the Professor would suffer no practical inco until his naturalization should take place, as no the Commonwealth could interfere between him estate he might desire to hold under this Res above all, if the general policy of the Comm was to be departed from, it should not be in fa intelligent man who knew how to avail him requisite privileges already provided, b in favor of the poor and illiterate who might be sadly imposed upon.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the Constitution so as to hold our State and Presidentions on the same day—but upon the suggestion Hawley, of Northampton, of the obvious inco labor and expense, attendant upon holding tw sive elections within one week every four years, have recommended this report with instructions in favor of the alterations, so that all our annu tions shall take place upon the Tuesday next the first Monday in November. Mr. Hood, also pertinently advised the alteration as a prev Sunday electioneering.

Resolves have been reported providing for the ment of a Board of Commissioners to inquire in pendency of establishing one or more State As inebriates.

On Saturday, bills were reported to incorp Essex Health Insurance Co. at Beverly—to phen C. Phillips to extend his wharf in Sale W. Osborn and others, of Danvers, petition Danvers and Malden Railroad.—The Sel Saugus ask that the County line between S Essex may be defined.

Among other petitions presented lately, have of James Mudge and 502 others, of Lynn, i Danvers and Malden Railroad—making about tioners from the town for this object; Solom others, of Boxford, petition in aid of the sa Eliab Parker and others, against the petiti Marland and others, for Ballard Vale Railroad and Andover Railroad in Tewksbury.

Dr. Buck, of Boston, proposes to prohibit t drugs or poisons, calculated to cause suicide, physicians' prescriptions.

Mr. Lord, of Salem, proposes that no Cons lowed to serve a writ, without first having giv tory bonds.

The Senate concur with Hon. J. C. Perki colleagues, of the Committee on Probate and have refused to allow George Stacy, a m New York firm, and an alien, to hold certai in Reading, secured to him for debt; and

Committee begin to report leave to withdraw upon similar applications, since the decision upon Pp. Tatlock's case.

Among the permanent lobby members of the Legislature, for many years, there has been no one so conspicuous as Gabriel H. Thompson—he having demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that he has solved the difficult, and to others impracticable task of establishing the quadrature of the circle. He commenced at an early day his application for pecuniary aid from the State, and has followed it up to the present time, with a pertinacity and zeal worthy of a successful cause. Though finding it extremely difficult, latterly, to get his subject even before a committee, the old gentleman never tires, but has pursued his cause with an almost sleepless vigilance; and it is more than insinuated that he has succeeded in confounding all those committees whom he has had the good fortune to appear before. This year the House referred his petition to the Committee on Education, but the Senate non-concurred, and the subject has been referred to a special joint committee, of which Hon. James Gregory, of the Senate, is chairman, and upon which is Elijah W. Upton, Esq., of Danvers, of the House.

There have been some additional petitions received lately in favor of the Danvers and Malden case, making in all, over 5,000 legal voters, besides those of 263 ladies of Danvers, together with the vote of that town and of Lynn.

The Annual Railroad Reports have just been distributed, and make a pamphlet of 120 pages. On the Eastern, the whole number of miles run have been, passenger trains, 201, 626; freight and other trains, 51,426—whole number of passengers, 786,756. Tons of merchandise, 38,013 3-4. Income from passengers, \$810, 061 14; from freight, \$46,099 25; mails, rents, &c., \$15,178 22; net earnings, \$208,534 04. The only accident reported is that of the girl injured at the Wenham and Hamilton Depot in November.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BILL was killed on Thursday in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 135 nays, to 84 yeas, after an amendment had been adopted, which reduced the salary to \$2000 per annum.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VERA CRUZ. Of General Scott's position and purposes some information—authentic, as alleged—is given in the New York Courier of Monday morning, which publishes the following letter:

POINT ISABEL, February 14, 1847.

The General (Scott) is waiting most anxiously for transport and ordnance stores from N. Orleans, to move at once down to Gulf coast. General Worth, with 2000 regulars, is also here, and the movement to take place is as follows:

As soon as the transports get here, and they are hourly expected, the troops are to embark for Tampico; they will be joined by Generals PATTERSON, TWIGGS, SHIELDS and PILLOW, with about 5,000 more; all will then sail for the Island of Lobos, 60 miles south of Tampico, where they will find a part of the volunteers lately called out. The whole force will then number about 12,000, perhaps 13,000, and there the general will organize the command, and then sail for Antonio Lizardo, where he will find our fleet. It will escort him to the Island of Sacrificos about 5 miles from Vera Cruz, and embark the army at this island; and under cover of the guns of the navy, will land the troops, or rather transport them in surf boats to the main shore. Here he expects to meet SANTA ANNA, with all the troops he can muster, say 30,000 or 40,000; and with well-appointed, but small number of 13,000 men he means to whip the 40,000 Mexicans!—then capture the city of Vera Cruz, the navy of course co-operating in the attack upon Castle.

All this information is declared by the writer of the letter to have been obtained direct from General Scott himself, that officer finding it useless to affect secrecy, as Santa Anna is perfectly well informed of his plans and intentions.

HASTE MAKES WASTE. In the hurry of the last days' proceedings of Congress, the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, which was passed by both Houses, was dropped on the floor of the Senate, while on its way, with others, to receive the signature of the President. It was not discovered till it was too late for the President to sign it, and therefore failed to become a law.

MESMERISM VS. CAYENNE PEPPER.

An amusing trial is now progressing at New York. It seems that in the course of a lecture on mesmerism, delivered in that city by Mr. Sunderland, a very amiable young lady was "put to sleep," and the experiments were going smoothly on, when a very roguish, skeptical rascal of a doctor placed some cayenne pepper on the lips of the sleeping woman. She immediately bounced out of her sleep and her chair at the same time, and gave the doctor striking proofs of being wide awake. Mr. Sunderland finally succeeded in exciting her organ of benevolence to such an extent, that her combative nature was overcome and her fury left her. The suit was brought against the doctor on a charge of assault and battery. In the course of the examination Dr. Reese, a witness, said he considered the test used by his brother physician a very mild one. His plan has been to say in a determined voice, that he was going to put some boiling water on the patient, but in every case, the sleeping subject awoke before he had time to make the experiment. The case has not yet been decided.

BOSTON MARKET—Thursday Afternoon, March 11.

Cotton—Prices without change; sales today 200 bales. Provisions—Sales of 50 bbls mess Pork at \$16; 25 do clear \$18; prime \$18.50; Western mess Beef \$13, 4 mos. Flour—The transactions are quite light; Genesee common brands, \$7.25; Ohio, Michigan and Troy \$7.18 3-4, cash. Corn—The market is rather dull; Southern yellow flat sells moderately at 91 a 92c; white, 88c; Northern yellow round, at the depot, at 97c, 98c, cash. Sugar—Sales of 100 bbls Brazil to the trade at 8 3-8c per lb, 6 mos.—Boston Atlas.

GRAVITY OF BREAKFAST.

Whether breakfast is the most serious and silent meal because it is first, or because it is the soberest it is difficult to say; but it does generally pass without much talk that is worth recording. Pansters very seldom pun at breakfast, and the narrators of long winded stories are at that time more sparing of their tales. There is then seldom any argumentative discussion, or any play of wit. Breakfast is altogether a matter of business, an affair of life and death, because if people did not break their fast, they could not live. Dinner is quite another thing; that is more a matter of pleasure than of business; and they who speak of the pleasures of the table,

are supposed to allude to dinner, and not to breakfast. A man may dine with Duke Humphrey five days in the week, but it is a much more serious matter to breakfast with Duke Humphrey.

WAR NEWS.

The Boston Times of yesterday, publishes a report of a rumored engagement between Gen. Taylor and Santa. The report says the conflict was long and severe, but the Mexicans were at last driven from the field, and that there was great loss on both sides. Gen. Ariata is stated to have been amongst the wounded. The account, we think, deserves but little credit.

At a meeting of the Volunteer Engine Company, on Monday Evening, March 8th, 1847, it was Resolved, unanimously, that as the Company are completely satisfied with the Fire Ward attached to the Engine, the manner in which he has been forced upon the Company, and were especially, the manner in which he has treated them, they can be of no further service to the Town as a Fire Company, after the present year.

Resolved, that the Standing Committee, dispose of the property of the Company at private sale, or Auction, as they may think proper. A. W. TIFT, Clerk.

A Lecture on Peace will be delivered in the 2d Universalist Church in this town, to-morrow evening, commencing at 1-4 before 7 o'clock.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S. T. Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. January 9th 1847. S. A. CANTON, R. S.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, at the House of the Rev. J. Prince, Mr. FRANKLIN CLARK to Miss ANNE DAVIS, both of Roxbury. On Thursday evening, March 4, Mr. HEBER CHASE, to Miss EMILIE BATCHELDER, of this town. In Beverly, CHARLES A. KILHAM, Esq., to Miss HANNAH F. CONANT, of Boston. In Boston, Mr. LUTHER O. EMMERSON, of Salem, to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of John Gove, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mr. ORIS KING, aged 52. JOHN HENRY, son of John H. and Abigail Allen, aged 3 years 3 mos. LUCY ANN, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Osgood, aged 31. In Beverly, Mrs. SALLY, wife of Mr. William Carroll, aged 62. BENJAMIN P., son of late Joseph Elliot aged 19 years 3 mos. Mrs. EDITH WOODBURY, wife of Mr. Nicholas Woodbury, aged 67 years. In Reading, Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, aged 29. In Boston, EDWARD HOLBROOK, Esq., aged 74, one of the oldest merchants in Boston, having transacted business on Long wharf for about half a century.

COTTONS, COTTONS.

MERRIMAC, Salomon Falls, Webster, Lawrence, Suffolk, Booth, Bartlett and Walham Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

NEW GOODS.

MOUS DE LAINE, Gingham, Prints, Patches, Checked Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, S. Cambrics, Factory Checks, Turkey Red and Pongee Silk Hdkfs, Silk and Cotton Warp Aponees, Cassimeres, German Cloths, Gingham Cravats, Selvages, &c., just received by M. T. DOLE.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

JUST received a lot of Lichen Cambric Hdkfs prices from 12 1/2 cts to 37 1/2 cts for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

GOLD PENS. A supply of the Washington Pen received at 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 13 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

HALF PRICE! Woodbridge's School Geography and Atlas, at HALF the former retail price, and all School Books used in the city sold at low rates, as at any other store. Also, all kinds of School STATIONERY always on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates, at Wholesale and Retail by GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 151 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 13

A LOT of second-hand copies Colburn's Sequel, at 25 cts each, for sale by W & S B IVES, mch 13 232 Essex street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS! By an arrangement with the publishers of Woodbridge's Geography, the Pupils of the Public Schools are informed that they can be supplied with Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, at HALF the regular price, by applying at the Store of W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building.

We have also constantly on hand, School Books, in quantities, of the latest and best editions, which we procure in exchange for our Publications, enabling us to sell every description of Books, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, at the lowest prices, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants, Teachers and School Committees are invited to call, assuring them that we will sell as cheap as any store in the city or elsewhere. W. & S. B. IVES' Bookstore, Stearns' Building. mch 13

WRAPPING PAPER. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the manufacturer a large supply of Shoe Double Card and Kenish Cap Wrapping Paper. For sale at manufacturers' prices, at wholesale or retail, at the Stationery establishment, 198 Essex st. mch 13

MEXICO, for 12 1/2 cents. Map of Mexico, Texas and part of the U. States, including California and Santa Fe, showing the relative positions of those countries to the U. S., the seat of war at the above low price. Also, Mitchell's Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the chief Cities and Towns, the principal travelling routes, &c. Just rec'd at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

FRENCH ACCORDEONS. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just opened their Spring supply of these beautiful Instruments, 8, 10 and 12 Keyed, with and without Semitones, from 1 to \$15, a fine assortment. For sale at the Essex County Book and Music Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. mch 13

USEFUL BOOK for Sabbath School Teachers.—The Scripture Text Book. Scripture Texts arranged for the use of Ministers, S. S. Teachers and families arranged alphabetically, 2d edition, a reprint from the English. Price 50 cts. For sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

SEALS FOR DEEDS. A supply received by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

CARPET PAPER. A fresh supply, just received at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Store of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 80 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

SOLAR LAMPS. Another lot of those beautiful patterns Astral Lamps, just rec'd and for sale low by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 80 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 11

GLASS WARE! Just received from the Glass House, an excellent assortment of Glass Ware—for sale at the lowest prices by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 80 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

ARABESQUE PATTERN! Just opening another lot of Flowing Blue Dining Ware of this celebrated pattern; this Ware is colored with the best of Indigo, and is uniform in shade; for the sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 80 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of "Hudson's" superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. It is a rare and nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 20

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the County of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. KING, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may present their claims. W. D. NORTLEND, Assignee. mch 6

A FARM TO LET.—The subscriber will lease his farm from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order. DANVERS, Mch 4, 1847. WM. GOODALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself the trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor. Danvers, February 20th, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself the trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ASA BUSHBY, Executor. Danvers Feb 20th, 1847.

BUTTONS.—Youth's and Children's Buttons—a fine assortment this day received and for sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

SCREWS.—Just received 1000 pieces, which with the stock on hand, makes the assortment very complete. For sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

Turner's Cough Mixture. It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puns, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as new medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by THOMAS MELZARD, Jr. Agent—for Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, S. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Coburn. mch 6

20 CENTS per hundred. Good Letter Envelopes, at the above price, also, Card and Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities of GEORGE CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book and Stationery Store, 232 Essex st. mch 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality just opened and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place. mch 6

"Roger's Memoranda" THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda" by Roger Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels;—also a new supply of Prince's Lectures on the Bible. S DODGE. feb 27

Spring Vestings. RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chestnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA! No. 4 of this very popular work, just published, and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 6

RULERS AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st. G. CREAMER. mch 6

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market. WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerreotypes taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting. Open to visitors through the day. jan 9

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Grover & Bolles' Superior Periscope or Improved Periscope Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight. Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aids for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear. Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchase else where. WM. ARCHER, Jr. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Pupils of the Public Schools in the City can be supplied with the Geography by Woodbridge, lately introduced by a vote of the Committee, at half the regular price, by calling at the Bookstore of the subscribers.

Also on hand, a large supply of the various Books used in the different Public Schools in this city and vicinity, of the latest edition, bound in a substantial manner, and at the lowest prices. Our facilities for obtaining in quantities Books and Stationery in exchange for our publications, enable us to offer to Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Clergymen, Teachers &c., great bargains at Wholesale, and very low rates at Retail. JOHN P. JEWETT, & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Book Binders. mch 6 Opposite the Mansion House.

REMOVAL. MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Case Seat and Commode Chairs; Windsor, and Common Broomseats; Chairs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather Beds; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Carriers' Tables. Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates. Feb 6

OPENING this morning, a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, new patterns, for the Spring trade, of every description and quality, and for sale at reduced prices, at the Extensive Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 80 Lawrence Place. mch 13

GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Suits, Pants, Coats, Hats, and Hosiery, Combs, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. At the time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call. BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 130 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares. Also every variety of STOVES. Of the most improved patterns, viz:—Stearns' Hallway, 2000, One and a half, American, Air Tight, and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description. Also—LEAD, IRON, COPPER PUMPS, &c. GREENHOUSE PLANTS. The subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street,—about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office—a good assortment of Hydrangea, Bougainvillea, Tea, Noisette, China and Nipponia, Rose, Geranium, Heliotropis, Fuchsia, Verbena, Primula, Calla, Calceolae, Carnations, Pinks, Pansies, Petunias, Lantanas, Eupatorium, Stocks, Lilies, Hyacinths, Japan Lilies, Cyclamens, Azaleas, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Salvia, Abutilon, Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction. Flowers for sale as above. Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. FERRE.

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, HAVE completed their assortment of JEWELRY for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, viz: MINIATURE BRACELETS. We have just completed a few Daguerreotype Miniature Bracelets, with gold rings. Also, a very extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets. PINS. We have just finished some beautiful patterns of Breast Pins. Also, those Lany, Cameo, and Coral Pins. RINGS. A large assortment of gold Finger Rings. A some stone REGARD RINGS. LOCKETS. Different sizes of Gold Lockets. GOLD PENCILS. A new style of Gold and Silver Pencils. SILVER SPOONS. Just finished some Silver Spoons, of the latest style and the best of silver. Also, some Silver Cups. COMBS. Just received from New York, some ornamental Combs selling very cheap. A new style of wrought Shell Combs. S. & C. take this opportunity to express their thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed on them by the public, and would say that no pains shall be spared on their part to give perfect satisfaction. We give personal attention to manufacturing all kinds of Jewels to order. All our Stock is new, and affords a favorable opportunity to purchasers. N. B. Give particular attention to REPAIRING JEWELRY. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, Manufacturing Jewellers, 294 Essex st. Salem. dec 26

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter, No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass. MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment. N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms. Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who grow through the country, purchasing their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business. may 9

Muffs, Boas, &c. STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

Toothache can be Cured! THE Extract of Cloves has been proved effective in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED. feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr. feb 27

Gold Mixed Tweeds FOR Frock, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

AUCTIONS.

Assignee's Sale. Will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., The right to redeem the following described real estate, viz: the premises, heretofore occupied by John C. Lage, insolvent debtor, situate in Danvers, on the easterly side of the road leading from North Salem to the Neck, and bounded by Waters' River and the Core, and by land of Allen Jacobs, S. 1 premises contain a Brick-yard highly valuable from its situation and the quality of the clay, together with nine acres of good land; also a two-story dwelling-house and barn. There is in the brick-yard clay already dug sufficient for the manufacture of half a million of bricks. At the same time, will be sold a lot of Lumber and Boards used in the yard. Sale on the premises, where terms will be made known. A. A. ABBOTT, Assignee. Danvers, March 10th, 1847.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, April 30th, 1847, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Eugene No. 3, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THIS Sign shop over the front door of said House, 6 Eliphe Springs, now attached to said house, 1 Signal Lamp, about 60 yards; 1 long Table, suitable for a Reading Room; 1 Round Table; Chairs; large and small Tin Pans; lot of Dippers, Spoons, Plates, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c.

The above articles are in good order, and well worthy the attention of any Company that may be formed to the engine after the present year. Stephen Osborn, Jr., John Pandur, Joseph W. Hildreth, Charles A. Manning, A. W. Tift.—Standing Com. of Engine Co. No. 8. mch 13 S. SHOVE, Auct.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Watch Stands, &c. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store. feb 13 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Sa. lem

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color of the invalid when resorted to. feb 20

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED, ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No. 111 Main street, Jan 2

Backskin Gloves and Mitts. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Backskin. Persons desiring in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. mch 5

NEW MAP OF MEXICO. A NEW and Extensive Map of Mexico, containing all the towns, &c., in the Republic, with the routes and positions which they now occupy, of General Taylor and Wool, together with a Chart of Statistics of the different states, with their population, area, capital, towns, &c.

The Illustrated Book—a new Guide for Traveller through the United States of America, containing a description of the States, Cities, Towns, Village, Watering Places, Colleges, &c., with the railroad, stage, and steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes, embellished with 125 highly finished engravings, accompanied by a large and accurate map, by T. Calvin Smith. For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 5

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN. Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS, Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mch 29

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON, TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS removed from the chambers over Lambert & Merrill's Store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make into garments, at short notice in the most fashionable and faithful manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, viz:—READY MADE PANTS, VESTS, and OVER HAULS; Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dicksies, Suspenders, &c., &c. Also, HATS AND CAPS, of the latest fashion. A share of patronage is solicited. Jan 30

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston, and 193 Essex St., Salem. THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batckelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy. This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unequalled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform without understanding. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem. feb 20

WHITE SLATE PENCILS. A fresh supply of soap-stone and common Slate Pencils, just received and for sale by the hundred or single, at CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 3 of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place. feb 20



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

NUMBER 52.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
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IN ADVANCE.

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Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER VI.

'Holy saints and martyrs! blessed angels and apostles! but the night is of the blackest, and the wind somewhat of the highest too. Whew! what a blast was there; hear it roar and rumble, sweeping and tearing along over the house tops. Mass! the demons of the tempest are abroad this night with a vengeance, I would be right loth to wager a flagon of choice Canaries, that the storm will not descend upon, in all its fury; 'tis lucky we have a shelter from its wrath.'

The above ejaculation proceeded from pious Peter, and was addressed to his companion, Matthew Staples, as they both stood, concealed in a dark nook, beneath an archway, at the entrance of the lane before mentioned in this history, which led to Roger Greene's abode.

'Tis all the better for our enterprise, is the weather Father Peter, returned Staples in a gruff whisper, 'and such a time as I would have chosen could I have had the making of it. We shall not be likely to be disturbed in our job; the saints grant though, that if its going to rain it may come down speedily, and be over, before we begin the work. Yes, by the road 'tis a glorious night; there will not be many walking forth for pleasure in it.'

'It is chilling to one's blood though, to stand here stock still like a graven image, waiting for the laggard captain, observed Peter, 'but, the saints be praised, I forgot not my flask of sack when I left the roof of mine host of the 'Mug and trencher,' I will e'en take a pull at it.'

'Have a care; let the cups be scanty now; we need clear heads when business like ours is in hand,' said Matthew warningly to his associate.

'A truce to your caution!' retorted pious Peter, 'my head is well seasoned. I trow! it would be a sad pity, an it were not after so many years practice,' saying which, father Peter tucked his quarter staff under his arm, and thrusting his hand into his bosom, drew forth a portly wicker bottle, which uncorking, he applied to his lips and took a long and hearty swig, then proffered the same to his comrade who notwithstanding his admonitions in reference to temperance, did not refuse to take a very decent pull thereat and then restored the bottle to its owner.

'And when saw you, master Clifford last,' asked Peter; 'By my troth he seems to be wondrous slack in keeping his appointments; at what time did he promise you to be here.'

'At the ninth hour at farthest,' rejoined Staples. 'I parted with him at twilight, and he went then to arrange with the sentinel at the gate, so that that part of his rounds at the proper moment, so that we should not be delayed in our egress from the city. After that, he was to repair to the Monk's cave, in Hornsey wood, where the booty is to be hidden for the present, to remove the stones and rubbish out of the way, and ascertain beside if the cavern has been visited by any one; though small fear there is of that; the fools dread the Monk's ghost too much to venture that way, by day or night.'

'Heaven forbid!' said pious Peter, crossing himself with edifying fervor, for the *ci devant* monk shared the superstition of the age, 'a ghost saidst thou? and how came he a ghost? I mean, how came the ghost there; I mean what made the monk a ghost, and when did it happen that the ghost became a ghost?'

Staples smiled scornfully, as he replied to his companion whose trepidation caused his tongue so to stagger for he himself was a hardened ruffian and feared nothing.

'Why, I am not much in the mood for story telling now, but to satisfy thy curiosity, I will sum up the tale in brief. Many years ago the old cavern we are speaking of, was the abode for a season, of a monk—who was not a monk, in fact, but a spy in the garb of one, being a secret agent of one of the factions at that time, who was appointed by his leaders to reside in the cave, and get intelligence of the doings in York, the people of which belonged to a party, that was opposed to him. After a time, his correspondence with the traitors in the city was found out, and he was set upon and slain one night by his enemies at the door of his cave. Ever since, at intervals, the people say, his ghost walks about in Hornsey wood; some said they have seen him,' added Staples with a sneer.

Pious Peter's forebodings in reference to a coming storm, were verified even sooner than he expected. During the foregoing conversation, the sky had assumed a color of the most inky blackness, and so compact was the mighty pall that formed one vast blot over all the firmament, that not the slightest portion of a separate cloud could be seen—all blended, from the zenith to the horizon in equal intense gloom.

Scarcely was Matthew's legend closed, when a peal of thunder, startlingly loud and abrupt, burst over head; a single clap without any prolongation of sound or echo after it, and then several vivid flashes of lightning followed; a rushing was heard through the air, for the sombrous mass above was rent asunder, and then the rain descended in torrents. At that instant, the skulking pair heard the tread of running feet approaching them, and ere they had scarcely secreted themselves more securely in their hiding place, they saw by the dim increase of light which the broken veil above let down, two persons dash into the same shelter.

'Tis the young springald Richard Berney,' said Staples in a whisper to his comrade, after he had peeped a moment round one of the stone abutments that sustained the arch; 'the same, who set upon us so unexpectedly on the night when the captain and I carried off pretty mistress Margaret, and gave the captain such a grievous knock on the crown as well nigh finished him—the other I judge to be his father.'

After enjoining father Peter to silence, Matthew bent his ear to listen to the conversation which had begun between the coppersmith and his parent, for it was indeed them who had sought refuge from the storm. But he was unable to catch distinctly the first words, which appeared to be, in effect, mutual congratulations on their providential retreat; but just then, the wind sank considerably, being one of the intervals of the storm, and Staples was enabled to hear more audibly the dialogue which the father and son held together.

'And where hadst thou been, father, when I met thee at the turning,' asked Richard of his parent.

'I had been up yonder at the Trade's Hall, where a meeting has been held to devise measures for the relief of the suffering poor of the city,—but no good came of it; if the grain merchants will not let the people have their sack at moderate rates, I know not what remedy there can be. There are some hopes, however, that the Bishop's eloquent pleadings may have some good effects. The bishop of Norwich, who hath just come into the city, is a good man, and spoke right sharply to the merchants, about extortioners and others, citing holy text in proof of the punishment that awaits them. It is a matter of rejoicing, son Richard, that there are dealers in the town, who needed not the worthy prolate's admonitions; these have sold bread in large quantities and at low profits, to their glory be it said, and the distress has been lightened in consequence. Would there were more such to follow the good example.'

Richard made a suitable reply to his father's remarks, and then the elder Berney continued:

'But I have learned in the street, since the meeting has been broken up, tidings whereof I am inexpressibly delighted; indeed, it is in the mouth of every one, for the multitude as soon as they got the cry, took it up in earnest, and have spread it from corner to corner, all over the city. The saints grant that the intelligence may prove true.'

'And what are these good news?' asked the son.

'Briefly thus,' said his father, 'that our foreign merchants, resident in Spain, bearing of our calamities, were about sending a fleet of vessels laden with corn to our relief—the harvest there has been very abundant. This news was brought to-night, by master Gorman, who hath just returned to London, where the story was rife, and he added that the ships were expected every hour when he left the town; an agent has been dispatched from here to go to London, and await their arrival, and purchase as much as he can and direct it hither.'

Richard testified his satisfaction at the tidings, after which his father approached the entrance of the arch, and took forth. 'The rain hath ceased,' said he; 'the clouds are broken and rolling away in huge masses northward; I can already see the stars dimly twinkling through the light gaps in the sky; we may safely go on I think,—whither goest thou, son?'

'I was bound to the workshop, when I met you, father.'

'And that minds me of a thing, which the news of this night has well nigh banished from mine head. Hast thou finished the ornamenting of the soap dish, thou wert making for alderman Purrell?'

'Not yet,' said Richard, 'I can complete it in one more day.'

'It must be done to-night,' returned his father; the alderman sent this servant with a message to me, at even-tide, saying that the vessel must be ready early to-morrow morning, for master Purrell, his son cometh of age, then, and the alderman is to make a great feast for the occasion: I marvel that people can think of feasting and junketings at such a time as this, when war is without the walls and famine within, and here the old coppersmith gave utterance to an indignant groan.

Since that is the case, answered the youth, 'I will go about the work straightway. By laboring diligently I think I can finish it before morning—the alderman must not be disappointed, for he has been a good customer a long time. Shortly after the father and son separated, the young man to set about his task, and his parent to proceed homeward. Hardly had the retreating footsteps died away in silence, when the tower clock, from its airy height, rung out ten solemn notes on the night air.

'There struck the hour,' said Staples, to his comrade.

'We may now expect the captain.'

'Saint Martin be praised, ejaculated father Peter, 'I am verily benumbed.'

At that moment a stealthy, gliding foot was heard, and the Lancastrian joined his confederates.

'All is prepared,' whispered he, 'the carts and barrows are in readiness at the places; the storm has cleared away, opportunely—I was fearful 'twould last all night, and now let us do the job without further delay; we cannot be too speedy.'

No more was said, and the robbers took their way noiseless down the lane that led to the doomed granary of Roger Greene, following it however but a short distance, when they struck aside into another narrow street, and thence into another, and after a series of sinuous windings, which need not be detailed in full, covertly approached the rear door, of the store house, which the merchant fondly hoped was secret. After casting cautious looks around, and seeing that all was still and silent, the three darted quickly across the road, and stood in the shadow of the building, and then Staples withdrawing his lantern from under his garments, lighted it by means of a flint and steel; then shutting the slide, all but a little space, turned the streak of light on the lock of the door, wherein the captain inserted a key selected from his bunch, and the entrance not being barred within, easily gained admittance. Their keys gave them ready access through several rooms, after they had ascended the staircase, until they finally attained the chamber that held the object of their plunder.

'Holy saints! what goodly spoil is here,' cried pious Peter as he surveyed with greedy eyes the sacks of grain before him. What a rich Egyptian is this master Greene?—but Peter's extatic outpouring was cut short by Clifford, who sternly checked him, for the monk's voice was exalted in his admiration.

'Be silent on your life,' said he, 'you will betray us by your thoughtlessness, and let us commence our task; else we have much ado to get all the sack conveyed to the cave, before the day breaks.' The Lancastrian then proceeded to arrange the division of labor by which they should act, and having settled this, they left the building in company and repaired to a low shed near by, in which were hidden several barrows. In further pursuance of their plans, explained by Clifford, Staples and Peter took each a barrow, and then returned to the storehouse to begin the work of removal, while their leader repaired to the walls, which were but a short distance off, where he found the sentinel whom he had corrupted, with a horse and cart in readiness. It was not long before Staples and Peter arrived with the first instalment of the booty, which was quickly transferred to the vehicle, and then the Lancastrian mounting the seat, drove off to deposit it in the cave, at Hornsey wood. It is not necessary to follow in detail the successful progress of the robbers in their nefarious enterprise, to describe the enthusiastic zeal of pious Peter, in the performance of his share, and how he paused occasionally in his labors to wipe the sweat from his fat face, engendered by his unwonted, but grateful toil, and solace himself by an application to his bottle, to depict the exertions of his cooler companion, and his gupplings at being saddled with father Peter, by the captain, with the most laborious portion of the task, to attend the Lancastrian himself in his department.

We return to Richard Berney, and follow his fortunes after he parted with his father at the archway. The coppersmith soon reached his workshop, where he immediately applied himself with all diligence to the completion of the soap dish, laboring with such good will and energy that the vessel was finished long before morning. Having ended his task, Richard took his club and locking the workshop, departed, taking his way homeward. When he gained the arch which fronted the lane leading to Roger's house, his thoughts naturally were turned thitherward, for that was the abode also of Margaret; his eyes following the direction of his mind, rested for a moment on the dark outline of the merchant's mansion, and then by an easy transition glanced towards the granary. What was his surprise to see the faint glimmering of a light for a second, at one of the upper lattices, succeeded by instant darkness. He knew that it could not be Roger himself who had taken that time to visit his hoard, for he had but a short time before, left him helpless on his sick bed.

'It must be robbers, who have discovered, and broken into the granary,' said the coppersmith to himself, divining at once the true state of the case. Being satisfied of the correctness of his surmises, Richard resolved to advance cautiously towards the storehouse, near enough to observe the proceedings of the depredators, and find out their numbers, intending to attack them, if they were not too numerous for his single, unarmed arm. Acting on this impulse, and grasping his quarter staff in a stronger clench, the coppersmith approached stealthily, and fortunately reached unperceived the shadow of a building opposite the granary. Here he ensconced himself for further espial, and to deliberate what course next to take. The idea of raising an alarm was not to be thought of, nor had he entertained it for a moment; it would have given the robbers a chance to escape, and moreover, drawn countless other depredators with which the city swarmed—made desperate by the distresses of the time.

He had not long been concealed, and had time for the forming of no scheme to thwart the robbers if they should prove too many, when he heard the sound of feet descending the stairs; the door opened, and Staples with his two companions, (for the sentinel had joined them during the night) appeared, each bearing on his shoulder a sack, which was carried to the barrows that stood in a dark angle of the building where Richard had not observed them. The three robbers then took up their several loads, and proceeded towards the city gate, and the coppersmith, who did not care to risk an encounter with the three, two of whom he saw were armed with swords, conjecturing that they were all who were in the granary, entered it hastily, with his weapon ready in case of surprise, darted up the flight of stairs, reached the store room and glanced in. It was empty. He hurried down again and out of the building, taking the course the thieves pursued, yet with as little noise as possible, and keeping on the darkest side of the way reached the eastern gate, just as the Lancastrian, accompanied by his associates, departed with the last sacks of Roger's grain. By the faint light of the early dawn, which began to streak the sky, Richard recognised his former antagonist, whom he had, indeed, suspected before, when he saw Staples come out of the granary, for he knew that the two were confederates.

But the coppersmith, although brave, was less disposed then ever to attack the party, now that there were four to one; and besides he was desirous of discovering the place, whither they conveyed their booty; so, waiting until they were far enough ahead, he left his concealment by the wall, and followed on in their track, keeping near enough not to lose them, yet not so close in their vicinity as to be in danger of revealing himself. Dogging their course in this method, the unsuspected spy soon entered the gloomy shadows of Hornsey Wood—a circumstance of great satisfaction to him, as it gave him, better facilities for observing their proceedings, and for remaining himself unseen. Gliding from bush to bush beside them, through the coppice, therefore, while the robbers kept the wheel track, the coppersmith, bore them company, until the former emerged into a small, open piece of ground, without tree or shrub, and, crossing it, halted at the other side, where a high, cliffy mass of rocks, towering many feet into the air, cast back its frowning shade on the sward. At the base of this ledge, Richard saw a cavity, which was revealed to him by the light of a lantern, swinging from a root in the rock above, into which the robbers immediately entered, with the sacks of grain from the cart.

'Holy saints! but 'tis a dreary spot and darksome,' said father Peter, as, with his companions, he shortly emerged from the cavern.

'Aye,' said Staples, 'the spy who lived here, had a choice shelter to hatch his plots in; a better could not be found.'

This reference to Matthew's tale, under the arch, awakened at once, Peter's superstitious fears, and his teeth chattered as he cried in a voice rendered husky by his alarm.

'Saint Martin shield us, and preserve us! and grant that the ghost of the monk, I mean the monk's ghost, I would say the spy's ghost, may not appear before us, and whisk us over the cliff, neck and heels, for our intrusion, and pious Peter began crossing himself with great zeal.'

'A truce to this folly,' said Clifford, 'there is far more danger from the living than the dead, and now I bethink me of something which ought to have been done before. The granary must be looked up and left as we found it, to delay as long as possible the discovery of our work. Here, take the keys, Matthew, and go do it; and you Martin (to the sentinel) go back with the cart, and put it together with the barrows whence they were taken. Be speedy, both Father Peter and I will tarry for you here. Staples and his companion, accordingly departed on the fulfilment of their respective commissions.'

Richard concealed near by, in the brushwood, lost not a word of the above dialogue; he saw with joy the division of the party, and having learned the place of the granary's deposit, was about to rush forth and attack the remaining two, when the voice of father Peter arrested his purpose for a moment.

'By the mass, sir captain, but I am right glad, the job is ended, for I am grievously foretired with heat and labor; and Peter here took off his monkish cloak and hood, rolled them up, and laid them on the ground, a little way from the mouth of the cave, and then hastily rejoined his friend, for, though Peter lacked not courage when confronted with enemies of earthly mould, he was afraid of the disembodied spirit of Staples' legend, and dared not be alone for an instant.

'Come into the cave,' said the captain to the trembling victim of unreal fears. I have a bottle of wine, there, for thee, Father Peter, 'twill restore thy strength and courage.' Peter obeyed with alacrity the summons. A sudden idea then occurred to the coppersmith by which he might get rid of Peter, and make the chances more equal between the Lancastrian and himself, for he was resolved to attack the former at any hazard. Clifford had a sword, while Richard's weapon was merely a quarter staff, this disparity, with the addition of Peter in the fray, he thought was too much, if he could manage as well as not to prevent it, which he was satisfied he could do by the method just suggested to his mind. As soon as the pair entered the cavern, Richard darted from his hiding place, and seizing on Peter's garments, quickly donned them and then retreated to his shelter, and awaited the coming forth of the two, hoping that they would appear before Staples and the other arrived, and sought for him to finish the contest, with the Lancastrian, after which he designed (proving the victor) to deal with the rest. He had not waited above a minute or two, when Peter and Clifford came out, the latter much cheered apparently by his visit to the cave. Richard then stalked solemnly, and slowly forth, with his club hidden under his dress, and raising his hand, cried in a deep, sepulchral tone,

'Ye sacrilegious wretches, wherefore have ye thus invaded my spirit's resting place? Hence! Begone!—Father Peter turned for an instant his horror-stricken, affrighted gaze on the apparition (as he conceived) of the departed tenant of the cave, and then, with a yell of mortal terror, fled as fast as his quivering limbs could carry him. The Lancastrian stood irresolute whether to stand or fly, though he was evidently meditating the latter, when the coppersmith threw off his robe and rushed upon him, crying out, 'Villain defend thyself; I scorn to take thee at vantage; draw thy weapon! Clifford yielded but a moment to his surprise at seeing the artisan bed-fellow him, and, unsheathing his rapier, with equal impetu-

osity closed with his antagonist. Not a word was spoken. For some time the young coppersmith had much ado to parry the desperate attempts of Clifford to run him through the body. The Lancastrian fought with the most deadly intent, inspired by hate and the necessity of cutting off the spy, who had discovered the hiding place and the blind impetuosity of his fury, it was, that defeated his object. Being more bent on the destruction of his enemy, than to guard his own person, he incautiously exposed his head, when the artisan, taking advantage of the opportunity, bestowed a blow thereon, which, alighted upon the left temple of the hapless soldier, stretched him dead at his feet. At the very instant that Clifford fell, the coppersmith himself was laid senseless beside him, from another blow dealt by the strong arm of Matthew Staples.

'Bring hither the lantern, Martin,' said Staples to the scutinel, who had just come up, 'there is a spy met with his deserts; would I had been sooner; it was brought, and Matthew bent over the bodies, and inspected them.—'Ha, 'tis young Berney, how came he here I marvel, 'But he has slain our leader; the captain is dead of a verity,' and so also is the coppersmith, and where is father Peter, I trow!

But Staples busied himself no longer then, in conjectures as to the origin of the catastrophe, for the daylight was increasing, and he was fearful that people might be passing that way anon; so, with a brief direction to Martin to assist him, they bore the dead body of Clifford and the senseless one of Richard Berney to a part of the coppice screened from sight of any passers by, intending at night to dispose of them by burial, then after covering the aperture of the cave with brushwood, made their hasty way to the city, to seek out Father Peter, and arrange together, the time and manner of conveying the grain to the troops, as Clifford had intended.

CHAPTER VII.

While the nefarious abstraction of Roger Greene's hoarded property, recorded in the last chapter, was in progress, that individual lay slumbering in his bed, in blissful ignorance of those transactions, so vitally concerning his pecuniary weal. We speak adventurously in saying that the merchant, slumbered though on the eve of the consummation of his long cherished hopes; for nature was exhausted, and the cares and anxieties he had endured so long, together with his prostrating illness, had sunk him beneath their ponderous weight.

The criminal sleeps on the night before execution, and so, also, perforce did Roger, on the night which was to usher in the day of the opening of the granary. 'Eyes though he slept, his dreams took up the subject of his waking thoughts, and made his slumbers restless. Not one of the countless throng of airy fantasies, however, which flitted round the sick man's couch, whispered in his ear, descriptions of the scenes of want and woe and famine, they saw as in shadowy wing, they darted swept the city. No, they told of bright, red gold poured freely forth, in glad exchange for means of life; so well they pointed this, that Roger heard plainer than if awake, the twinkling flow of coin, (to him blest music) into his coffers. So passed the happy night.

But we must go back a little in point of time, Roger, having satisfied himself, (unwillingly) that he should not be able to attend to the sale, in person, on account of his sickness, and resolving no longer to delay it, had on the afternoon previous, sent a message to master Hopton, a grocer of the city, in connection with whom, he had performed, at times, speculations of various sorts, with divers other business, and in whom, he had trust and confidence. This individual, the merchant had fixed upon, to entrust with the disposal of the grain, subject, however to his (Roger's) instructions. The worthy grocer, in compliance with the summons, repaired to Roger's abode and was hugely astonished when the merchant imparted to him his business with him. Master Hopton consented to the agency, and soon after took his leave, having exacted from Roger, in requital of his services, a percentage, whereat, the merchant was inexpressibly grieved. But there was no help for it; the sale must take place, and could not be postponed; for the merchant had heard of the Spanish supplies, and though the news was generally discredited in consequence of later intelligence from London, which contradicted the report, he was fearful that it might have a depreciating effect on the prices.

We return to the current time, to which we have advanced. Roger's sleep was early broken; and he had scarcely finished the light repast, which the affectionate care of Margaret had prepared for him, when master Hopton was announced and speedily admitted to his bedside. 'Give you good morrow, friend Roger; I have come for the keys of your store house. I must first cry the sale, at the Cross, and market place, I suppose, and then I shall be ready to sell at whatsoever house it seemeth fit to you to name.' Master Hopton was a precise and formal man, who liked to do things in a straight-forward manner, and his speech was unnecessary, for Roger had not only expected his visit, but had appointed it, and the keys had been lying by his bedside, in readiness all night.

After a brief conversation between the two, in which the excited tones of Roger's voice proclaimed his interest, master Hopton took the keys and departed to execute the first part of his duty. It was not long before the listening expectant merchant, whose feelings were strained to the highest tension, became aware that this had been done; his eager eyes had scarcely turned for a moment from the lane that led to the granary, so rapid were his senses in the coming events, of which that was to be the scene. Aoun the hurrying tramp of many feet was heard, blending with the cries, shouts and other

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Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

ANNEXATION TO SALEM.

We learn that much interest is awakened throughout the town, by the proposed annexation of some of our most respectable inhabitants to Salem; and that every body is surprised that a Legislative Committee should favor this measure, against the wishes of the town, without any corresponding equivalent therefor. If they had rightly understood the facts of the case, we think they would never have arrived at this conclusion. The only evils sought to be remedied are those arising from the street being the boundary line between the towns;—and of the prayer of the petitioners, it would only operate on 140 rods—leaving still nearly three miles of road as boundary line.

If a straight line between Salem and Danvers, can be agreed on, upon principles of fair exchange, we should not object to it; but we never can consent to give away valuable territory, and more valuable citizens, without something to balance the account, and we cannot believe that an enlightened Legislature will ever sanction such a measure. We had supposed town lines were not to be altered without good and sufficient reasons therefor.

We have been presented with the following letter relating to this subject purporting to come from a female resident in the disputed territory. Our readers will form their own opinions as to its genuineness. We do not feel called upon to vouch for it.

Danvers, March 17, 1847.

Dear Sukey. I now take up my pen to inform you that I am in good health only a bad toothache and the rheumatism and hope you enjoy the same blessing. We are all in a terrible tumult here about the settin off to Salem. I don't hear nothing else talked about and I am all puzzled and plagued and nervous about it. Some says one thing and some says another, and sometimes I think, and then again I don't know—O dear!—Then that's for settin off says I got to give up the brick sidewalks and agestones and lamp-lighters. Then we shall have Boston street all paved and the water will all run down hill, and there won't be no slosh when the snow thaws. Then other side says they always lived in Danvers and so they always want to. They don't want to join with Salem and be overrun with city watchmen and lamp-lighters, and as for brick sidewalks the ground is good enough for them to walk on out doors any time. There's neighbor Sugdan all in the fidgets about it on account of the children. She says the measles are all over Salem and if we jine, her children will all catch them and be sick, and leave the doctor. The letters too will all go wrong and be sent back to Washington, to be broke open and who wants to make a fool of themselves by letting Mr. Polk see their Valentines? Then the school children has got to be legged off down to Lyceum Hall to speak peace to the grate folks. O dear—I am in such a fluster I can't write any more—I don't no what to think of it.

DOROTHY WILCOM.

P. S. I have just come home from neighbor Curlew's, and such a time! She says we ought to be set off and then her husband will be an Alderman or a common something, (I forget what) and her boy Johnny may grow up to be a great Mare. And then such a fuss as the Danvers folks is making about it. Old Curlew says they are gittin up a petition agin it, and that shows how much they wants us. Then agin he says its more poplar to be a citizen than to be a townizen and the latter is very vulgar. That's what the Curlews says, but massy on us Widder Hornbein that lives in Danvers tells me Salem is a awful place, where they murder the rich old men in their beds, and midnight sendawes set fire to the barns and woodhouses in broad day light. Besides all this, she says Salem is a seepert and its war time now, and the ineny always burns seeperts and kills the women and children, and she wouldn't be set off to Salem for no money. So there it is. I'm so flustered I don't know what to do—

Wass and Wass! The baker says its all the talk up-a-long to have all South Danvers set off to Salem so as not to vote in North Danvers. What a muss that will make! The Aldermen and watchmen and measles and lamp-lighters will spread all ever Danvers and Danvers people will all go to meeting in Salem. Danvers Bank bills will be all counterfites because there wont be any Danvers bank, and the buildings will all burn down that's insured at the Danvers Insurance Office and the little children be all burnt up in their beds! I'm worried to death and narry as a wizzerd. Then there is a new invisible Comet to be seen in the sky and something always happens after it. I'm all tepsy turvy and cant write any more. Send your next letter to Salem, but dont rite any thing that you don't want the folks at Washington to be peeking into, because we may not have to move to Salem after all owing to the governor's wroete. Good by Sukey and come and see me when I live any where, for I don't live nowhere now being in a state of vibration and uncertainty.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We understand that three of our citizens at the Plains Messrs. Jos. W. Ropes, W. L. Weston, and Henry T. Ropes have lately formed themselves into a company for the purpose of opening a trade in ice on a somewhat extensive scale. They have contracted with the Proprietor of the Wenham Lake ice to supply them with such quantity as they may need. One of the Company—Henry T. Ropes Esq., sailed for Liverpool recently, with the intention after his arrival at that place, to proceed to France, and some other countries on the continent, and acquaint himself with such facts concerning the trade in this commodity as he may be able, and should he discover, as it is anticipated he will, that a successful business can be carried on, he will establish the necessary depots, by the erection of suitable buildings, and the Company will immediately despatch cargoes of the purest quality of Ice from Wenham Lake.

We have received a communication from a well-known physician and chemist in this town concerning the deleterious effects resulting from the use of water which is procured from wells by lead pipe, or in any way conveyed by, or comes in contact with lead. As there are several long extracts attached to the article, from a recent publication on the subject, we cannot publish the communication this week, but will with pleasure give it an insertion in our next number, as we shall then, not be so cramped for room.

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session in Salem—Judge Ward on the Bench.

The jurors from this town are Charles E. Brown and Francis Dodge.

Messrs. Lewis Allen and Samuel Preston are grand jurors from Danvers for 1847.

noises of a promiscuous multitude. On, on, poured the living tide, of various elements, some to buy, with servants bearing sacks in which to carry off the grain, many to steal if opportunity served, and many to beg from the charitable, among the crowd. Here were children whose attenuated countenances betokened the extremely almost of hunger; prematurely old, with sunken eyes that stared and watched in hopeful, eager expectation for the sale to commence, in order to glean what might chance to fall in wasteful carelessness—vain, slender hope at such a time. Old men on crutches, bent with years, and shrunken with famine, hobbled along at their best speed to join those who already surrounded the doors of the granary and waited impatiently for the trafficking, to solicit alms. Mothers pressed along through the mass, holding wretched infants at their bosoms, and were jostled from the path by the portly, full-fed burgher, bespangled and glittering with golden chains and other ornaments. Thus it is: Feasting and Famine reign together in conjoint sovereignty, if not over the same roof, at least over the same city! And onward yet, rolled the undiminished stream of the human sea; the waving life; the gay, the proud, the sad, the happy, the surfeited, the starving—a chequered scene of pictured emotions, displayed so plainly on the surface, that the most careless eye could read it.—Save that which had been blurred effectually by the dazzling sheen of gold, that blinds the mental vision as potently as the noon day sun does the physical. Such an eye was Roger Greene's. As the sick merchant gazed earnestly forth through his lattice, on the passing crowd, his bodily sight, indeed took in the various objects of misery and starvation, of squalid want and destitution, within its reach. But his mind's eye saw them not, received no impression of their purport; that was seeking for master Hopton, who yet, dramatically delayed his coming. It hurried him along, placed him at the receipt of custom, in fancy, and revelled in the contemplation of the accumulating heaps of coin in the treasure box by his side. But at last, a murmuring clamor of many voices, announced the arrival of the agent to the eager multitude. Roger beheld him ascend the steps, unlock the ponderous door, and enter, while after him thronged as many of the populace as could be held in that part of the granary allotted to the buyers. Roger turned away from the window, closed his eyes, and buried his face in his pillow, for he was overcome and faint with excitement, and could gaze no longer. Margaret, who, also, had been watching, sorrowfully, the movements without, withdrew from the lattice, and approached her kinsman's bedside, in some alarm, fearful that his malady had taken a serious turn; but Roger's temporary stupor was broken before her gentle efforts were put in requisition. All at once, there arose from the neighborhood of the granary, such a deafening yell, such a triumphal shout of joy, swelling in one vast, thrilling peal on high, as would almost have awakened the dead to life and animation.—Roger started bolt upright in his bed, and while a nameless, undefinable terror crept over his frame, cast his burning eyes towards the store house, to ascertain the cause of the outcry. Again and again it rose on the clear, morning air, and in tones (which there was no mistaking) of frantic, savage exultation.

"What mean those shouts and cries?" asked the merchant in quivering tones. "Do then look forth, Margaret, and see what hath happened; mine eyes are dimmed, and aching, and I cannot discern clearly, (curses on the fever, which has weakened them.)"

Margaret did as directed, and presently replied, "I know not what has taken place to move them thus, but the people seem to be beside themselves with joy: they throw their caps and clubs into the air; see, even the lame swing their crutches over their heads, and old paralytic men try to dance as though for gladness. Holy saints, what may this portend. But hither comes master Hopton, running the crowd, hooting and yelling, and pointing this way. Some are departing, shouting as they retire; but master Hopton will tell us." At this moment the individual in question burst into the room, his countenance exhibiting dismay and excitement. Roger Greene fixed his inquiring, agonised gaze upon Hopton but could not articulate a word, while the grocer passed, endeavoring to summon up courage to make the dread announcement, that faltered on his tongue. "Speak man," cried Margaret, as she looked from him to the distorted, imploring face of her uncle, "Speak and tell us in a word, what hath chanced; see you not that this horrible suspense is killing him! This adjured, master Hopton at length found voice. "Oh, master Greene, and you mistress Margaret, the saint give you both strength to bear the evil news—in a word," seeing that the merchant was writhing in torment, "the granary has been robbed!" Not a sick left, within the building. Hopton stopped abruptly, and gazed in silent terror at the sick man, whose eyes still riveted upon his own, lost their expression of intelligence, and changed rapidly to a dull stony glance. Still they sunk not from the face of the appalled grocer till after a slight shivering of the body had taken place, a pendulous vibration, and then without a groan, the merchant fell back dead.

A shriek rang through the room, as Margaret cast herself frantically on the body of her kinsman and gave way to a passionate outburst of grief and sorrow. "Oh, he is dead, he is dead!" she cried in heart piercing tone; "the cruel tidings have slain him. My benefactor and more than father. Oh, he was ever kind and gentle to me, though the world did call him harsh and grasping," and here her choking sobs stifled further utterance. She heeded not when the grocer, roused from his trance of stupefaction, essayed some disjointed, trembling expressions meant for consolation; neither did she heed the opening door, without, the quick approaching steps, and sudden appearance of Richard Berney, pale and ghastly, in the room. We shall not attempt to describe the grief and anguish of the coppersmith, at the scene before him, —the consequences of his fatal absence, as he had too much reason to think, after master Hopton, in answer to his hurried questions, explained the circumstances in detail. "A few minutes earlier, and I might perhaps have saved him," cried Richard, passionately, as he gazed with weeping eyes on the face of the departed merchant, "but I made what haste my weakness would permit, though alas in vain," and, in reply to Hopton, who was naturally surprised at this observation, Richard related the events of the preceding night to the grocer, for Margaret was too much absorbed in sorrow to pay attention to what was passing. As we are already acquainted with a part of the coppersmith's adventures, we take up the thread of his narrative, when he had arrived at the point where we left him, in the last chapter.

"How long I lay stunned and senseless," said Richard, "I know not, but when I came to myself, my wound had stiffened, occasioning me, exquisite pain which was what recalled me to consciousness, in all probability. A cruel thirst also tormented me, with its imperious cravings; I felt convinced that I could not long survive without help and that speedy, and summoned all my strength to

raise a feeble shout in hopes that some one might be passing within hearing. But all my attempts were for some time in vain; the sounds died in my throat, at least did not penetrate beyond the covert in which I lay. I gave up at last, exhausted, and tried to resign myself to my fate, when just at that moment, I heard with joy, the noise of approaching feet along the path near which I was sheltered. I exerted my voice for one last effort and fortunately succeeded in attracting the attention of the person who was coming, who proved to be a peasant, going to his labor. He found me, and after I had related in few words the events of the past night, hurried off quickly to get assistance, and soon returned with a companion. Leaving the body of Clifford, to be afterwards buried there, they bore me to the dwelling of the man who had discovered me, who with the kind help of his wife, dressed the wound, and used such other restorative means, as soon enabled me to set forth on my return, for I was impatient to get back to the city, and obtain help to recover the stolen grain. When I reached the house of my father I found him in the utmost distress at my mysterious disappearance, and learnt that he had set on foot enquiries to seek me out. After a brief explanation, I hurried hither, learning on the way, from the people I encountered, the discovery of the robbery which had taken place. The rest you know."

Here ended the coppersmith's narrative, and our own now draws rapidly to its natural termination. But little remains to be added, and that little in explanation of a few subsequent events. As no time was to be lost, Richard, with the concurrence of Margaret, who was now sole possessor of all the merchant's wealth (which was found afterwards, to exceed, even, general expectation, repaired immediately, to the cavern, provided with assistance, and brought back the stolen grain to the granary, the same day. After the last offices had been performed for Roger Greene, by gentle hands, and generous hearts, that forgot his faults and remembered only his virtues, (for he had virtues, no man being all saint or all sinner) Richard, still sanctioned by Margaret, gave public notice for the second opening of the granary, accompanying his announcement with such particulars, as speedily drew to the building an overwhelming, joyous multitude. To be brief, the coppersmith before nightfall, distributed among the mass, the greater portion of the food, gratuitously, to those without money, at moderate rates to those in better circumstances, and at higher prices to the wealthy; distinguishing among the classes, partly by their appearance, and partly by the knowledge of the assistants he employed.

We shall not try to portray the gladness of the famished throng, nor repeat the expressions of enthusiastic gratitude which were mingled with the names of the merchant's wife and the young coppersmith.

The other merchants were vastly enraged at Richard's injury of the market, and those that sold, endeavored to keep up the exorbitant prices, but they were justly punished for their avarice. Contrary to their trust and expectation, the news of the Spanish supplies proved true, and a large quantity of grain brought in vessels, being immediately forwarded to York, they were compelled, much to their chagrin, to sell their own at last at rates much lower than had been the coppersmith's. Matthew Staples when he left the cave with his companion Martin, after he had slain (as he supposed) the artisan, plunged on reaching the city, into those quarters where he expected to find pious Peter, but his search was without success, he could not discover his retreat, and gave up the attempt, not without secret satisfaction, both at his disappearance, and the death of the Lancastrian. During the day, he and his associate became informed of the unexpected return of Richard and his proceedings, whereupon they precipitately fled, cursing the chance that had left the artisan alive, and joined the troops of the Duke of Somerset, with whom we have nothing more to do, as the military events which followed, have no connection with our story. Father Peter whom Staples could not find for a very good reason, aimed not for the city when he fled in such terror from the fictitious apparition. He sped over the fields, in an opposite direction from York, with such amazing swiftness, as fear only could impart, and tarried not, except at short intervals of rest, until he had put a wide extent of country between himself and the territories of the ghost who had so affrighted him. He finally paused at a little village, in his way, and after making the most careful enquiries, and receiving the satisfactory information, that ghosts, goblins, and spirits were unknown to the townsmen, fixed upon it as an abiding place. The frights which Peter had experienced, from what he implicitly believed to be a visitation from the other world, produced a wholesome effect upon his after conduct. He amended his evil life, and devoted himself thereafter to the industrious fabrication of honest legitimate locks and keys, and died, eventually, in the language of the obituary, "universally lamented."

Richard and Margaret were made one, when a suitable period had elapsed after the death of Roger Greene, and old dame Dorcas was installed beneath their roof. But she did not long survive the decease of the merchant, an event, which she did not learn until several days after it occurred, being then confined to her room, helpless, from a recent attack of her old enemy, rheumatism.

Long after our hero and heroine, with their immediate descendants had departed to the unknown land, their memories were preserved, not engraven upon monumental stone, but the hearts of the people, who treasured therein the legend of THE OPENING OF THE GRANARY.

SLAVE CASE DECISION. An important decision was given by the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday last in what has been termed "the Vanzandt Ohio slave case." The judgment of the Court was affirmed and the appeal of Mr Vanzandt, who sustained the right to abduct, or escape with slaves, not sustained.

The proper title of this case is Van Zandt vs. Jones—Van Zandt being the defendant in the Court below, and plaintiff on the appeal. Jones, a citizen of Kentucky, brought his action against Van Zandt in the U. S. Circuit Court for Ohio, to recover a penalty of \$500 for harboring and concealing the slave of Jones.—Judgment was given in the Circuit Court against Van Zandt, who moved for a new trial. The Judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion, and the case came into the Supreme Court on certificate of that division. There were some points of form alleged, as grounds of the motion for a new trial, but the main point was that the act of 1793, under which the penalty was claimed, is unconstitutional. The case was argued before the Supreme Court by Senator Morehead, for defendant in error, and Mr W. H. Steward for the plaintiff in error. The decision goes to establish the constitutionality of the act of 1793.

The Pennsylvania Whig Convention have nominated Gen. James Irwin for Governor of that State.

DANVERS AND MALDEN ROAD.

The examination on the Malden case is progressing and we understand the petitioners expect to get in all their evidence by Monday. The Eastern Railroad will then occupy some 3 or 4 days, when Mr. Choate will close for the petitioners. The evidence is said to have come in very well, so far, in favor of the project; and a reasonable hope is indulged in that the charter will be granted. The number of petitioners thus far we understand is nearly 3,500 besides the petitions of some 1500 ladies.—Of the male petitioners there are 690 from Danvers—over 1700 from Lynn—307 from Saugus—191 from Malden, 1145 from Boston—451 from Salem.

A correspondent of the Salem Gazette suggests the name of LEWIS ALLEN, Esq., of this town, as one of the candidates for County Commissioners. Mr. Allen's qualifications for the business which usually engages these officers is well known, and we think there is no man in the county who can be more implicitly relied on to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of Commissioner.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

We gave an account in a late number, of the doings at a meeting, held at the First Universalist Society in this town, for the purpose of awakening an interest and sympathy in behalf of the starving and suffering Irish, and to obtain subscriptions for their relief. We are informed that the committee chosen at this meeting to obtain donations, have collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, in Boston, the sum of \$97.69. Of this amount about \$70.00 was collected at the New Mills, and the remainder at the Plains.

The following extract from the School Committee's Report, of Lynn, will, we doubt not, afford gratification to the many friends of Mr. KING, in this town, of which he is a citizen, and was for many years a successful and faithful teacher. We hope and trust that his labors in this new field will continue long and be abundantly fruitful.

"The School under the care of Mr. King, exhibits commendable improvement. The order, discipline and recitations at the closing examination were very satisfactory to the Committee. Mr. King labors indefatigably and with success."

There will be a meeting of citizens, without distinction of parties, at the Town Rooms, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Salem, on the 25th inst. to nominate Candidates for County Commissioners.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

We intended long before this to express our obligations to the Salem Register, for the frequent use we make of the summary of Legislative intelligence which is furnished to that paper by its intelligent Boston correspondent.—Every thing of a local nature and particularly interesting to readers in this vicinity is called from the great mass of business and placed in an intelligible shape before the people, while subjects of general interest are always presented in an attractive form discussed with candor and fairness. This summary of legislative proceedings presents a fine contrast with the skeleton reports in the Boston papers the use of which we have entirely discontinued. We may be permitted in this connection to say that these articles in the Register are attributed to JOHN I. BAKER, Esq., the intelligent representative from the town of Beverly, to whose pen the public has been indebted more than it has been aware. Just such a correspondent is needed at Washington during the sessions of Congress, to winnow the chaff from the wheat and give a correct impression of the doings and sayings at the Capitol.

Mr Benton has addressed a circular to each member of Congress, containing the correspondence which passed between him and the President, previous to his resignation of the appointment of Major General. Mr Benton asked to be placed in supreme command of the army, with unlimited military and diplomatic powers, and Gen. Scott, Taylor, Patterson and Butler, to be recalled.

Mr Polk answered Mr Benton's application with the declaration, that having searched the laws of the U. States for precedent or authority, he finds none which will allow him to place Col. Benton in command of the army in Mexico.

Mr Benton responds to this with all due courtesy, by informing that he has sent in his resignation to the Adjutant General, in order that there be no hindrance to the immediate appointment of a successor to take his place.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by a native of this town, to his mother. The writer has been for some years connected with the United States Army, and is now engaged in the Mexican War—

Tampico, Mexico, Feb. 19, 1847.

Dear Mother—I embrace this opportunity of sending you a few lines, to inform you of my "whereabouts" and the state of my health. I am well, though we have had pretty hard times since I last wrote. We have had no fighting, except a few skirmishes, which happened on the roads near the mountains. Since we first left Monterey, we have marched nearly six hundred miles. Tampico is the most beautiful place I have seen since we came into Mexico. There are a great number of French, English, and Americans residing here, and the weather is as warm at present, as it is at the north in the month of July. We have a plenty of all kinds of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas, &c. There are at present, here, about twelve thousand troops, and ship-santings with three thousand Regulars; they will be here in a few days, and we shall then start for Vera Cruz, many lives lost. If we take that place, we shall next march for the capitol, and I think the Mexicans will then be satisfied. We are encamped about two miles from the town, on a hill near Panuco river. Gen. Twigg commands our division at present, which includes the first, second, third and seventh regiments, besides the regiment of riflemen.

On the route from Monterey, we passed a great many Mexican towns, the people resembling Indians more than anything else, and most of them were nearly naked. Two days march from this place, we travelled fifteen miles through a *hamock*, composed entirely of lemon trees; the ground was covered with the finest kind of fruit; with nobody to disturb it. The trees were filled with birds of the most beautiful plumage; parrots, parakeets, and red birds of all kinds were to be seen in great numbers.

I have not time to write more now. Perhaps I shall not have a chance to write again before we start. If I should live to see Vera Cruz taken, I will give you all the particulars about the battle.

Give my respects to all friends, so good bye for the present.

Your son,

B. F. V.

A double tenement, partly finished, on Elm street in the vicinity of Lawrence, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss, \$1200; no insurance. The house belonged to two young men, carpenters, who have lost their all; they barely saved their tools. The fire left to dry the plastering probably caused the destruction of the building.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 19.

Dates has been received from 25th of February. One Atcheta, missionary, has returned from Mexico, and has been reported to have been out of the latter city, to await the arrival of the army, who was on his way to Saltillo. The army in Vera Cruz was in condition. There were 5000 men, the castle of San Juan d'Ulla, part of the Puente Nacional being fortified with 6000 men.

Santa Anna has raised \$180,000 own property as security. The B. has offered \$20,000 for the support of the Governor of Vera Cruz. The Governor of Vera Cruz has a great to move the seat of Government reported that there are two thousand Alvarado.

Vera Cruz says that Atcheta for the boundary of the 26th degree month of the Rio Grande to the Pacific. The blockade is violated with impunity. 3500 American soldiers were on the desecration was prevalent among the Midshipman Rogers has been sent from Chihuahua to Jan. 16th of the American forces.

FOR

Mr. Editor—I was pleased with the last paper, in respect to the examination. It contained some thoughts which the general Committee to consider. have been managed for years past, thought them to be a complete farman is sometimes placed in a very with the room crowded to its utmost rents and those interested, watching see if the examining Committee is not who have made good proficiency and quainted with the branches to which some become embarrassed, sometimes difficult before an audience, and themselves, nor the teacher. I hope will be adopted, at least an examination day is talked off, by the before the time, as the day for which the teachers disposed can prepare some one or two of the Committee good different times, a few weeks before in my opinion be better able to judge each scholar, and at the close of the tents and others have to close the examinations of the children, to be a teacher. As this subject has been will be continued by these more complete good and evil results of the proposed conducting examinations.

"Radicalism of Shakespeare."

Mr. Editor—The correspondent who steps forth as one of the *body guard* has afforded me not a little amusement and his attempts to evade the which I stated. He is, I judge, some one, who has read more to his credit, who either has his pen cramped by tences fished up at random from various writes with a dictionary at his elbow, sacks from end to end, and some unpress what might be as forcibly conveyed every-day use among common people. of affliction, which is resorted to by give their productions the appearance of has evidently mistaken for literary polish. Shakespeare always addresses the common the medium of simple and perspicuous is one secret of his great power. I hope when your correspondent appears again, a be a useful lecturer, he will discard his dry, and talk like other fellows. What does if he has looked into the dictionary, meaning of such words as "arabist," "vet," &c. &c. If he continues to employ when good, harmonious words in common, ever his purpose equally well if not better reason to surmise that Robert Shallow, F. ally come amongst us! It may be that he to allusion to Squire Shallow—perhaps he to cast a personal reflection! I did not should hereafter be as "strained" as before shall have him in view!

As your correspondent offers nothing to sition respecting Shakespeare's radicalism, be despatched in a few words. I should taken the trouble to write what I have no for my desire to give him a little filtherly his school-boy style, which evinces a mind, who has read a little, and who by studios attention to the hints I have given process of time become a tolerable writer.

The most laughable portion of his article is:

"It would have been *misnomer* in 'Veritas wrote his article, he had *imitated* the 'looked behind the glass'; he would then gross absurdity of bringing forward some of his ravings of one of Shakespeare's 'mere opinions of the great dramatist.' He thinks it would have been 'wisdom' to *tote a monkey!* No wonder he defends. What 'glass' does he refer to? A brass glass belonging to —? or doesn't it *own* any? As for looking behind Mr. 'glass,' (if he has any) I have no desire, ished with looking at his face, while he was that was enough for me. I leave you to do as he pleases. Every one to his taste. His attempts to show that the passages King Lear are not indications of Shakespeare's, is altogether abortive. Delirious as was, he was by no means a fool—he was every whit, as is Henry Norman Hudson—designed to represent him as being, on the amiable personage, 'more sinned against than the last passage I quoted was pertinent article in its application to Mr. Hudson.

"Who having been praised for bluntness, 'A saucy roughness, and constrains the ga Quite from his nature.' Daniel Webster once remarked, during trial, that *truth was truth*, even if it came to a tempest pit. So may we say, that truth is it come from the lips of a *crazy* man. It often make very sensible remarks, as was the Lear. In fact, it requires a sensible man to A sentiment that is true, and appropos in an often strikes us with more force when pronounced by some one who is disordered in single circumstance of its being uttered by an attracts more attention to it;—and in Shakespeare's sentences, we see one of the greatest of his genius—his exquisite faculty for delineating a *truthfully* and with such *freshness*, that it and impresses the 'radical' ideas more deeply minds than they would have been if uttered plurgematically, even-tempered moralist.

The passages relating to the ordinary ad of 'legal justice,' which were cited in my column, are true, and I have no doubt that what were Shakespeare's real, sober convictions subject. But it is too plainly a work of supererogation to pry much further space in this paper, in proof sition assumed in the article to which your column has attempted a reply. The truth is, Shakespeare man far in advance of his time, as respects *humanity*. He was a thorough-going, out-and-out reformer. He was not governed by a reverence for the past—he was not overawed by fool and Wrong, even though they were as were strongly entrenched. He laughed at

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,

E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,

W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir; I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase, they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed, New Mills, E. Stinson. North Parish—M. Haley Plains. Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care..

April 19, 1845.

CAMEO PIN S. An assortment of Cameo Pins just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, jr.

A NEW ARTICLE.

TWINE STANDS. With cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

Jan 9

WRAPPING PAPER. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the manufacturer a large supply of Shoe Double Cap and Kentish Cap Wrapping Paper. For sale at manufacturers' prices, at wholesale or retail, at the Stationery establishment, 198 Essex st. mch 13

MEXICO, for 12 1-2 cents. Map of Mexico, Texas and part of the U. States, including California and Santa Fe, showing the relative positions of those countries to the U. S., the seat of war at the above low price. Also, Mitchell's Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the chief Cities and Towns, the principal travelling routes, etc. Just rec'd at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

FRENCH ACCORDIONS. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just opened their Spring supply of these beautiful Instruments, 8, 10 and 12 Keyed, with and without Semitones, from 1 to \$15, a fine assortment. For sale at the Essex County Book and Music Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. mch 13

A USEFUL BOOK for Sabbath School Teachers.—The Scripture Text Book. Scripture Texts arranged for the use of Ministers, S. S. Teachers and families arranged alphabetically, 2d edition, a reprint from the English. Price 50 cts. For sale by

mch 13

A LOT of second-hand copies Colburn's Sequel, at 25 cts each, for sale by

W & S B IVES,

mch 13

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of Hutton's superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 2

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for P. Laparitis—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him—Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Cheever's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Cachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to the important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, or from neglect in properly fitting them to the account. I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M.D., Boston, April 27th, 1844.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Railroad. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend, Sizer; Lewis Improved; Halfway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR, STOVES,

among which are the following

Utter's Air-Tight, Coal Stoves.

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern

Column.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

sep26

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Street.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of 'Great Teacher, &c.' Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

COAL. COAL.

PEACE MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street. feb 20

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book and Stationery Store, 232 Essex st. mch 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality just opened and for sale low by

GEORGE CREAMER,

Lynde Place. mch 6

20 CENTS per hundred. Good Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities at

GEORGE CREAMER'S

New Bookstore,

Lynde Place. mch 6

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA! No. 4 of this very popular work, just published, and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES,

Stearns' Building. mch

RULES AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st. mch 6

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library. Just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place. feb 20

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2 (Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found:

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Seecies and Seecie Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J.W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 3 00

Whig 5 00

Eclectic Magazine 5 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York. 1 50

New England Family Magazine 1 00

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, Christian Parlor Magazine. 3 00

Law Reporter 2 00

New Library of Law and Equity 7 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

" Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Salt's Magazine, Monthly, He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Epworthian, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,

may 30

W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

A FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES' Stearns' Building. feb 13

SLATES.—Just received from the importers, one case of English Slates, different sizes, superior to any in the market, and for sale at

W. & S. B. IVES'S

Book and Stationery Store. feb 13

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE. nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

Shirts and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by

M. T. DOLE. dec 19

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, an invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream—with an extensive assortment of nicer Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationary and Music Establishment of

J. P. JEWETT & CO. feb 6

SAND BOXES, Cheap.—A neat and durable article, for sale by the dozen or single, by

W. & S. B. IVES, Salem, feb 13

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS and SCHOOL COMMITTEES

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparal leled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform without understanding. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

BOWDOIN'S

DAQUERRETYPE GALLERY.

Removed to No. 208 Essex Street, opposite the Market

WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter; thus a brilliant and unexpressed expression is conveyed in the Daguerreotype pictures taken by the usual side light. Mr. B



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1847.

NUMBER 53.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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Poetry.

From the Boston Star.
STANZAS.

Written on the blank leaf of Daniel P. King's Speech against Slavery and War.

Brave man, good man, true man, go boldly on;
Sustain our country's honor and her laws;
For her good service hast thou nobly done,
And won the meed of well deserved applause.

Millions of hearts are with thee in the fight
Which thou art waging with dark slavery's band;
Content for truth, for freedom and for right,
And peace again may bless Columbia's land!

Hearts such as thine are wanting at this hour,
The flood of dark ambition's tide to stay;
When lost of fame, of conquest, and of power,
Have led so many erring minds astray.

He is the traitor, who, in times of danger,
Dare not speak out his honest soul's conviction;
And only he to manly thought a stranger
Would lay on free born speech a dark restriction!

What are our chartered liberties if we
Are bound for life to slavery's iron car?
Where is the spirit of the blood bought free?
The Helot's abject fate were better far.

It is most painful, in this world of jars,
That we should be the sport of selfish things;
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves that we are underlings.

O, for the coming of that glorious time,
By Ancient bard in prophecy foretold,
When men of peace, endowed with views sublime,
Benignant rule our happy realms shall hold.

LYNN BARD.

"I TURN TO THEE IN TIME OF NEED."

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY.

I turn to thee in time of need,
And never turn in vain;
I see thy fond and fearless smile,
And hope revives again.
It gives me strength to struggle on,
Whatever the strife may be—
And if again my courage fails,
Again I turn to thee.

Thy timid beauty charmed me first—
I breathed a lover's vow—
But little thought to find the friend
Whose strength sustains me now;
I deemed thee made for summer skies
But in the stormy sea,
Deserted by all other friends,
Dear love, I turn to thee!

Should e'er some keener sorrow throw
A shadow o'er thy mind—
And should I, thoughtless, breathe to thee
One word that is unkind—
Forgive it, love—thy smile will set
My better feelings free,
And with a look of boundless love,
I still shall turn to thee!

GIVE ME THE HAND.

BY GOODWIN BARNEY.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true, and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me its grasp that I may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman!
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman!
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harm'd not another;
Give me the hand that has never foresook it;
Give me its grasp that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-vein'd maiden!
Horny the hand of the workman o'erladen!
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze, and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasp that become her,
Close as the twine of the vines of the summer.
Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harm'd not another;
Soft palm, or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Miscellany.

How the world mended with Timothy Cossington.

By MARY HOWITT.

Timothy Cossington was a village tailor; he was a poor man in every sense of the word, and the proverb of there needing nine tailors to make up a man was true enough in his case, for nine such as him would never have made up such a man as Mr. Giles Heavysides. Mr. Giles, or Farmer Heavysides, as he was called, was a great man in many ways. In person he was as one of his fat bullocks; Timothy was as lean and shrivelled as a last year's homlock stalk by the brook-side. Farmer Heavysides's voice was strong and deep, and came forth from his capacious chest like the bellowing of a bull, he had a deal to say on all occasions, and had a confident, self-satisfied way with him. Timothy had a small, weak, cracked voice, that never seemed able to raise itself above a thin whisper; and to which his timid spirit had so forcibly a sense of his own slender gifts, that he shrunk from speaking or putting himself forward in any way. The full, florid complexion, and round, moony face of the farmer made a strange contrast to the ashy paleness and hollow checked, lank-haired shabby sort of face of the poor tailor; but after all, in no one particular was the difference between them so striking as in their limbs. Stout and strong, and in the goodliest proportion, were the legs of Farmer Heavysides. Standing or walking you were sure his legs would never fail him, and his large, firmly-planted feet presented base sufficient for the support of his ample body. He was truly a well-endowed man in comparison with poor Timothy; he was one of nature's favorite children, whilst Timothy had found her a hard step-mother! Timothy had an unsteady step, and a shambling sort of gait, which was occasioned by his rug, thin, shapeless legs, having an inveterate tendency to turn in at the knees, so much so, indeed, as almost to wrap one or the other at that joint. Walking was not a convenient or pleasant exercise to him at any time, and running was next to an impossibility, especially as any agitation occasioned such a trembling weakness in his legs, that his knees would seem to become, as it were, entangled, and threw him down. Poor Timothy! The greatest misfortune that could happen to him, was that his knees should thus entangle, or 'hank,' as he called it, for then his fate was inevitable, down he came, and was the victim of ridicule if of nothing else.

Fate seemed to have formed the farmer and tailor as two opposites. The farmer was fat, rich, stern, and the parish overseer; the tailor half-starved, poor, meek, and now and then in need of parish pay. The gruff, loud voice, and overbearing way of the farmer, when the poor went for relief, was but of very little consequence to most of them. They looked upon parish pay as their right, and they had it regardless of the manner in which it was dealt out to them. But who can describe the fear, the sinking of heart, the feeling that he would as soon die as go for parish relief in the soul of poor Timothy, when after weeks of hard shift, nothing was left for him but to ask a little relief from the parish! Had he been a lone man, he certainly would have died rather than ask for aid so hardly dealt out to him; but he had a bed-ridden wife and sickly daughter, and he could not bear to see them perish before his face, so his trembling heart armed itself with what courage it could command, and his poor shaking knees bore him to the parish committee-room, where he always modestly waited to the very last moment when the busy overseer was out of humor, and wanted to be going, and then told his story in such a weak, frightened, and confused manner, that the farmer was sure to get into a passion of impatience, and assail him with some expression of contempt or anger. A kind encouraging word would have been the making of Timothy, but kindness and encouragement he did not get. Ever Fellow, what humiliation was his! He cried many a time as he went home with the miserable parish dole in his pocket, and wished that he was dead and buried, and vowed that they would all three of them die together, rather than he would again ask for relief. But affection was a strong thing in his heart, and for the sake of his wife and child he was obliged to subject himself again and again to the same suffering.

The consequence, however, of all this was, that if there was one person in the parish that he feared above another, it was Mr. Giles Heavysides.

'I would as soon meet his big bull as him; any day,' said Timothy; and though the direct road to the parish doctor, to whom he was often obliged to go on account of his poor invalids at home, lay past the farmer's house-door, he preferred going half-a-mile round, difficult as walking was to him, rather than run the risk of seeing him.

Gruff and stern, however, as farmer Heavysides seemed to be, he was not naturally a hard-hearted man. He assumed, as many a parish-officer does, a cold, unfeeling manner towards the poor, believing that thereby he fulfilled his office more faithfully, inasmuch as he made it no easy or pleasant thing for the poor to apply to him. Besides this, poor Timothy's feeble, irresolute, confused way of telling even the simplest story excited his impatience. He had no difficulty about anything, and he could not understand how any man whose cause was honest need have any fear. If the farmer, however, could have looked down into the poor fellow's heart, and have seen its deep, patient affection for his sufferers at home, his own brave stout heart would have honored him; could he have seen the rejoicing there was in the

house when a little job of tailoring came in—mending or making—he would have sent to him at once, and ordered him to make him a whole suit of clothes. But the farmer knew nothing of all this, and though he often was sorry afterwards for his harshness and impatience towards him, poor Timothy was sure the very next time to make him sin in the same way again.

But things when they got to the very worst must mend,—so it was with Timothy Cossington.

It happened one dull, cold March afternoon, that Timothy was sitting on his board over a small job of tailoring. He was working very hard, for he wished to finish it in daylight, that he might take it home in the evening, more especially as he knew he should be paid then for his work, and he wanted to bring home a few necessities from the village. He was merry in a small way over his work, and pulled out his needle to the tune of some old song that he was twitting to himself.

'Pat the kettle on Sally,' said the bedridden wife to the sickly daughter, and got father a dish of tea; there's bread enough, may be, for us all to have a snack, and he'll bring home a loaf at night.

Sally filled the little tin kettle, and put it on the fire, which she had coaxed into a blaze by the help of a few sticks. One blessing of a tin-kettle is that it soon boils. Sally set out three odd cups and saucers on the little round stand, and the treacle-pot which was to serve both for sugar and butter,—milk was out of the question—and the fragment of the loaf, and now stood with the little brown tea-pot, with a broken spoon, in her hand, ready to pour in the water the moment it boiled.

She stood, watching the jacking of her father's whole body as he plucked out his needle, when, all unconscious to herself, the corner of her apron caught fire, and before she was aware she was all in a blaze. Her scream made Timothy look up from his work, and the next moment, spite of his poor, weak legs, he was on the floor. The girl in her terror, rushed to the bed on which her mother lay, and threw herself upon it. Fortunately, the bed was covered with a coarse woolen rug, and this extinguished the flame. Her clothes, however, were all burnt from one side, and her arm and neck sadly scorched.

There was an end of the tea; there was an end of finishing the work that night; there was nothing new to be done but for Timothy to hasten with all his speed to the parish doctor for 'some burn-salve or something,' to allay the agony of the poor girl. For this time Timothy did not hesitate to take the shortest way to the doctor. With misery at his heart, tears chasing each other down his hollow cheeks, and a ten-fold feebleness in his knees, he took the road up the farmer's fields, shambling on wards like a man who dreams of running rather than runs in reality. Scarcely had he reached the middle of the large meadow in which stood the large farm house, when a sound reached his ears, which for the moment drove every other thought from his mind, and that was the low bellowing of the farmer's bull. He turned his head round in the direction whence the sound proceeded and there in his inexpressible horror, he beheld the huge monster coming on at a sure pace, with low bellowings, and his head to the ground. Timothy felt as if he should die; a little prayer dictated by terror, was in his heart, and he made every effort to get forward.

The large red-faced farmer was sitting all this time in the porch of the house, within ten yards of the path by which the tailor must go. There was a pipe in his mouth, a mug of ale before him on a round table, and the newspaper which he had been reading in one hand. Nothing could be more comfortable, body and mind, than the farmer at that moment; his ale was good, his pipe was good, and he had seen nothing in the newspaper to disturb his equanimity. He was sitting there in a sort of pleasant reverie, when the sound of the bull reached his ears. That, however, did not trouble him, for he did not consider the bull dangerous, when at once the feeble terrified figure of poor Timothy hove in sight. As Timothy had approached the house, he had the power left for just one thought—what if he should see Farmer Heavysides!

The farmer, seeing Timothy, started from his seat, and cried, 'Whither away so fast, Timothy?' But Timothy, in the height of his terror, kept wildly struggling on, and exclaiming to himself, 'the bull! the bull! Pray, God, my knees may not hank!'

At the sight of the tailor's frenzied terror, the farmer dashed forward, and seizing him by the collar, cried, 'Stop madman, it's thy running that makes the bull run! Stop, I'll keep him off!'

Timothy turned and looked wildly and speechlessly at the farmer; the farmer, meantime, was gazing at the bull, which at sight of him, had stopped where he was, and then giving a low, short bellow, and tearing up the ground with one horn, wheeled round, and slowly stalked off.

The farmer now turned and demanded from Timothy the cause of his haste.

'I'm going for the doctor—our Sally's badly burned!' said he, not able to articulate more.

These words, the piteous tone in which they were uttered, and the chance of his knees having 'hanked' on so momentous an occasion, touched the heart of the naturally compassionate farmer. He saw at once, as if by a magic touch, the hard and pitiable fate of the poor fellow.

'Stop, Timothy?' said he, in his strong resolute voice, seeing him about to proceed; and Timothy did as he was bid. The next moment the farmer had drawn Timothy into the house. 'God help the man!' said he to himself, and then shouted into his kitchen.

'Dolly! Nancy! some of you wenches tell the misses

to come here! Sit you down, Timothy,' then said he pushing towards him the strong chair, on which he himself had been sitting a few moments before. Timothy, spite of his hurry to be gone, laid his hands on the back of the chair, for he seemed to want support, he was so surprised at the farmer's manner, and the next moment only still more increased his surprise.

'Jack,' said the farmer, to a big strong lad in a cartter's frock, who just then came up the meadow with a fork on his shoulder, 'run down to the doctor as fast as your legs will carry you, and tell him from me to go to Timothy Cossington's with all his burn-salves and things, for there's somebody nearly burnt to death there.'

Timothy cried like a child; he dropped at once into the chair, he never felt so weak before in all his life. And this was Farmer Heavysides! And, now Mrs. Heavysides, who was reckoned quite a grand body, was standing there in her black silk gown and scarlet shawl, and her husband was telling her all poor Timothy's troubles.

'Lord help them poor souls!' said she, and then, turning to Timothy, she told him that he had done quite right to come to them in his distress, that he had, and that she would go down this very minute to see what she could do for them.

Timothy wanted to say that he had not made any application to them for help—that he never could have thought of such a thing, and that he was quite confounded, and taken by surprise by all this kindness—but he could not, for the life of him, say one word.

The farmer in the meantime, was acting like a servant to him; in the twinkling of an eye he hustled into the kitchen, and fetched out a piece of cold meat and a loaf and told Dolly to fetch some ale, and set a plate and knife and fork before him, and laid a great slice of meat on his plate.

'Come, take a thoughtful man,' said he, 'it will put a bit of life into thee!'

'Lord bless you, sir, I couldn't eat a bit for the world!' said Timothy; and he spoke the truth; for though he had been very hungry an hour before, when tea was talked of, he had now no power of eating left, and that more from amazement at the farmer's unexpected kindness, than from his own private troubles.

'Well, may be you can eat a bit for supper,' said Mrs. Heavysides, who now came in with her bonnet and cloak on, and making a sign to Dolly, who likewise had her bonnet and shawl on, the cold meat and the loaf disappeared into a largeish basket, which Dolly was evidently going to carry with her.

'Bless the Lord!' said poor Timothy at last, who had required all his strength to prevent himself from sobbing aloud, 'bless the Lord that he has found me friends at last!'

The farmer wiped his eyes. Nothing in this world could have astonished Timothy so much as that there should be tears of pity in those eyes: he never dreamt of such a thing even then,—but there they were, nevertheless.

Timothy walked down the large meadow again, and passed the bull, (which Dolly had frightened away with a hedge-stake,) by the side of the farmer's wife. He had dropped behind her, as near as he thought was becoming at first, but she insisted upon it that he should walk by her, and as they went along he poured out quite unconsciously all the troubles of his full simple heart. Mrs. Heavysides wiped her eyes. 'Timothy,' said she, 'you ought to have told us this before; my husband has a basket, stern way with him, but he is the best hearted man in the world. We'll see what we can do for you. You shall have all our mending, and if you can make a suit I dare say Heavysides will employ you.'

Timothy saw in idea a full suit for the bawky farmer lying in progress on his board the very idea of it caused a ray of hope to dawn on his soul, and he actually smiled.

'If I ever should have that honor,' began Timothy, amazed at his own fluency, 'you should see how well I should do them!'

The poor tailor had that honor; the farmer announced to the whole parish that he never had had such an excellent fit before; and from that day poor Timothy never needed parish relief.

SETTING FRUIT TREES.

It is now time to make calculations about grafting trees and setting out new orchards.

Apple trees and pear trees may be taken up soon after the frost is out, but we advise not to set them till the earth has grown warm and is dry enough to crumble when you spread out the roots. If they are kept in a cool place the roots covered with earth, the setting may be delayed till May, or till the leaf is ready to put forth.

People are not setting orchards every year, and therefore they forget to adopt the best modes of setting. Be careful not to mangle the roots on taking a tree up; if any roots are broken, cut them off and leave a smooth end; the little fibres will start better from this than from a broken root.

It is not necessary to dig a deep hole to set trees in.—We are inclined to shudder when we see the roots of a tree buried deep in the cold earth. People bury deep to keep the roots from drying up and to give support to the tree. But a lot of old sticks of hay will guard your young tree both from winds and drought, better than deep setting and all the stacking and tying up that can be contrived.

Set your tree no deeper than it stood in the nursery—let a boy hold it upright while you spread the roots out as to let not two of them touch each other. Fill in with

good mould, such as you find in the garden, or in a corn-field that was made rich, but place no kind of manure in contact with the roots. Place the manure on the surface if any where, and this with your hay or straw will support the tree, and keep the earth moist through the heat of summer. There should be a good forkful of hay or straw around each tree. Strawy manure from the cow yard will answer, if you have no other strawy matter.

If your old hay or straw is so dry or light as to be in danger of blowing away, place flat stones on it and keep them there. You will find that a fork-full of hay, on ploughed ground, will keep the earth moist and light through the summer; and that no grass or weeds will be found obstructing the extension of the roots. If matter has not become rotten in October, haul it back to prevent the harboring of mice at the root of the tree.

Peat-muck is a good article to be placed about a tree in a dry soil. If it has been dug the previous year, some of it may be mixed with the mould that comes in contact with the roots. Muck, fresh from the meadow may be placed on the surface around the tree.

No grass or weeds ought to be permitted to grow within six feet of the tree the first year, and you must soon extend your cultivation ten feet each way if you would have your young trees flourish, and not be covered with lice and moss.—*Auss, Ploughman.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF AN OX.

As Mr Samuel Smith, butcher, of Lisherton street, Salisbury, which is the greatest thoroughfare in the whole town, was driving through this passage to the slaughter house, two oxen, which he had purchased of Mr Benjamin, from the neighborhood of Shaftesbury, one of them, which weighed upwards of forty four score very coolly turned round at the bottom of the passage actually ascended the staircase, a flight of about twenty stairs, and then deliberately walked into the dining-room! As soon as he got there, frightened, probably, at his novel position, he began tossing the chairs and tables in every direction. The confined space, the rattling of the broken furniture, the noise of the assembled multitude in the street below, enraged the animal. To get him down stairs was impossible. However, for this purpose a man named Young, and his driver severely ascended a ladder which was placed against the window in the street. Mr Young first mustered up courage, but no sooner did the animal catch sight of him than he dashed towards him and the panes of glass flew in every direction.

It was a market day, and the usual crowd in the road was greatly increased. The driver next ascended the ladder, and forced his long stick through the broken panes. This had no other effect than further enraging the beast. Mr Smith then went to the top of the landing, with a view of shutting the dining-room door, but no sooner did the infuriated animal see him than he darted at him, which obliged Mr Smith to make a rapid retreat down.—What do you seem a question that puzzled every one, and the only thing to be seriously feared was that he would suddenly dash through the window into the street, and, perhaps on some vehicle and passengers passing. To despatch him on the spot seemed to be the only alternative. For this purpose Mr Carp, a butcher and farmer, of Milford, procured two carbines, which he well loaded with ball.

At this time the sensation in street was very great for the safety of passengers, as it was feared that, if the firing was ineffectual, the animal would be still more and more enraged. A deep silence therefore ensued. Mr Carp took time and every precaution, and at length fired.—The ox jumped on all fours, and then fell dead. The legs of the animal were then tied, and he was dragged down stairs into the slaughter-house without any injury to human life. Mr Smith's loss, owing to the injury done to his furniture, including the total destruction of a new sofa and carpet, must be many pounds. The ball penetrated the brain. [Shelbourne (England) Journal.

LAMP WITHOUT A WICK.

Few will hesitate to admit, that if a lamp can be of constructed as to support a clear flame without the use of any wick whatever, it must be an important invention; and such is the principle of an invention, a description of which is given by the inventor as follows:—

'The fluid to be burnt is put into any suitable reservoir for holding it. This reservoir is placed above, and a little one side of the point where it is to be burnt. From this reservoir, there is to be a pipe, which is to project downwards and turned or bent out horizontal. At the end of this pipe there is to be a short glass tube set in.—The top of this tube is enlarged into a cup-like form, and is set up perpendicular in it. The pipe which this is set into has a faucet valve in it, the same as in a gas pipe. This valve is to open and close the connection between the reservoir and glass tube. When the fluid is to be burnt, the valve is opened to allow the fluid to pass through it into the glass tube, up to its surface.—It is now to be closed until the fluid in the tube is fired, when it is opened enough to allow it to pass through as fast as it will burn without smoking. By turning the valve, it regulates the passage of the fluid to give more or less light, as in a gas pipe valve. The shape of the cup part of the tube may be of any suitable form, to give the air a free chance to combine with or support the combustion of the burning fluid, and of a size suited to the amount of light required.

It was says, that once on a journey he was put into a stage sleigh with a dozen or more of passengers, not one of whom he knew; but on turning a short corner the sleigh upset and then, says he I found them all out.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1847.

OUR SECOND YEAR.

With this number we close the second volume of the Courier. In making our acknowledgments to our patrons for the degree of favor extended to us, we feel that it may be proper to say a word in relation to the past management and future course of the paper. It has always been our intention to present to our readers as great a variety of matter as was consistent with our limited space, and to collect and promulgate as much of a local character as would make our journal peculiarly a *Danvers* paper, devoted to the interests of the town, its history, its internal affairs, its prosperity and improvement. We have endeavored to adhere firmly to the political course suggested at the time of the establishment of the paper, and to advocate our political opinions in such a manner as not to give just cause of offence to our opponents, the names of some of whom we find on our list of subscribers, to whom we attribute the honorable motive of being willing to help sustain an independent press in the town for the benefit it may be to the place, aside from its political bearing. It has also been our design to avoid every thing like offensive personality whether in our editorials or by our correspondents. If, however, we have erred in this respect through strong provocation, we sincerely and heartily regret it and hope it may not be remembered against us. We hold no feelings of hostility or ill-will toward any person living, and wish to live in harmony and kindness with all. With regard to what may be communicated by correspondents, although the editor of a paper is not expected to be held responsible for all their views, we admit that for any insults and personalities in which they may indulge, it is his duty to be strictly on his guard. But with the best intentions on his part, it is possible that he may be imposed upon by an artful writer who conceals his motive under evasive language, and a wrong is committed on a worthy citizen by some worthless anonymous scribbler. To guard in future against any such occurrence, it is our intention to require a responsible name to all communications containing statements not fully in accordance with the general course of the paper.

With regard to the future, we hope to be able to retain the approbation and support of those who have attended us in any part of our career, and we should very much regret to part with any name whose familiar appearance on our subscription book weekly gladdens our heart with its promised support to our enterprise. We have no promises to make in relation to the character of the paper in future, only that it will be under the same management and have the same assistance as in times past, and every exertion will be made to increase its influence and usefulness. We do not intend to be drawn into any discussions on controverted questions not legitimately belonging to a political paper, and upon which an honest difference of opinion exists in our community. Such discussions we shall in future leave exclusively to our correspondents.

In our endeavors to give satisfaction to the public, we do not of course expect to please every body. There is a class of readers, who are generally not subscribers, that delight in fault finding and are always seeking after causes of dissatisfaction. A newspaper must be a very dull affair indeed which is so conducted that this unreasonable class cannot find occasion of complaint. They will torture the most innocent statement into an outrageous libel, and find treason in every paragraph. The only way for an editor to avoid their criticisms would be to issue his sheet with four blank pages, leaving it to these captious commentators to fill the space with their own wise cogitations.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We publish in another column the list of candidates nominated at the Convention held in Salem, on Thursday last, to be supported for the above office. This convention was composed of delegates from thirteen towns in the county, representing no party or sect but men of different parties and sects, and claiming the privilege only of nominating individuals as candidates, who possessed the necessary qualifications to discharge faithfully the duties of the office and who had at heart and would in every possible way support and advance the good morals of the community. Such we think is the character of the men nominated, and ought in our opinion to be supported unanimously by the voters of the County, unless it can be shown that any of the candidates are not competent to discharge the duties which may be reasonably expected of them.

Of course there are many individuals who have friends or relatives whom they would like to see nominated and chosen to the office, some of whom perhaps would be as acceptable to the community as the candidates nominated, but it would be well, we think if private interests, personal preferences and trifling objections in cases like these were for the time forgotten, and a unanimity of feeling manifested which would secure the election of the candidates nominated by a Convention, representing the interests and feelings of the whole county—a list composed of men from the north, south, east and western portions of the county, selected from the Whig, Democratic and Liberty Parties, and all of them Temperate men.

We have been induced to make these remarks the more especially because of the notice which we publish in another column, by request, which proposes a Convention of the Friends of Temperance, to be held at Ipswich, to nominate a Board of Temperance Commissioners. This movement had its origin with some of the relatives of one of the present Board, and was resorted to because his name was not placed on the list of candidates presented to the Convention at Salem, by the nominating committee, which committee was composed of one from each of the thirteen towns represented. The notice which we have published was handed to us in the Convention, while the delegates were marking for candidates, by one of the relatives of Mr. Kimball of Ipswich, and of course before it was known who would be the candidates selected by the Convention, or whether they were Temperance men or not.

We can but hope then, that this and all similar calls for Conventions will be disregarded, especially when it is remembered that the privilege of choosing these officers by the people is confined to two elections, after which the Governor has the power of appointing Commissioners to fill any vacancies that may exist. Our only desire is that good and competent men will be chosen, and we are satisfied that without the combined efforts of men of different parties and interests no choice can possibly be effected.

We are requested to state that OTIS MORGE, Esq., declines being considered a candidate for re-election to the Board of School Committee.

At the Convention held in Salem, on Thursday last to nominate candidates for County Commissioners, ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, Esq., was chosen President. The following ticket was selected, and the Convention voted unanimously to support it.

Commissioners.

ASA W. WILDES, of Newburyport,
BENJ. F. NEWHALL, of Saugus,
JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverly.

Special Commissioners.

ALFRED KITTREGE, of Haverhill,
DAN WOOD, Jr., of Methuen.

THE MALDEN RAIL ROAD.

We learn that all the evidence for and against this favorite project of the town of Danvers, was concluded before the Committee on Thursday last, and that yesterday Mr. Russell appeared in behalf of the Essex Railroad—and that unknown Corporation the Chelsea Railroad—to oppose the prayer of the petition. It is also expected that Mr. Lord will address the Committee this morning in behalf of the Eastern Railroad on the same side. Mr. Choate will make his speech in favor of the petitioners on Monday afternoon, at 3-2 o'clock, in the Representatives' Hall. We understand that a special train will be provided at half the usual price for those who may wish to hear Mr. Choate's argument.

LEAD PIPE.

We publish to-day, a communication in reference to the injurious effects to the animal system, which results from the use of water, procured by means of lead pipe, such as is frequently used for convenience sake in conducting the water to different parts of a tenement.—An instance which has recently happened and come to our knowledge, corroborates in some measure, the statements of our correspondent and Dr. Dana, of Lowell.

A lady in this town had been for some time under the treatment of physicians, for a disease, the real nature of which they were unable fully to ascertain, and the patient seemed daily growing worse, being frequently subject to severe spasms, which entirely prostrated her strength. Finally her physician having ascertained that the water which she usually drank, and which was used for the ordinary domestic purposes in the family, was obtained from a well, by the means of several feet of lead pipe, suggested that the cause of her illness might be attributed to the use of this water, and that for the future she had better abstain from its use altogether. She did so, and her health gradually improved, she was immediately relieved from the violent pains which had frequently attacked her and she is now comparatively healthy.

Cold Bath.—We have been informed of a little incident which occurred on Saturday evening last, which under different circumstances, might have proved fatal. As one of our citizens from the North part of the town was returning from Salem, with a horse and wagon, he drove deliberately down the hill near the Iron Works of Matthew Hooper, Esq., into the room, submerging completely, himself and his horse in the water,—the harness having broken and left the wagon entangled with the railing. Some of his neighbors premise that he was only trying the virtue of the "water cure." The exclusive use and application of which element they are confident would conduce greatly to his general appearance and health. Others however are of the opinion that the accident is attributable entirely to his spiritual blindness. Fortunately for him, however, he was not suffered long to grope his way in darkness, but was with his horse kindly and speedily relieved by the workmen at the iron factory.

AN INVISIBLE RUMSELLER.—We learn that a rum seller, who fears being punished for dealing out his poisonous stuff, has contrived to make himself invisible. His informant states that he has constructed a petition in his store, behind which he places himself, and the person wishing to purchase puts his money into a drawer, which is drawn back, and a glass of liquor is shoved out. The buyer is unable to see the seller, consequently does not know of whom he purchases, and no complaint can be made. If rum selling ingenuity invented this mode of evading the law, we have no fears but the friends of temperance will contrive some method of bringing the offender to justice before a great while. [Lawrence Messenger.]

A NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Hoe & Co., New York have invented and put into successful operation at the office of the Philadelphia Ledger, a power press which achieves the wonderful result of working twelve thousand sheets an hour. Instead of arranging a form in the usual way, the types are "made up" in sections of a large cylinder, one revolution of which brings off four legible printed sheets. The fastest press before known in this country can only work between three and four thousand sheets an hour. This machine employs four feeders and four flyers, and works as rapidly as they can possibly be put on and take off the paper.

The Quincy Market in Boston, which cost less than \$300,000, pays annual income of about \$80,000, and it is said that each occupant of a stall can sell out his lease at a handsome advance.

Rev. S. K. Lathrop, Pastor of the Brattle street Church in Boston, lately remarked in the course of a very plain sermon, that when a minister engaged with a society, he promised to perform his duties to the best of his ability, and engaged to preach to the people and not to the pews.

All the European Governments intend taking strong measures against the introduction of Gun Cotton, as it puts a terrible power into the hands of the people; cotton, hemp, paper, &c., being so suddenly and cheaply converted into engines of destruction.

Flour is selling in Havana at \$18 per barrel.

MICRIOUS MICE.—From circumstances since discovered, says the Salem Gazette, it appears that the recent fire in the house of D. A. Neal, Esq., was unquestionably occasioned by the action of mice upon friction matches. These dangerous conveniences require much care, to prevent their becoming 'incendiaries.'

The new law to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels prohibits the master from receiving on board a greater number of passengers than one for every fourteen clear superficial feet of deck; if the vessel is to pass within the tropics the proportion is one passenger to twenty feet of deck. The penalty for a violation of this law is a fine of \$50 for each passenger above the number allowed.

FOR THE COURIER.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We are very glad to see the name of JOHN I. BAKER, Esq., of Beverly, on the list of regularly nominated Candidates for County Commissioners. Mr. Baker is a man who has had much experience, and is eminently qualified for the responsible duties of the office. He has held various town offices, and has for several years very ably represented the town of Beverly in the State Legislature. We think no better selection could be made. We say this without any reflection on the individual or the present board whose place he is nominated to supply.—We think it very much better for the County that one new candidate should be selected every 3 or 6 years, so as always to have on the board a man of experience. We think the nomination of the Convention, which we understand was a large one, was the best that could be made, and we trust the candidates being selected from all parties will be elected at the first trial.

DANVERS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—Is it not too bad, that water—the substitute for Alcoholic liquor as a drink, the genuine wine of life when pure, should be in these temperance times, so frequently poisoned by pumping or drawing it through leaden pipes? There is in this vicinity at this time, much sickness and suffering suspected if not demonstrated to be owing to this cause. You will therefore confer a great favor on the community, by republishing in the Courier, the following extracts from Dr. Sam'l L. Dana's "report, on the subject of the effects of lead pipes upon well water in the City of Lowell." So that your readers may no longer ignorantly sacrifice their health, perhaps their life to this insidious destroyer, although doubtless, many will recklessly, wilfully or through unbelief continue to do so.

"The true answer, to the first part of your letter, is to be found in the knowledge of the action of water, and of salts, upon lead.

Lead, scraped bright, and exposed to the air, or water soon tarnishes. This tarnish is the rust or oxide of lead. It forms fast when lead is heated in air, and still faster on melted lead. This rust, or dross, or oxide of lead, is dissolved by pure water, by alkalies, as potash, soda, ammonia, by lime. It is readily dissolved by various acids, particularly by nitric and acetic acid, or aqua fortis and vinegar, and by several vegetable acids. It rapidly forms in contact with fermenting matter, and is dissolved by the acid thus formed.

Pure water alone, will dissolve the rust of lead. One pint dissolves a grain of lead. Hence, the purer the water, the greater the amount dissolved.

The action of pure water is modified by the presence of carbonic acid. No natural water is pure. All contains carbonic acid. If the carbonic acid alone existed in water, that would change the dissolved lead into white lead, which would thus be diffused through the water, in small and invisible particles, requiring long repose to settle.

The presence of salts, also modifies the action of pure water. Lead pipes are extensively corroded, and in some cases, rendered thereby useless, in the well-water of Lowell. This fact is well known to many of our citizens. It is not confined to particular portions of the city and occurs even in hard waters.

Analysis detects lead in the water of Lowell wells, into which lead pipe is introduced. The analysis of the water of a great many wells, in different sections of the city, in no one of which, has lead been absent, authorizes the conclusion, that lead is dissolved by all well-water of the city.

Lead may exist also in suspension in water. If the action of salts is, as has been supposed, to form a protecting coat over the lead, then, the tremulous motion communicated throughout the pipe by the act of pumping and other causes, would detach this first formed coat.—It may be added, that lead, in such invisibly diffused particles, has been thought by many, to be the only form in which it is usually found in water, flowing through lead pipes.

Whether lead exists in water, suspended, or dissolved is of little moment. The fact that it does exist, is of the highest interest. Nor is it of essential consequence to state the quantity per gallon which may be found.

The fact is well known to many of our citizens, that lead pipes are corroded and destroyed by well-water, would long ago have told them the effects of using such water, were it not that the disorders produced by it are of such slow and insidious character, that they have been attributed to other sources, till chemical analysis has pointed out a cause of disease more to be relied on than doubtful speculation.

That lead, in continued small doses, is a cause of disease and death, is the accumulated testimony of two thousand years. Yet the metal is used where its use is most dangerous. Men are roused to a sense of its danger, only after the frequency of the disease, attended often by fatal termination, has spoken in tones which chill the hearts of the bereaved, and alarm the living sufferers by well grounded fears, that the seeds of deathly disease may be germinating in their constitutions.

This is not the place, nor am I the person to enter into a detail account of the symptoms of disease usually attributed to lead. Perhaps the time has not yet arrived, from want of accurate observation, to write even a brief history of such disease. It may however, be stated, that the usual form under which we are accustomed to see the effects of lead, viz:—"Painter's colic," is only one form of its effects. Paralysis too, constipation, dry belly ache, purging and vomiting are not unfrequently witnessed, consequent to the use of lead. These cases cannot and generally have not been mistaken. But there is reason to believe that a vast many cases of rheumatic and spasmodic and nervous disease, a general breaking up as it were of the foundations of the great deep of life, have occurred, which can be attributed only to the effect of small, daily doses of lead. This disease, with general similarity of symptoms has sometimes pervaded whole families, and with a fatality, second only to cholera.—Out of nine persons, four died; the others were saved by removing from the cause. It produced death in from twenty-four hours after the attack, to four months. In none of these, were the slightest marks of disease visible on dissection. Nor was paralysis an accompanying evil.

Medical books contain records enough of the effects of lead, to warrant the conclusion, that it is a frequent cause of disease and death. That its use is not always, in all persons, followed by evil, is to be found in the fact that every one has his own constitution, as he has his own fate. The countenance may not be so ill-favored as to forbid the hope, that possibly it may be, by some one thought less person; so too, in each man's constitution, it is only a presumption, that a lead may not affect it. If we consider the chemical action of lead on the tissues of the body, it will be seen that the presumption is, that lead will, and does affect all constitutions. As it is not in the capacity of a physician, but of a chemist, that your committee have requested my opinion, I beg leave to confine my remarks on the effects of lead, to its chemical action.

What is the constitution, upon whose firmness we repose our trust, that lead is harmless? The constitution is only a greater or less degree, of vital force. Life is the vital force, manifested under the control of a higher influence; the nervous influence it may be, too spiritual for the cognizance of our senses. The vital force is cognizable by its effects, as are the effects of electricity, magnetism, light, heat. The vital force is as much a power or agent, as is either of these. All agents act chemically on the tissues of the animal body living, as they would upon dead matter. Their agency is limited and controlled by the vital force. If that is strong, so much less is their action. One man differs from another, as a horse, for instance, differs from a man. A horse may take daily, for weeks several grains of arsenic, without other effect than a softer and more silky skin.—In this sense of the constitution, a difference in degree only, of that agent called the vital force, is found by experience, that the young, the delicate, the soonest succumb, under the effects of lead drank in their daily drink, and like the dews of heaven, descending on all, the gentlest and fairest, first feel the chill, which soon closes in death.

Understood then in this sense, the vital force is continually opposing the chemical action of agents on the body. Lead belongs to that class of agents called poi-

sons, the inorganic or mineral poisons. This class is distinguished from others, by this circumstance, that owing to the great tendency to unite chemically with the tissues of the body, they rarely pass into the circulation. These poisons unite with, and form a part of the living structure. The effect of this combination is, the total destruction in the part where it takes place, of the power of effecting and producing those chemical changes, in which mere life, unattended by nervous influence, consists; or in other words, poisons, by combining with the tissues, destroy their organic life.

A constant struggle is going on, between the vital force and the chemical action of the poison. If this is in small quantity, or of feeble power, or the vital force strong, then combination takes place only in a small degree. In others, this destruction of the substance occurs and is followed as a burn on the skin would be, by inflammation, and casting off the dead, by the living parts. In general, a great shrivelling of the parts to which the poison is applied, takes place. In other cases, the combination not totally destroying, but only impeding the healthy functions, goes on quietly for years, each year adding its force to the preceding, yet leaving no visible trace in the parts, its action, till finally the whole system becomes so combined with the poison, that death ensues. In the case of lead, the poison once combined with the tissue, is re-dissolved by an excess of the poison, and the parts are thus affected, with a general softening and pulpiness. This, I believe, is not an unfrequent trace of disease, which is found on dissection of those who have been supposed to have died from the effects of lead. From the chemical action of lead, it is evident, that we are not to look for marks of violent disease, after death, but rather for thickenings, hardenings, contractions, or great softness.

All mineral poisons act only when in solution, or are capable of being dissolved in the stomach. Arsenic, in its insoluble forms is as harmless as sulphur. All substances which have the combining chemically with the animal tissues are poisons. But this class includes, especially, the metals, when formed into oxides or salts.—Mercury, or corrosive sublimate, arsenic, lead, tin, zinc, copper. These all belong to the same class—they all operate alike—they differ only in the degree of force with which they operate. With this constitution has nothing to do. Their difference in this respect is manifested as well on the dead as the living body. The same chemical combination takes place. In the living body, the poison, having overcome the vital force, that part is as much under the control of chemical laws, though surrounded by living parts, as if it were cut out of the body. Chemical combination takes place in definite proportion, and hence when it is considered that all the animal tissues, have, what chemistry calls, very high combining numbers, and the metals very low, it is easily seen how a very small proportion of the last may destroy a very large proportion of the first. About one grain of lead will completely neutralize and destroy vitality in one ounce of flesh or blood. How small a portion then, will impede the healthy functions of the body!

The mineral poisons then, all acting by uniform laws, the difference in their effects depends not upon constitution but upon their own inherent nature. This difference amounts to this, that some operate at once like a hot iron, others only sear, without destroying the complete vitality of the part. They combine only slowly.—This is the case, I suppose with lead. It is one of the poisons which from the smallness of its dose, and large dilution, I suppose enters the circulation. It gradually impedes the action of whatever part it combines with, bringing on disease, with a long train of anomalous symptoms till finally, before the cause has been suspected, and while the sufferer is still under the daily influence of that cause, the deposited lead begins to be re-dissolved, a general softening of the vital organs takes place, and Death, the greater master chemist closes the Laboratory of Life.

Who may presume then, considering the chemical action of lead on the human system, that his constitution is safe? Such presumption is indiscreet.

Those who have been unwittingly drinking daily, the seeds of disease, whose power is thus unfolded by chemical laws, I trust will not allow themselves to indulge in any unnecessary fears. It were much to be lamented if the inquiry now set on foot, by our city, should result in alarm. If chemistry unfolds causes for fear, she also, angel like as she truly is, holds out greater cause for hope, to those who think themselves already under saturnal influence. Two remedies may be proposed, one acting wholly on chemical principles, the other on the principle of common sense. The last, is abstain at once from the use of lead water. The first, is drink daily for sometime a small portion of sugared water, flavored with lemonade, by oil of vitriol. This will decompose the compound of lead, with the tissues, with which it may come in contact, and form a perfectly insoluble salt of lead which is harmless. Possibly, under this course, the poison may be finally eradicated from the system.

FOR THE COURIER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As the appropriation for the support of these institutions, amounts to more than any other item of expenditure in the town; and as there seems to be a desire to sustain the well established character that our Schools have acquired,—it is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation of \$3 for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16, is as much as ought to be made? Without doubt such an appropriation will sustain such schools as have usually been kept in the several districts. If we are content to remain stationary, while other towns around are exerting their utmost energies, to co-operate in the distinguishing trait of the age, the advance of the system of common school instruction, then so be it.—But if we are disposed to go on improving, then something more will be required to be done. Is there a man in town, who has a family of children to be educated, who could not consider \$5 a small sum to be applied to this purpose, for each child, for the entire year. This would not exceed ninepence a week for the instruction of each child. It is to be presumed that every persons having children would cheerfully pay this sum. Those who have no children can better afford to pay it, than those who have many. To what better purpose can they apply their income?

This town stands No. 53, in the last Catalogue of appropriations, of the towns of the Commonwealth. That is, there are fifty-two other towns which contribute more to a scholar, than Danvers. There are probably not more than twenty towns which are better able to contribute liberally than Danvers. I would not be the advocate of extravagance, in this or any other expenditure.—But in regard to common school education until our schools shall be raised to a character, that will supersede the necessity of sending our children to academies, I do believe, liberality of expenditure is enlightened economy.

A PARENT.

P. S. I make these suggestions, in the belief that this question will be agitated at our next town meeting. If any one entertains views different from what are above expressed, I should be glad to hear them. And if they can give good reasons for the faith that it is in them, I will cheerfully yield assent.

A story is going the rounds of the papers that a consumptive officer in the East Indies was crawling about, his grounds one day, and accidentally went into a shed where a man had been bottling some wine, and at the moment of his master's entrance had melted some rosin to seal corks with. It could not be otherwise than that those within the room should inhale the smoke arising from the rosin. To the surprise of the afflicted one, his respiration became free and unobstructed, and it instantly occurred to him that the relief he experienced was produced by his having inhaled the resinous smoke. He continued these inhalations, and in six months his health was completely restored.

Mr. Editor—We are sincerely sorry that review of the article of "Veritas" should be the amiable author so much, and thrown a paradox of rage. Being one of the "body" "modern philanthropist," whose breasts "milk of human kindness," and the way whose creed is love, we never should have that his benevolent nature could be so though he professes to be highly "amused," have laid aside entirely his natural amenities and ejects venom without measure.

He is not only out of humour with us, our style, but he pours out his gall on the Norman Hudson, the "saucy chap" who lectured on Sinkspeare—inasmuch that his biber and brandy-drinker; and extends "Priests and deacons" because they are of ing, and to all "lank-jawed, canting, hypocritical, bigoted sectarists." How to establish the position assumed in his first "that the Bard of Avon was a come-out-tained low opinions of legal justice and po very clear.

It is not our intention to reply to the last of "Veritas," for we see nothing in it subject of the nature of argument that requires it hard, we doubt not, to "kick against" but we find it still harder to kick against a cause there being nothing to oppose the force one is in great danger of dislocating his limb. "Veritas" assumes the point to be proved "he has no doubt it is so." Others have, and his permission, will continue to have, until one else shall prove to the contrary.

Our chief object in taking up the pen at to tender our hearty thanks to this "Pylis" his kind and "fatherly advice," and to expression of his "true genius," and ability common minds, through the medium of good words, and simple perspicuous language of which, we have italicised above. "He one of those 'reverable sucklings' to which alluded in one of his lectures, whose led with the blossoms of the almond tree, and in advance of his time, as respects wisdom therapy.

Small favors are thankfully received by coming from such a source is invaluable.

We admit that insane people often sensible remarks" and we think also, that "Veritas" establish the opposite truth, viz: people sometimes make very nonsensical remarks. "We congratulate 'Veritas' upon his de "Blind Hole," not because his disposition proved by the change, but on account of the mental optics have received. He can now absurdity of quoting extracts to prove his delicious ravings of a crazy old King, and give of a country justice, and therefore give from the "young and learned doctor Portia. We only regret, that he did not continue a few lines:

"Therefore consider this, That in the course of justice, none of us SHOULD SEE SALVATION." "What a come-out-idea!"

In bidding "Veritas" "good morning," certify him, that, should he "trouble" him again, we have no objection to the spirit w feast, except on his own account; but, if mitted the absurd and foolish blunder, of to Shakspeare every silly nonsensical sentiment has put into the mouths of his different ch think it would contribute much more to h mind frankly to confess it, than to fret a cause a "school boy" has detected him in endeavor to cover it up by dragging in other are totally irrelevant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We select the following items from the by the arrival of the Hibernia at Boston, last, from England:—

Although the markets generally have been excitement, still business has been steady, and to a fair extent in most articles have been The imports, especially of breadstuffs, have sive, and would, no doubt, have continued prevalence of easterly winds, which check of homeward bound ships.

We learn that £400,000 sterling is entered bernia's freight list, and there is probably no board.

The Great Britain steamship has been 5000 bundles of faggots, in Dumdum bay sidered perfectly safe.

The Scottish farmers are substituting be ips on the land hitherto employed for potato A large quantity of foreign potatoes, have been imported into London.

The King of Naples has forbidden the e wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian government is making large rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately attention to flax growing.

The Pope has been elected colonel of the at Rome.

The Spanish papers state that large quantities have been shipped from Vigo and other G for England.

A quantity of fresh pork was received from by the Oxford packet ship, is now on sale i ter.

The Malta journals brought by the Lev press alarm at the small quantity of corn which does not exceed twenty days' supply.

Every farmer in Limerick county who can or ever £10, is about emigrating to America suing spring.

The emperor of Russia has ordered that shall establish any telegraph in his dominion permission.

The Edinburgh Register says that the white produces the potato disease is still found in alive, and adhering to the root, notwithstanding the verity of the weather.

Mr. O'Connell is reported to have been late accounts. The European Times state state of his health prevents his removal to a confessor, Dr. Milley, left Dublin, by ex tending from London, where he now remains plaint is stated to be water on the chest at the legs, fatal symptoms at his time of life. ber of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, a servant from the palace is amongst the nu

Distress.—A correspondent of the London Atlas writes concerning the actual state of the country at the present time:

"There are many districts in Ireland in which it would be most difficult for the most ardent fancy to heighten by words the distress that exists. But one cannot help seeing that there is some truth in a remark lately made by the Irish correspondent of the Daily News, as to the tendency of the newspapers here to represent every cottage in Ireland as a perfect 'Ugolino's dungeon.' It is not long since there was inserted in the newspapers an account of the distress existing in a district in Leinster, with an inhabitant of which I subsequently had some conversation. And though that account alleged the deaths of forty persons by starvation, he assured me that these were imaginary. The greatest distress prevailed, but there had been no authenticated case of actual starvation."

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Charters have been reported for the Quincy Branch Railroad, the Wier Branch Railroad, the Providence Warren and Fall River Railroad, the Pittsfield and Stockbridge Railroad, and to authorize the Fitchburg Railroad to extend into Boston and erect Depots there. This latter grant should be carefully considered, especially by the legislators of your County, as well as all others who have occasion to enter the city over Warren Bridge. As this route crosses the avenue which leads direct from said bridge to Haymarket Square, at even grade therewith, it will necessarily greatly interfere with the present travel through this avenue; and altho' the Fitchburg Co. propose to obviate this, in part, by the creation of a new avenue to said Square, yet the distance will thereby be increased, and the communication rendered less direct; and that, too, thro' avenues to some extent more contracted in width than at present. But if it appears that 'the greatest good of the greatest number' requires this grant, then all must submit.

The Resolve providing for amending the Constitution, so that our State elections may hereafter be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, has passed the House by a vote of 139 to 5.

On Saturday, a bill was reported relative to Hawkers, and Peddlers, providing that any citizen of this Commonwealth might peddle, free of license, 'the agricultural products of any of the United States, or the manufactures of this Commonwealth, unless composed of whole or in part, of wool or cotton—fruits—provisions—fuel—Books—pamphlets and newspapers.' Licenses are retained upon all else, the price of the State licenses being \$100 per annum—while the County licenses are extended to cover the same trade of the town licenses of last year; and the price of Essex County is fixed at \$25 00. Town licenses are to be granted as heretofore and the penalty of \$200 00 is added to all violations of this act, recoverable for the benefit of the complainant.

The report of the committee, refusing to charter the town of Lawrence, has again been re-committed in the House, with instructions to report such charters. It is understood that this action of the House is in accordance with the views of three out of seven who constitute the Committee on Towns.

The Danvers and Malden case is still in hearing. Several petitions have lately appeared in aid thereof, and all the substantial testimony of last year, as to freight and passengers, has been put in. ('The new asparagus compound, in which the imaginative Danvers Courier has been dealing lately, has not yet been testified to, although it may be entertained to offset the poetry of the Eastern road.) Mr. Choate is expected to argue this case next week, although from his engagements, he has been able to appear but seldom in the hearing, the examination having been thus far principally and most creditably conducted by Mr. Northend.

The Jacques route, connecting the Pingree line with the Lowell road at Wilmington, will be considered, before the committee report upon the various routes in your vicinity.

The Resolve appropriating \$10,000 for the better accommodation of the furiously insane at Worcester, underwent a searching investigation on Tuesday. Mr. Crowninshield made a pretty thorough speech on this occasion, characterized with all his usual ability, and demonstrating the original error of allowing this establishment to grow up to its present enormous size, accommodating 360 patients—almost a small township in itself; while the true policy should have been to have erected more Institutions, of a reasonable size, and thus have promoted economy, and science also. Upon motion of Mr. Sargent, of Cambridge, the Resolves were modified so as to appropriate \$6,000, and the balance of the Johnson fund, amounting to about \$4,000 more, and in this shape passed. The bare mention of this fund is sufficient to arouse any Essex County man, who would necessarily respond to the severe but just remarks of Mr. Lord, of Salem, upon the perversion of this fund by the Commonwealth, amounting, as some members far away from Essex County avowed, after hearing Mr. Lord's statement, almost to piracy. A recapitulation of the circumstance connected with that fund may not be inappropriate.

It seems that George Johnson first made his will setting apart certain estate for the purpose of purchasing if no one will give it, a piece of land in Salem, or the vicinity, whereon to erect, and have ample ground for other purposes, a stone or brick building, with slated roofs, and as nearly fire proof as may be, calculated for a Lunatic Hospital, for the reception of the insane of Essex County, in the first instance; to be extended to other places whenever the funds will admit. He also gave his wife, Martha, authority to alter his will; and she, fearing that, if the whole sum was spent in building it might be a long while before the intended subjects would reap any desirable benefits and, knowing that our State then possessed what was termed a model institution at Worcester, and also deeming that Massachusetts was reputed an honorable State, requiring of all her citizens an exact fulfillment of all their obligations, and facilitating all the laudable purposes of all within her borders—with these understandings, Mrs. J. adopts the following mode of fulfilling the will of her husband, in the language of her own last will and testament, in which she devised: 'the residue of the estate to the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and their successors forever, upon the special trust and confidence that they shall invest the same and expend the annual income thereof, or so much as shall be necessary for the relief and support of such poor insane persons as may, from time to time, be committed to said Hospital from the several towns in the County of Essex, and who may, in the judgment of the trustees, be unable to support themselves therein; and if, from any cause whatever the foregoing devise for the benefit of such poor insane

persons cannot take effect consistently with the rules of law, she then gave and devised all the residue of said estate to said Board of Trustees and their successors, in trust, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons and for the benefit of the Institution.

This latter clause proved too great a temptation for a majority of the Legislature of 1841; and notwithstanding in the first instance, the Senate stood out against such injustice, selfishness finally triumphed, and resolves were adopted taking possession of that fund in behalf of the State, and the same has been swallowed up by the Mammoth at Worcester. These resolves, it should be remembered, covered much more room in the Statute book than would a few simple lines, confirmatory of the real intent and will of the donor in this case.

On Wednesday, the Senate passed the bill allowing the Fitchburg Railroad to enter Boston.

WAR NEWS.

A statement has been published in many of the papers that an attack had been made upon Gen. Taylor's army by Santa Anna with 20,000 men. This report was received by way of New Orleans and has not yet been directly confirmed or contradicted. The Editor of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser says:

We have been unable to discover any reliable evidence that there had been any such battles; and now, after some days of excitement, it seems to be almost conclusively settled that, if there has been any fighting at all, it has been a mere skirmish on outpost, unattended by any result of even small importance.

The Union of Saturday evening says that no official intelligence, giving any confirmation of the rumors of a battle, has been received at the War Department.

A New Orleans letter to the National Intelligencer, dated on the 15th inst., refers to the news from the seat of war, and adds the following:—
The public property and stores on the Rio Grande, at the Brazos, Matamoros, and Camargo, it is said, amounts to six or seven millions of dollars, besides immense quantities of private merchandise; and for the protection of this line there are probably from fifteen to eighteen hundred men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed 700. I have no time for comments.

The latest edition of the New York Express says: We see no reason to believe that Gen. Taylor had effected a safe retreat to Monterey. There is nothing in the papers before us to confirm the report. We confess that we indulge in gloomy apprehensions of the result, and the more because of the character of Gen. Taylor's forces, and from the fact that in La Patria, the Spanish paper at New Orleans, we know, that Santa Anna had 50 to 60 pieces of artillery, and that 12 more pieces were to be sent by the Tula pass.

We have seen letters, of a late date, from Saltillo, (from a regular officer), to be sure—and who may, therefore, have prejudices,) which says: 'Much of the volunteer force under General Taylor is a complete mob, disobedient and untrained.' And another account says: 'Taylor is more in despair at his own command than from the force of the enemy.' The order of the War Department forbids the publication of these letters, or we would quote from them more freely.

Now such a force may be admirable in entrenched defense; but on a retreat, a wretched protection.

If Santa Anna has forced the Rinconada pass, his artillery can be brought to bear upon Monterey. By the Tula pass, under Uruen, there may be certainly 12 pieces now in Gen. Taylor's rear.

We do not agree with the Salem Gazette, with the Express, in disbelieving that Taylor may have made good his retreat to Monterey, but can find no reason to doubt that a severe and bloody struggle has taken place, in which Santa Anna has repaid the stupendous folly of Mr. Polk, in restoring him to command of the Mexican Army, by inflicting a blow upon the American forces which cannot fail to inspire the Mexicans with courage for a long continuance of the strife. That Gen. Taylor is shut up in Monterey, and his whole line of communication with the Rio Grande cut off, it appears to be beyond doubt.

ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ. It is reported that the American troops have left the island of Lobos. The whole force, when Gen. Scott arrived, on the 21st ult. was 6000 men.

A letter from Lobos of February 28, contains the following programme of the plan of attack upon Vera Cruz: I have just seen the plan of attack. We concentrate at the island of Anton Lizardo, and already the ships are more off with troops. Among the fleet are ordnance ships, horse ships, war ships, &c., and indeed all sorts of transports. Anton Lizardo is about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, and as soon as possible after landing the line of March for Vera Cruz, will be commenced by landing as upon the main land in small boats. If successful in the attack, the transports are to be discharged—if otherwise, which Heaven forbid, they are to be landed, and will again receive their fortification enough to escape the conflict, on board. By Sunday next, I presume, if nothing occurs, the grand battle, which is to decide the fate of Mexico, will be fought.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

New York, Thursday, 10. P. M.
No News from the Army. We have dates from Tampico to the 8th inst. All the troops had sailed for the island of Lobos. It was reported at Tampico that Gen. Taylor had retreated from Agua Nueva to Saltillo, and thence to Monterey, without a battle, which is believed, notwithstanding other reports. All the Mexicans say that Santa Anna defeated Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva.

There has been a revolution in the city of Mexico, headed by the clergy and national guards. Gomez Faris was deposed and Salas made President. The revolutionists proclaimed for restoration of true federative principles. The troops at Italian deserted. A portion of Vega's command, which were ordered to go to Vera Cruz were concerned in the revolution. The result of the revolution was not fully known.

The late Sir John Sinclair left thirty eight feet of children—three sons and three daughters.

The eldest daughter of Col Denton was married on Thursday evening, at Washington, to a Mr Jones, formerly of New Orleans. There was a large company, and President Polk gave the bride to her husband.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—In your paper of Saturday last is a communication signed by the Fireward, touching on engine No. 2, in which he says some explanation is necessary of the resolution adopted by the Company belonging to that Engine, March 8th, 1847. First the manner in which the Fireward attached to that Engine has been forced upon them. We should have supposed he would have understood our meaning, although the Board of Firewards might take it as a reflection on their conduct which was far from our intention. The resolve to convey the exact meaning of the Company, should read—'with the manner in which he has forced himself upon the Company, and we think he will not want any explanation of this when he recollects the manner in which the former Fireward attached to that Engine was dropped from the last year's Fireward & a man who the company all respected and were completely satisfied with.'

Again he says, 'the records of the Clerk of the Board of Firewards shows, &c.' This poor attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public does not amount to much, when it is remembered that most of the present company have belonged to the Engine ever since it had a Company; and that the engine found last April, that Mr. P. was attached to the engine, for the ensuing year, it was the intention of the Company to leave, and they were prevented from doing so mainly by having Mr. Reich attached to the engine, a member of the Board of Firewards, chosen from the Company.
Again, he says, 'the regulations of the Board of Firewards.' We would ask if the regulations required of him after having stopped the engine, (contrary to the printed By-Laws of the Board) on the occasion of a fire at Marblehead, to use the following language:—'Hold on! don't start another inch, I am not going to have you go over to Marblehead to-night, 16 o'clock, three or four hours, put up your engine, you shall not be allowed to start it, you shall be responsible; you may put up your engine or not; your pay stops now!—and this without there being any attempt to move, on the part of the Company, after that tremendous 'Hold on!' Do the regulations require of him under any circumstances, to hold the Company up to contempt, before the Board of Firewards, and after the passage of the Regulation of the Board, stopping the engine

from going to Salem? Did they require of him to tell that he had got something through, that he had been trying for these two years. That he had the Company under his thumb, and much more of the same sort. This is the special treatment we complain of, and if it is sanctioned by the Board they should have it put with the rest of their By-Laws. Again, he says with a sneer, the loss of the Company will be a severe stroke to the Department. We sincerely wish we could remove the company, but on the contrary we think his withdrawal would be no loss to the Department, but a great gain to the community, at any rate they need take no extra pains to secure his valuable services as a Fireward, as he will take care to do that himself. Again he says—it may be well for the town to take the subject into consideration, &c. He has taken pretty good care to put that out of their power for this year at least. We think the thoughts of this modest candidate for Fireward, when going to the last Town Meeting, with his pockets crammed with votes to ensure his own election, must have been something like the following—'I shall be elected by the vote of such a number of my fellow citizens, for I have got the documents in my pocket. As to a Supervisory Committee, we would suggest whether it would not be better to elect him Lieut. General of the whole, and let him Benton like, throw all the rest overboard at once. This dropping them out at a time is slow business.'

A MEMBER OF ENGINE CO. NO. 3.
Approved April, 1846.

Danvers, March 22d, 1847.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. JACOB BACON, of Gloucester, to Miss ABY WILDER of Salem. Mr. CHARLES H. STANFORD to Miss MARTHA M. BALL.
In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, Rev. OCTAVIUS B. PATTINGHAM, Pastor of the North Church, in Salem, to Miss CAROLINE E. CRAWFORD, daughter of Caleb Curtis, Esq., of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. MARY, wife of James Woodward, aged 25.
March 20th, GEORGIANA, only daughter of George A. and Eliza Brock, aged 3 months and 15 days.

It died before the infant could speak.
Had ever burned with wrong desires,
Had ever soared at heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fire.

It died to sin, to woe and cure;
Yet for a moment felt the rod;
Then, springing on the winged air,
Spread its light wings and soared to God.

March 24th, JAMES WILLIAM, only son of Eben and A. S. Eastes, aged 16 years and 4 months. Funerals this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

In Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 5, Mrs. HARRIET E. TEN ECK, wife of Anthony Ten Eeck, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and eldest daughter of Rev. J. H. Fairchild, of Boston, aged 31.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A convention for the nomination of a Temperance Board of County Commissioners will be held at IPSWICH, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The several towns are requested to send delegates equal to twice the number of representatives to General Court to which they are entitled.

P. S. Papers in the county are requested to copy this notice.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The next Meeting of Jordan Lodge, will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Hall over Wm. Calder's store, at 7 o'clock.

Per order.
mch 27 N. P. C. PATTERSON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Sunday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

January 9th 1847. S. A. CARLTON, R. S.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ATTORNEY. The Business Man's Assistant—containing some of the best and most useful forms of legal instruments, such as bills of sale, co-partnership, deeds, bonds, notes, etc., to which is added tables of interest and of all the gold and silver coins in circulation, an Almanac for 1847, etc.—6th ed.—by a member of the Mass. Bar—only 25 cents—per sale by
mch 27 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

CONTROVERSY between H. Mann and M. H. Smith. Ark of God on a New Cart, by Mr. Smith. Review of the Sermon. Letters between Messrs Mann and Smith. Sequel by Mr. Mann and reply to the Sequel by Mr. Smith—3 pamphlets—a fresh supply received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO., 198 Essex st.
mch 27

NEW PRAYER BOOK! the Christian Liturgy, and Book of Common Prayer, containing the administration of the Sacrament, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of Christ. The Church Liturgy here published is drawn from various religious writings and based on the Bible. One vol 18mo neatly bound in leather, stamped and gilt edges—just published and for sale at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO.
mch 27

BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER! JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No 193 Essex street, Salem, have just published one of the most valuable works for Farmers, ever issued from the American press, entitled *The American Veterinarian, or Diseases of Domestic Animals*, showing the causes, symptoms, and Remedies, and Rules for Restoring and Preserving Health, by good management, with directions for Training and Breeding; by S. W. Cole, editor of the Agricultural Department Boston Cultivator.

Mr. Cole has spent several years in compiling, and testing the facts which he now offers to the Farmers of this country. He has produced a work of great value to every man who keeps but a single Horse or Cow, but to the practical Farmer its value can hardly be over-estimated. The whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals is treated in the most thorough manner, comprising the Horse, Ox, Cow, Sheep, Hog, Dogs, Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Birds, Bees, &c., &c. The whole is comprised into one volume of 288 closely printed pages, with 7 beautiful wood engravings, firmly bound in leather. To be sold at the low price of 50 cents, in order to bring it within the means of every man. No paper or expense have been spared on the part of the author or the publishers to produce a work worthy a place in every Farmer's Library.

For sale at the principal Book and Agricultural Stores in the country.
mch 27

MANURE FORKS, of the most approved makers just received and for sale by
mch 27 J. & H. HALE.

FISH HOOKS. Bank Cod, Hake, and other Fish Hooks of the best make and quality, for sale by
mch 27 ADAMS & RICHARDSON.

ASTRAL LAMPS. Another lot of that beautiful pattern of Solar Lamps, with or without Glass drops, just rec'd by
mch 27 SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

SOLAR LAMPS. Hanging and Side Lamps; Lamp Glasses; Wicks, etc., for sale by
mch 27 SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GLASS LAMPS. Cut and Plain, just opening at
mch 27 SAMUEL B. FOSTER'S, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GOLD PENS, of superior and common finish—a fresh supply just received and for sale low by
mch 27 GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BLANEY & WILKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm and all indebted to the same are requested to make application to PHILIP BLANEY, who is authorized to adjust the business of the late Co-partnership.

PHILIP BLANEY,
Danvers, Mch 19, 1847. R. P. WILKINS.

PHILIP BLANEY will continue the business of PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPERING, GRaining, as well as SIGN and FANCY PAINTING, at the corner of Grove and Main Sts. Grateful for the favors extended by the public to the late firm, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.
mch 27

TO LET—for one or more years,—the Cottage House and Barn, near Crane River Brook, with from one to forty acres of land. Possession may be had on the 1st day of April. Inquire of
mch 17, 1847. JOHN PAGE, North Danvers.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales of Real or personal estate.
mch 20, 1847. THOMAS TRASK.

CAPS. CAPS.

SPRING style of Men's, Boys, and Children's Caps, just received at CARLTON'S Warehouse, corner of Chestnut & Lowell streets.
mch 20

NECKTIES.

GENTLEMEN'S Neckties and Scarfs, a rich and beautiful article for the spring, at
mch 20 CARLTON'S Warehouse.

COTTONS, COTTONS.

MERRIMAC. Salmon Falls, Webster, Lawrence, Suffolk, Boot, Bartlet and Waltham Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just opened and for sale by
mch 13 M. T. DOLE.

NEW GOODS.

MOUS DE LAINS, Gingham, Prints, Patches, Checked Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, S. Cambrics, Fanny Checks, Turkey Red and Pongee Silk Hdkfs, Silk and Cotton Warp Apocates, Cassimere, German Cloths, Gingham Cravats, Selicias, &c., just received by
mch 20 M. T. DOLE.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, JR.

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, has removed his shop from Central to Lowell street, (Nearly opposite the Engine House.) Particular attention paid to SIGN PAINTING, PAPERING, and IMITATIONS OF WOOD & MARBLE.
mch 20

CHEAP! CHEAP!

JUST received a lot of Linen Cambric Hdkfs prices from 12-1/2 cts to 37 1/2 cts. for sale by
mch 13 M. T. DOLE.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of THOMAS BOWEN, of Danvers, in the County of Essex, shoe-manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice, that the Second Meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on Saturday, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when creditors may prove their claims.
W. D. NORTHEED, Assignee
Danvers, Mch 20, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the County of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when creditors may prove their claims.
W. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.
mch 6

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels—Also a new supply of Price's Lectures on the Bible.
S. DODGE.
Feb 27

ARABESQUE PATTERN! Just opening another lot of Flowing Blue Dining Ware of this celebrated pattern; this Ware is colored with the best of Indigo, and is uniform in shade; for the sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of
mch 13 SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER HOLDERS, DIRECT FROM "WOODWARD." GEORGE CREAMER has just received one dozen more of those extra fine Gold Pens and Silver Holders, which he will sell at the low price of \$2.00. The public are assured that this is the highest priced Gold Pen manufactured, and is offered at the same price that a much inferior article is often sold for.
Agent for Salem, GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, 151 Essex street.
mch 27

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL. The Castle of Ebreusta—in, by G. P. R. James, Esq. Price 25 cts. For sale by
mch 27 GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place Salem.

PICK WICKS. Rose Wood and Ebony Pick Wicks, a very neat and convenient article, just received and for sale at 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, by
mch 27 GEORGE CREAMER.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. Two cases of splendid French Paper Hangings per ship Versailles! just opening at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of
mch 27 SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place.

SOMETHING NEW. Shaded Window Curtains just received from Philadelphia—For sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of
mch 19 SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

PER BARK ELK. 1000 Rolls Philadelphia Paper Hanging, new Patterns just received at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of
mch 20 SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

PER SHIP VERSAILLES. Two cases of splendid French Paper Hangings just opening at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of
mch 20 SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.
feb 20 WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

Toothache can be Cured!

THE Extract of Cloves has been proved efficacious in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED.
feb 20

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

THE subscriber has for sale at his Green house in Aborn street,—about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office—a good assortment of Hybrid Apple, Peach, Pear, Strawberry, China and Multiflora, Rose Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbena Primroses, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Perpetuals, Japan Lantanas, Eupatorium, Stocks, Jilias, Hyacinths, Faint Lillies, Cyclamens, Azalias, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Salvia Abutilon Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell at low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.
Bouquets and Cut Flowers for sale as above.
Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. PHIRCE.

AUCTIONS.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
That well known situation belonging to the estate of Joseph Griffin, late of Danvers, deceased, situated on the Andover road, near the Public Place, (so called) in Danvers, consisting of about one acre of land, with a two story Dwelling House and Barn, and a large number of excellent Fruit Trees, thereon. Said premises will be sold for the purpose of raising the means to pay the just debts of said deceased, and will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers by the heirs at law.
The sale will be on the premises, and the conditions and particulars made known at the time.
By order of the heirs at law.
Danvers, March 18, 1847. S. SHOVE, Aucr.

Will be sold at public Auction, on FRIDAY, April 30th, 1847, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of engine No. 3, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THIS Sign now over the front door of said House; 6 Glipic Springs, now attached to said Engine; 1 Signal Lantern, with 50 bags of good Land, suitable for a Reading Room; 1 Round Table; 1 Chair; large and small Tin Pans; lot of Dippers, Spoons, Plates, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c.
The above articles are in good order, and well worthy the attention of any Company that may be formed to the engine after the present year.
Stephen Osborn, Jr., John Poular, Joseph W. Hildreth, Charles A. Manning, A. W. Tibb,—Standing Com. of Engine Co. No. 3.
mch 13 S. SHOVE, Aucr.

A FARM TO LET.

The subscriber will lease his farm, from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly by the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order.
Danvers, Mch 4, 1847. WM. GOODALE.

Turner's Cough Mixture.

It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puff, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by
THOMAS MELZARD, Jr.
Agent—For Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, S. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Osborn.
6wth mch 6

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 24

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

from Main street, Danvers to NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for

